ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

AND

COMPLETE—FINAL

REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION



VOLUME V

UNITED STATES
GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION

AND

COMPLETE—FINAL

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REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Complete Series of Report Volumes:

Volumes I, II and III, Literature Series

Volume IV, Foreign Participation

Volume V, Complete and Final Report

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UNITED STATES

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1932

United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

The President of the United States
Chairman

The Vice President of the United States

Speaker of the House of Representatives

United States Senate

Simeon D. Fess, *Vice Chairman*
Ohio

Arthur Capper
Kansas

Carter Glass
Virginia

Millard E. Tydings
Maryland

House of Representatives

Willis C. Hawley
Oregon

John Q. Tilson
Connecticut

Joseph W. Byrns
Tennessee

R. Walton Moore
Virginia

Presidential Commissioners

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook
Pennsylvania

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman
Colorado

Henry Ford
Michigan

C. Bascom Slemp
Virginia

Wallace McCamant
Oregon

Albert Bushnell Hart
Historian
Massachusetts

Joseph Scott
California

Director

Representative Sol Bloom
New York

V.S.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 29, 1933.

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My dear Mr. Bloom:

The complete report of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission submitted, brings to a close an activity of the Federal Government unique in history and, in my opinion, of incalculable value to the American people. Not only was the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of our First President observed both in this country and throughout the world in a manner that was dignified and appropriate, but the lessons of his life and achievements, and the real significance of the great events of his time which were furnished to our countrymen will have a lasting effect in the quality of future American citizenship.

I am impressed by the fact that the Celebration was much more than a mere demonstration of memorial fervor. You have left an immortal legacy in the form of historical facts covering every phase not only of George Washington's life, but of those elements and events centering in him as the outstanding figure of his time. Future historians and scholars may rely upon this record which you have so carefully and so authoritatively preserved. The results of this part of your work have reached deep into the hearts of the people, and revived in them fundamental reasons for pride of country and faith in its system of government.

To the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission the country owes a debt of gratitude, but in the work that was accomplished all must recognize the many years of service, which you, as Director, rendered in this monumental task, and that upon you and your fine organization rested the heaviest responsibility and burden of accomplishment.

It is a pleasure to assure you of my sincere appreciation of your capable administration which not only carried out with conspicuous success the mandate of the Congress in establishing the Commission, but of greater moment, left to the nation a permanent legacy which history will increasingly evaluate as the years pass.

Please accept my congratulations for the Commission and for yourself at this consummation of your work.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Honorable Sol Bloom,
Director, United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission,
Washington, D. C.

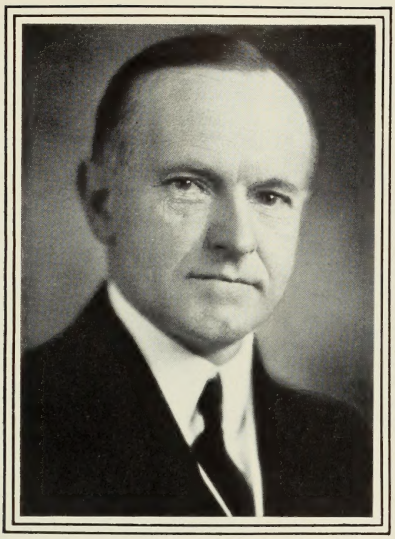
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Three Presidents
of
The United States
As Chairmen
of
The Bicentennial Commission

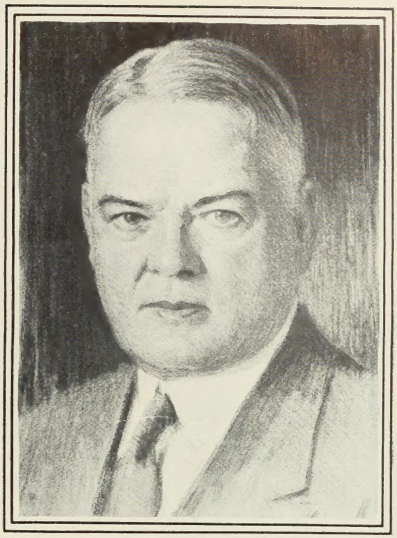
THE United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has served under three Presidents of the United States—

CALVIN COOLIDGE
HERBERT HOOVER
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

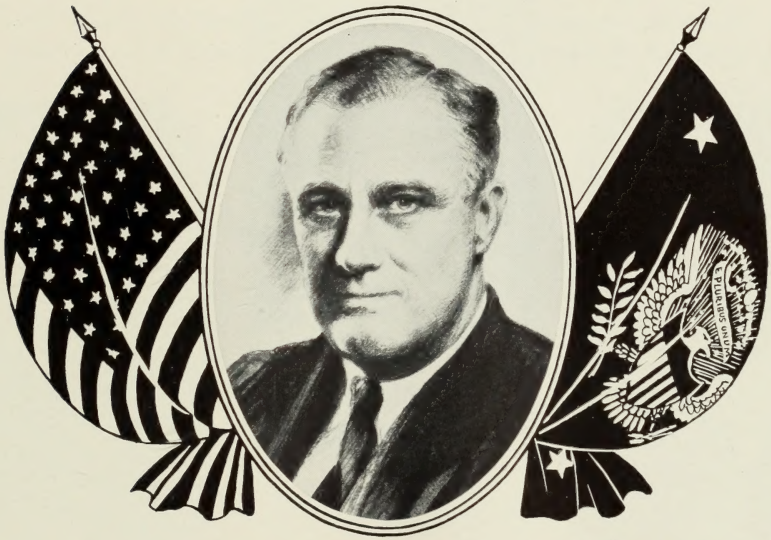
—who, in turn, were Chairmen of the Commission. This Commission originated during the administration of President Coolidge. President Hoover was Chairman during the Bicentennial Year 1932 and took an active part in the Bicentennial Celebration. President Roosevelt also took an active interest in the Celebration as Governor of the State of New York, and as Chairman of the Commission wrote letters of introduction for several of the series of Report Volumes.



Calvin Coolidge
Served from December, 1924 to March, 1929



Herbert Hoover
Served from March, 1929 to March, 1933



Franklin D. Roosevelt
Served from March, 1933

Members Of The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

ON THE following pages are shown pictures of Members and Officers of this Commission from its inception to the present time, with their term of office indicated in each case. Among the Members are three Vice Presidents of the United States and four Speakers of the House of Representatives. Completing the roster are the various Congressional Members and the Presidential Commissioners who were appointed.



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December, 1931



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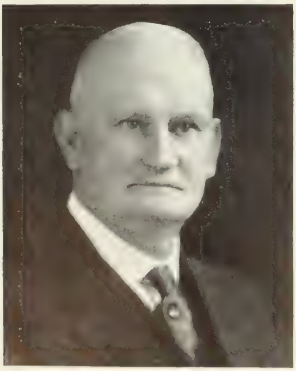
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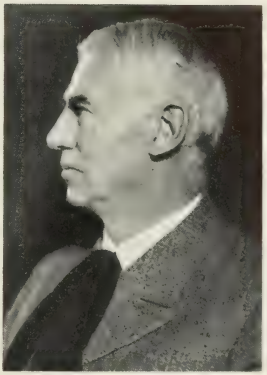
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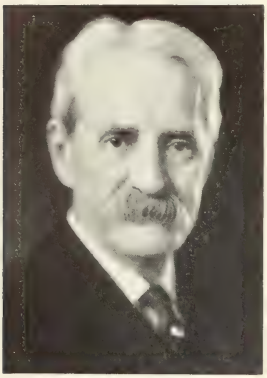
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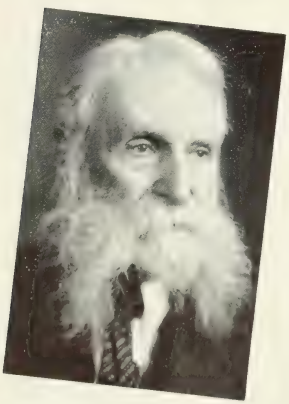
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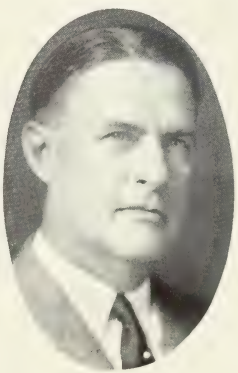
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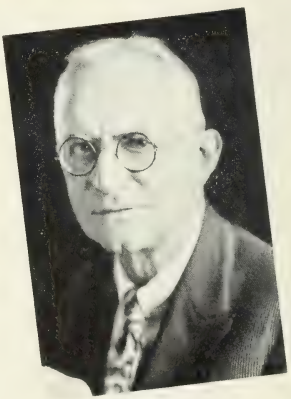
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Albert Bushnell Hart
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U. S. Grant, 3rd
Served from February, 1930
to January, 1931



George Eastman
Served from June, 1930
to March, 1932

PREFACE

THE purpose of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Celebration as conceived by the Commission, as planned and supervised by the Director, and as carried out under his direction by the staff, had two great accomplishments in mind. The first of these was to record, and the second to celebrate, the events, influences, and lessons of the life of the First President. Much research and writing, followed by the printing and distribution of the results, was necessary for the first; and a broad and inclusive plan for the second, with all the organization required to bring to the attention of the whole world the significance of the event, and to suggest and direct the many-phased expression of it. What was done, and how it was done, is set forth in the *History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration*, of which this is the final volume. The first three volumes of the History, the Literature Series, preserve in final form the "Record"; the fourth volume sets forth the Foreign Participation in the tribute to George Washington, Bicentennial Celebrations taking place in 259 cities of 81 countries outside of the United States and its possessions; while the purpose of the present volume is to show how the great commemoration was accomplished, its wide scope, and its many and varied achievements throughout the land and among all the people. "All the people" was, indeed, the key note of the plans of the Commission.

The United States is a huge complex; great and varied not only geographically, but in its population of many ethnic groups, variety of occupations, primary interests, social approach, and creeds. All are bound together by a common patriotism, and determination to continue and increase the greatness of the Nation as it has evolved out of the plans of the Fathers, of whom George Washington was the leader. The appeal to honor this great Chief was made to all, and the wonderful response was from all. No class or group or section failed in its share of recognition and praise; labor, business, professions, societies, scholars, sport, amusements, women, children, men whose family roots have sunk deeply into the soil and those who are themselves the founders of Ameri-

can families—whatever the age, sex, interest, or origin, to each and everyone the appeal was made and from all came the response. This great variety so essential to the success of the Bicentennial was due, first of all, to the careful planning for a celebration that would extend over nine months and take the commemoration to the inhabitants rather than require them to come to it. This basic principle made possible the cooperative activity of many regional commissions and committees, state and local, made up of public-spirited men and women who gave freely of their time and ability in carrying out the projects of the Federal Commission and supplementary ones of their own devising, spending the funds raised for this purpose through state or municipal appropriations or private contributions.

This present volume shows, with much detail and many illustrations, the elements of the Celebration and the organization behind it. It is divided into two parts: the first section is the running story of the work of the Commission and of the Celebration itself; the second part contains the reports of the various departments and divisions of the Commission. Lack of space prevented a complete recountal of all the Bicentennial events and programs. When we consider that an average of some sixteen thousand individual Bicentennial programs—by churches, schools, civic bodies, patriotic societies, and fraternal orders—were held in all parts of the United States each day of the nine months' Celebration, totalling 4,760,345 separate and distinct programs, it is readily realized that only the highlights of the Bicentennial Celebration could be touched upon in this report.

At this point the Director wishes to express his appreciation to each and every member of the Bicentennial Commission. The Commission served under three Presidents: Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The Director had the pleasure of serving under the last two. These Chief Executives, in their capacity as Chairmen of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, extended every cooperation and assistance to the Director. Similarly, the Director received the heartiest support from Senator Simeon D. Fess, Vice Chairman of the Commission; Honorable William Tyler Page, Secretary of the Commission; and from every Member who served as a Commissioner. At the same time, the Director wishes to express his feeling of gratitude to the loyal and patriotic men and women who

served under him on the staff of the Commission. Without such splendid cooperation from the Members of the Bicentennial Commission and from the members of the staff of the Commission, the Director, he fully realizes, could not have executed the plans or carried out the purposes of this great Celebration.

Inaugurated in the midst of great prosperity, in the year 1924, but carried out in 1932 without change during the worst depression in the history of the country, the success of the Celebration was a genuine one. The way in which the people rose to the occasion, in spite of economic distress and the rival excitement of a presidential campaign, is proof, if proof is needed, of the loyalty of the Nation to the principles of its foundation and to those who founded it. It was a worthy memorial to one of the world's great men, one of the few whose reputations increase with the progress of time and shine ever brighter in the searching light of history. And it was such an accomplishment because of the enthusiastic participation of the whole land; it was made so by the people themselves in appreciation of the fact that George Washington is the indispensable character in the history of our Nation. The Director feels that no other reward for his labors and the labors of those who strove with him to carry out the Bicentennial, can compare with the realization of the magnitude and sincerity of this response, this popular tribute to the man who is now, as he was a hundred years ago, and as he will be a hundred years hence, "first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Sol Bloom,
Director,
United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission.

Supreme Court of the United States

As Constituted During the Bicentennial Year 1932

(Reproductions of the autographs of the various members appear below)



Willis Van Devanter Charles E. Hughes J. C. McReynolds Geo. Sutherland

Owen J. Roberts Pierce Butler Harlan F. Stone Benjamin N. Cardozo

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Report of the Celebration

NOT EVEN the most earnest proponents of federal sponsorship of a Celebration in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, had the vision of the mighty forces that were set in motion late in December, 1924, and that were destined to arouse the enthusiasm and cooperation of millions of American people and of hundreds of thousands of citizens of countries other than our own. They were actuated by the realization that a definite opportunity and obligation rested upon Americans to pay suitable tribute to the memory of the man whose character, courage and wisdom made of us a free people among the nations of the earth.

The advocates of the celebration did not foresee, of course, the years of stress and hardship for the people of our country during the social and industrial crisis that had its gloomiest aspect in the period between the launching of the Celebration and its termination in 1932.

Thus, without definite intention, the government itself established an activity, that, in the opinion of many distinguished men and women, did more to preserve our national sanity and strengthen the ties of American devotion to its institutions, than any other influence of that distressing era. While the Celebration was not authorized primarily to stimulate patriotism, it did very definitely conform to the mandate of Congress contained in House Concurrent Resolution No. 57, of February 23, 1927, that the Commission was to organize the Celebration "*in such manner as may seem to them most fitting, to the end that the Bicentennial Anniversary of the birth of him who was 'first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen'—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman and the exemplar of American citizenship, George Washington, may be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic.*" Here was clearly a conception of the patriotic nature of the Celebration in contemplation, and the need of the people of the United States for leadership, encouragement and support in their faith and love of country.

Summary of Accomplishments

To understand at once just what this Celebration meant in terms of human appeal, and to place before the reader a terse yet dramatic summary of what was accomplished by the Commission in the way of organization, the following tabulation is furnished. Thus the reader can see the number of Bicentennial committees formed in states, cities and towns, in churches and schools, among patriotic and civic organizations, etc. The results of this organization of Bicentennial committees is seen from the number of Bicentennial programs presented, the amount of mail handled and literature distributed, etc. We wish to call particular attention to the very high percentage of Bicentennial committees formed among the various groups.

Total for All States

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	376
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	611
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	856
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	1,329
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	3,116
Cities With Population Under 1,000	116,829
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	123,153
Commissions Appointed by Governors	48
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	107,803
Churches	212,159
Church Committees	190,194
Church Programs	210,320
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	98,356
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	85,344
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	156,435
School Units	887,073
School Committees	275,869
School Programs	3,548,292
*Women's Organizations	77,680
*Women's Organization Programs	316,221
Agricultural Organizations	108,439
Agricultural Committees	108,439
Agricultural Programs	240,167
Boy and Girl Scout Units	44,669
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	44,669
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	153,478
Music Clubs	4,226
Music Club Programs	8,562
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contests	73,168
Memorial Trees Planted (Estimated by American Tree Association	30,000,000
Public Libraries Mailed Material	5,849
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	4,417

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 148,560 committees composed entirely of women who presented 435,247 programs.

Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of Country	4,926,083
Letters Received January 1, 1932, to January 1, 1933	296,794
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms	901,164
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices	96,438
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed	12,920,533

GRAND TOTALS

Organizations and Municipalities Contacted	1,555,755
Committees Appointed	894,224
Total Number of Individual Bicentennial Programs Presented	4,760,345

In addition to this work among the states, towns, communities and various organizations in continental America, there were interesting activities in our detached territories and insular possessions. For instance, in 22 municipalities of Alaska, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Guam, 57 organizations such as churches, schools, chambers of commerce, fraternal and patriotic bodies, army, navy and constabulary groups and 107 committees of various kinds, sponsored 452 programs.

FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

Participation in this distinctly American celebration by countries other than our own, was one of the most important and significant phases of the Commission's work. When it is remembered that the economic stress which so seriously involved our own land, was, in fact, world-wide, and also that no direct invitation was extended to any foreign country to join in the Celebration, the spontaneous and generous reaction among foreign countries and peoples was most gratifying. Celebrations were held in 259 cities of 81 countries outside the boundaries of the United States during the Bicentennial year of 1932. As stated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a letter to Director Bloom, appearing in the volume entitled "Foreign Participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration," of this series: "This event was without precedent as a spontaneous expression of international courtesy and good will," and, "People of other nations have learned much of the philosophy of our government in a way that was clear and effective."

Thus is presented only the barest outline of the Commission's achievements and more detailed accounts will be found in succeeding pages of this volume. Every statement in relation to these activities is sustained by documents in the files of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

BEFORE THE PLANS HAD CRYSTALLIZED

With few exceptions, those who gave early thought to the Celebration had more or less nebulous conceptions of a world's fair or some centralized demonstration of material progress, by which only a limited number of Americans could be reached. In fact, this deeply established celebration idea was so firmly fixed in the public mind that it required months of effort to dislodge it. That a nation, by formal action of its government, should embark upon a program of spiritual and patriotic appeal, was so novel that people generally were not prepared for it. In the popular mind a Celebration meant vast outlay for buildings, industrial display, entertainment, and the gathering of enormous crowds of people to witness thrilling spectacles.

To announce that a new form of Celebration was to be launched; that it was to be a serious appeal to the hearts and minds of men, women and children; that it was to be entirely devoid of the carnival spirit, and was to be essentially educational—these were elements never before injected in the national celebration concept. To many people such a program seemed drab and uninspiring and impossible of satisfactory fulfillment.

For this new form of Celebration, which took the Celebration to the people rather than bringing the people to the Celebration, there were no precedents. No experiences of the past, in this or any other country, served to point out the true path to success, or to warn of the dangers of trial or experiment. Not only were the suggestions of a spiritual celebration new so far as the United States was concerned, but no other country had ever conceived such a project. It is true, of course, that from time immemorial nations and peoples have honored their statesmen, their warriors and their poets. But always these celebrations were of a nature far different from that which ultimately developed from the launching of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

From the very beginning of the Commission's activities, efforts were made to secure suggestions from all sources as to the form and character of the proposed celebration. In the Minutes of the various meetings of the Executive Committee are

recorded a large number of these suggestions, which are of unusual interest when considered in connection with the program as finally adopted by the Commission.

The character of the proposed celebration was early defined by the late President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, as follows:

> The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington should be celebrated not only all over this country, but wherever in Europe there exists a group of persons who know the value of his writings and his deeds for the promotion of liberty and justice among mankind. This celebration, however, should be solemn, not gay, and spiritual, not materialistic. It should be directed in large measure to the rising generations, not to the passing or the past. It should appeal to thinking peoples, not to the careless or indifferent. Its aim should be to increase the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggles of the future.

This spiritual standard remained ever the directing influence in organizing and carrying forward the celebration plans. But many difficulties presented themselves to those charged with the various responsibilities and duties connected with the celebration activities. One of the earliest and most persistent objections to the Celebration itself on the part of many influential persons was the erroneous opinion that the American people already knew all about George Washington and that there was little or nothing that could be added to present this colossal historic character as an interesting and dramatic personality. Yet one of the most important facts developed by the experience of the Commission, was the appalling ignorance of our own people of the true character, achievements and world influence of George Washington. The average person, even of education and culture, carried in his mind only the most vague impressions, not only of George Washington and his compatriots, but of those stupendous events and movements in the early history of our Republic which brought into being, through years of toil and bloodshed and conflicting currents of strong and often bitter opinion, our governmental form and enduring national vitality.

WASHINGTON THE HUMAN BEING

George Washington was popularly identified with the absurd cherry tree story; he was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen"; and finally, among the more enlightened, he was remembered as the Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial forces during the Revolutionary War and as the first President of the Republic. So far as his real personality was concerned, he was almost as mythical as Alexander or King Arthur. He was pictured as a mounted figure upon a pedestal, with saber poised in heroic attitude, but glacial in his detached isolation and utterly lacking in human appeal.

The mighty task confronting the Commission was that of divesting George Washington of these utterly fantastic attributes and of presenting him as a man, with the common, everyday experiences of sorrow, temptation and sacrifice—the neighbor, the citizen, the reliable counselor and the inspiration of his countrymen.

The apocryphal Washington of swashbuckling chauvinism, of infallible self-confidence, and disdainful austerity—such a Washington never existed save in the perfervid imaginations of ambitious biographers, ready and willing to distort the facts of history in order to add selling quality to their writings. This form of literary trickery is common to the writings of all peoples and all times. In fiction or informal narrative it is permissible, even necessary perhaps, but deliberately to pervert established truth is inexcusable. As Dryden says: "We find but few historians who have been diligent enough in their search for truth. It is their common method to take on trust what they distribute to the public; by which means, a falsehood, once received from a famed writer, becomes traditional to posterity."

From the day of George Washington's death until the present time, innumerable writers have assumed to recount his life history. The first so-called Washington historian, Parson Weems, wrote a sketchy biography of George Washington. He found that it did not sell rapidly, so he set about getting something into the book to make it sell. He had a keen commercial sense. After several years of effort to sell his life of Washington, Parson Weems published an edition containing the silly little "I cannot tell a lie" story, and he found that this had a strong popular appeal. That book sold much better and is still the best seller of Washington biographies. And during all of the years since that time, certain writers have built up a bewildering series of piquant traditions and engaging stories about George Washington that are not justified by facts. These writers have borrowed from each other and have invented stories themselves, and in all seriousness it may be said that if this practise had been allowed to continue, the true

story of George Washington would have been entirely lost in the wilderness of commercial literary exploitation.

If the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission had done nothing more than to establish the facts in relation to George Washington's life by long and painstaking research through existing literature and into all available original records, it would have justified the time and effort.

FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

So impressed was President Roosevelt with the value of this history that he sent the following statement to the Director in relation to the free distribution of the Literature Series of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to the libraries of the country:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

As a gift from the Government of the United States to the American people the three volumes of the Literature Series of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission constitute a permanent legacy that is invaluable. Never before has the true life history of George Washington and his time been published upon the authority of the government itself. This history represents the most painstaking research of scholars who have exhausted all known sources of investigation, and, as Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, I believe that if the Commission had accomplished only this one thing it would have been well worth while.

It is because of these facts that the volumes of the Literature Series and the Report Volume are presented to the Libraries and Institutions of Higher Education of the country by the government of the United States in order that the public, and especially the school children of the present and all future generations, may have free access to a mine of authentic information upon the life and services of the First President. Thus the spiritual value of the great work accomplished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission may be perpetuated and made available to all our people in the Libraries of the nation.

(Signed) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The Commission has issued a complete and authentic history of George Washington that will prove a serious embarrassment to the fanciful writers of the future, who seek to create markets for their histories of George Washington by mere imaginative invention.

No final publication of an historical character has been issued by this Commission, no letter of an historical nature has been written, no historical reference made, without receiving the approval of the Commission's authorized historians—scholars of the highest attainment and authority.

The mere fact that many favorite stories and prejudicial opinions have not been incorporated in the report, is proof that the Commission has dealt in facts. This history does not deny that George Washington threw a dollar across the Rappahannock River. It merely has no historical data to bolster such a story. Therefore it is omitted, as are scores of other stories of similar kind. Today the American people for the first time have a record of George Washington's life beyond which no human authority can go. New facts may develop, old manuscripts may be discovered, and some changes may be made upon the authority of these discoveries. But as of this date, the story of George Washington is written and given to the public in a way that is believed to be as unassailable as human effort can make it. Writers on George Washington in the future may ascertain the facts as presented in the literature issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and they should adhere to these facts, even at some sacrifice of selling appeal.

The value of this history is also attested by no less an authority than Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, Professor of History, Columbia University, New York, and President, New York State Historical Association, who, upon receiving the first of the three volumes of the historical series, wrote:

> It is not only a sumptuous volume in format, but of the highest practical value to scholars and to teachers of American history. Its 716 pages, if set up in standard pages, might easily amount to eight ordinary volumes. But not only in size but in comprehensive variety is it a whole library on Washington in itself, with narrative, analysis, bibliography, portraiture and cartography. Really, it is hard to speak in measured terms of this fine achievement. If the Commission had done nothing but produce this volume it would have been richly worth while.

The following resolution indicates the value of the Commission's work to one of the most authoritative historical organizations in America:

RESOLUTION OF COMMENDATION

Presented by the New York State Historical Association to the National and State Commissions and the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Celebration:

WHEREAS the New York State Historical Association is deeply impressed with the benefits gained by the American people through the recent George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, in a richer sense of our national heritage, a clearer definition of true patriotism and a finer understanding of high human character; and

WHEREAS the abundant material assembled in the reports of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is of the highest practical value to scholars and to teachers of American history and constitutes a legacy for our people that will grow in popular appreciation during future generations; and

WHEREAS, in its opinion, these happy results were developed not only by loyal and sympathetic cooperation throughout the country but particularly by wise and timely planning and by devoted, energetic, intelligent and highly competent administration: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks and congratulations of this Association be tendered the national and state commissions charged by the Congress of the United States with the conduct of the Celebration, the Honorable Sol Bloom, its Director, and, through him, to his many executive colleagues.

DIXON RYAN FOX,
President.

October 10, 1933.

Of far greater importance than is generally realized was the secondary result of the aroused public interest in George Washington and his contemporaries. This was the stimulating of new inquiry into Colonial and Revolutionary history among scholars and students, and the investigating of local sources of information. Never, perhaps, was there such an epidemic of opening of old trunks, delving into attics, and re-examination of old letters and documents in private hands. A heavy correspondence resulted from those who had, or thought they had, made discoveries of historical importance, or from those who wished to establish the authenticity of family tradition and historical references in old family correspondence.

While little new information from these sources was developed concerning George Washington, a great deal of valuable historical material pertaining to other characters of the Washington period was made available to historical societies and libraries. The Commission served as a clearing house for miscellaneous information of all kinds relating to early American history.

THE APPEAL TO YOUNG PEOPLE

Since Congressional authority to organize the Commission referred to the character of the Celebration to insure that "future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic," it was obvious, of course, that special consideration should be given to the young people of America, those future citizens upon whose shoulders will fall the responsibility of carrying forward our institutions of government.

This conception coincided perfectly with the opinion of the members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and especially did it appeal to the Director of the Celebration.

Aristotle, one of the wisest men the world has produced, long ago taught that no state is secure whose children are not reared in perfect sympathy with her institutions. The Commission recognized the fact that while it was desirable to impress upon the adult population of America the great truths of our countries' history, the real objective and the most fertile field for education of permanent value lay in the fostering of these great truths among the boys and girls of the land.

Therefore the Commission expended much time and effort in preparing and distributing material to school children and in organizing school contests in oratory, essay and declamation, and in preparing programs for and giving assistance to young people's organizations in every state. It is gratifying to record that the response from this effort was inspiring as is indicated by the fact that more than 800,000 school units participated, representing approximately 30,000,000 school children, and that there were over 3,500,000 school programs given during the Celebration period. This does not include the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts, the 4-H Clubs, and numerous other activities involving, directly or indirectly, the boys and girls of the nation.

Referring to this phase of the Celebration, a report of the Executive Committee of January 10, 1932, includes the following:

> In our own country particular attention was bestowed upon "the rising generation" to which the youth of America responded with zeal and enthusiasm; and it cannot be gainsaid that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggle of the future. In our judgment, this commemoration has accomplished more to mould the thought, opinions and character of our youth, America's potential rulers, in the fundamentals and ideals of George Washington, both personal and political, and to dissipate and offset un-American propaganda, than any one other thing could possibly have done. This too, in the face of two great obstacles; namely,

widespread economic depression and a Presidential campaign. These disturbing influences served to distract the people and to divert their minds; nevertheless, this handicap, great as it was, was met and overcome in a marked degree, and to such an extent as to exert a steadying influence upon the minds of the American people in the midst of conflicting emotions.

Parents and Teachers

In the work among the public, private and parochial schools and institutions of higher learning, too much credit cannot be extended to school authorities, teachers everywhere, and the parents of school children. Without their enthusiastic support and helpful cooperation such results as were recorded among the school children could not have been achieved. Likewise, credit goes to the thousands of outstanding citizens all over the country who assisted in organizing the Celebration activities in their states and communities.

Closely related to the organization of Celebration activities among school children, and, in fact, preceding it in the chronological record of the Commission, was the truly formidable undertaking of initiating the cooperation of women's organizations. This was one of the earliest departments provided for by the Director and he was fortunate in gaining the consent of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, appointed on the Commission by President Coolidge, to take charge of this work. Mrs. Sherman had been associated for many years with the type of organization required by the circumstances. She was formerly President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States and prominently identified with all recent important group movements of special interest to women. Mrs. Sherman entered into her work with enthusiasm and conducted it throughout with great success. Contacts were made with 77,680 women's organizations, presenting 316,211 celebration programs. In addition to the distinctively women's organizations, there were 148,560 celebration committees composed entirely of women who presented 435,247 programs. Mrs. Sherman also made contacts whereby cooperation was secured by which approximately 30,000,000 George Washington Memorial trees were planted under the auspices of the American Tree Association.

At this point the Commission wishes to express its gratitude to Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, first commissioner appointed by President Coolidge. Mrs. Cook kept in very close touch with the activities of the Bicentennial Commission and cooperated fully at all times. Her influence was felt in women's and civic organizations. Mrs. Cook's assistance and suggestions proved of great aid to the Commission.

Personnel of Original Commission

In the Senate Joint Resolution, establishing the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, it is provided that the personnel of the Commission upon that date should be as follows:

The President of the United States, Honorable Calvin Coolidge.

The Presiding Officer of the Senate, the Vice President, Honorable Charles G. Dawes.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honorable Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

In the Senate of the United States December 8, 1924, the President pro tempore appointed the following members on the part of the Senate: The Senator from Ohio, Honorable Simeon D. Fess; the Senator from Missouri, Honorable Selden P. Spencer; the Senator from Virginia, Honorable Carter Glass; and the Senator from Delaware, Honorable Thomas F. Bayard.

In the Senate of the United States, January 4, 1927, the Vice President appointed as a member of the Commission the Senator from Kansas, Honorable Arthur Capper, to succeed the Senator from Missouri, Honorable Selden P. Spencer, deceased.

In the House of Representatives, December 8, 1924, the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House of Representatives: Honorable Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon; Honorable John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut; Honorable John N. Garner, of Texas, and Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee. (Congressional Record, 2d sess., 68th Cong., pp. 249-278.)

In conformity with the joint resolution of Congress, the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, on January 31, 1925, appointed the following persons as members of the Commission: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, of Colorado; Honorable Henry Ford, of Michigan; Honorable Hanford MacNider, of Iowa; Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia; Honorable Edgar B. Piper, of Oregon; Honorable Frank A. Munsey, of New York; and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Massachusetts, Pro-

fessor Emeritus, of Harvard University. Dr. Hart later became Historian of the Commission.

On February 9, 1926, the President of the United States appointed as a member of the Commission Honorable Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, to succeed Honorable Frank A. Munsey, deceased.

NOTE: On the date of the approval of the law creating the Commission, Honorable Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, was President pro tempore of the Senate, and Honorable Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusttts, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and were therefore members of the Commission. On March 4, 1925, the Vice President succeeded Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Gillett ceased to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Longworth succeeded him.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION IN 1933

At the conclusion of the Celebration period, November 24, 1932, the personnel of the Commission was as follows:

The President of the United States, Honorable Herbert Hoover.

The Vice President of the United States, Honorable Charles Curtis.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honorable John N. Garner.

Senators Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Vice Chairman; Arthur Capper, of Kansas; Carter Glass, of Virginia, and Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland. Representatives Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon; John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut; Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee, and Honorable R. Walton Moore, of Virginia. The Presidential Commissioners were: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, of Colorado; Honorable Henry Ford, of Michigan; Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia; Honorable Wallace McCamant, of Oregon; Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, of Massachusetts, and Honorable Joseph Scott, of California. Honorable Sol Bloom, Representative from New York, Director.

UNDER THREE PRESIDENTS

This Commission had the honor and distinction of serving under three Presidents of the United States. It was inaugurated during the administration of Calvin Coolidge. It continued during the administration of Herbert Hoover, and concluded its work under the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. All of these Presidents were Chairmen of the Commission during their various terms. Several other changes occurred in the personnel of the Commission and these are detailed in the section of this report dealing with the Minutes.

Referring again to the earlier history of the Commission: Having established the general machinery of administration, it became necessary to have a directing head to organize the work, set up departmental activities and plan the multitude of details that would insure harmonious and effective operation. Here the Commission faced a most serious and difficult problem. Success or failure lay in the choice of the man or men charged with administration. The need of directorial service became insistent and the Executive Committee canvassed the whole field of possibilities, with the result that it selected Honorable Sol Bloom, Representative in Congress from New York, and Lt. Colonel U. S. Grant, 3d, United States Army, to serve as Associate Directors. On account of his other and many official duties, Colonel Grant found it necessary to relinquish his work as Associate Director within a few months after his appointment, and thereafter the entire work of direction was conducted by Representative Bloom as Director of the Commission.

THE DIRECTING EXECUTIVE

"To this task," says the final report of the Executive Committee published as a Congressional Document, "with its manifold duties and responsibilities, Mr. Bloom applied himself with ardent zeal and enthusiasm and with rare executive ability born of ripe experience and organizing genius. He devoted three years to the work with unfailing fidelity and sacrificial devotion; and under his intelligent direction administered the duties of his office in all of its varied ramifications by modern business methods and with strict regard for economy. With the result that the Celebration was a distinct success from the viewpoint of its original concept and its influence will be perpetual. To Mr. Bloom we extend our gratitude for his unselfish and effective labors, and our hearty congratulations."

This formal expression of the Executive Committee was followed by a similar testimonial of the entire United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in a meeting at the White House, February 20, 1933. In a resolution signed by Herbert Hoover, as Chairman, the Commission testified to its appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Bloom. This resolution is here reproduced.

President Herbert Hoover, on the same occasion, said he was glad of the opportunity to express to the Commission his own appreciation of the work performed by the Director. Mr. Bloom, he said, had executed plans for the celebration with intelligence, great energy and with fidelity, and that he felt that it was an achievement worthy of his deep gratitude and a place in the records of the Commission.

FIRST MEETING OF COMMISSION

The first meeting of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was called by President Coolidge at the White House, February 16, 1925. At that time Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, was appointed Secretary pro tempore and a committee on permanent organization was designated, composed of Senators Simeon D. Fess and Carter Glass and Representative Willis C. Hawley. The Chairman of the Commission was authorized, in consultation with the Executive Committee to be appointed later, to select an Executive Secretary. Other Committees on various phases of the organization plan were appointed. The Executive Committee consisted of: Senators Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, and Carter Glass, of Virginia. Representatives Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon; John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut; John N. Garner, of Texas, and Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee; and Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook and Mr. Frank A. Munsey.

The Committee elected the President of the United States as Chairman of the Commission and Senator Simeon D. Fess, Vice Chairman. Representative Tilson, of Connecticut, was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee recommended William Tyler Page to the President for the position of Executive Secretary. Later the President appointed Mr. Page. The President was also asked to appoint a field secretary and did so appoint Senator Thomas Sterling, former United States Senator from South Dakota.

The first office of the Commission was in the United States Capitol, being in the room of the Chairman and Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. This room was appropriate, as one of the most prominent art treasures of the Capitol is contained therein, in the form of a fine medallion portrait of George Washington.

Under the provisions of the Joint Resolution establishing the Commission it was required that an address should be made to the American people outlining the purposes of the Celebration. At a meeting of the Commission in the White House, January 13, 1927, a request was made of President Coolidge that he deliver this address to both Houses of Congress and distinguished guests on February 22, 1927, and the President accepted the invitation. At this meeting it was also ordered that Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, a member of the Commission, be designated as Historian of the Commission, with authority to travel in discharge of his duties.

By Joint Concurrent Resolution No. 57, of January, 1927, it was resolved "That the Congress of the United States earnestly and respectfully invites the full cooperation of the legislatures and the chief executives of the respective states and territories of the United States in the execution of the joint resolution of Congress creating the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, in such manner as may seem to them most fitting. . . ."

CELEBRATION OFFICIALLY INAUGURATED

The Celebration may be said to have been officially inaugurated with the address of President Coolidge in the Hall of Representatives of the National Capitol before both Houses of Congress on February 22, 1927. This was a most impressive ceremony. At noon on that day the doorkeeper of the House of Representatives announced the Vice President of the United States and members of the United States Senate. The members of the House arose and the Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber. The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the members of the Senate took seats reserved for them. The doorkeeper then announced the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign governments, the Chief Naval Officer, the Chief of Staff and the Commandant of Marines. They were followed by the descendants of the Washington family and the President and members of his Cabinet. Through the courtesy of the Speaker of the House, the Vice President was designated to conduct the further proceedings.

The Vice President presented the Vice Chairman of the Commission, Honorable Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, who in turn presented the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge. The address of President Coolidge on that occasion follows:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

Delivered at a Joint Session of Congress
February 22, 1927

MY FELLOW AMERICANS: On the 22d day of February, 1932, America will celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Wherever there are those who love ordered liberty, they may well join in the observance of that event. Although he belongs to us, yet by being a great American he became a great world figure. It is but natural that here under the shadow of the stately monument rising to his memory, in the Capital City bearing his name, the country made independent by his military genius, and the Republic established by his statesmanship, should already begin preparations to proclaim the immortal honor in which we hold the Father of our Country.

In recognition of the importance of this coming anniversary, more than two years ago the Congress passed a joint resolution establishing a commission, which was directed to have this address made to the American people reminding them of the reason and purpose for holding the coming celebration. It was also considered that now would be an appropriate time to inform the public that this commission desires to receive suggestions concerning plans for the proposed celebration and to express the hope that the States and their political subdivisions under the direction of their governors and local authorities would soon arrange for appointing commissions and committees to formulate programs for cooperation with the Federal Government. When the plans begin to be matured they should embrace the active support of educational and religious institutions, of the many civic, social, and fraternal organizations, agricultural and trade associations, and of other numerous activities which characterize our national life.

It is greatly to be hoped that out of the studies pursued and the investigations made a more broad and comprehensive understanding and a more complete conception of Washington, the man, and his relation to all that is characteristic of American life may be secured. It was to be expected that he would be idealized by his countrymen. His living at a time when there were scanty reports in the public press, coupled with the inclination of early biographers, resulted in a rather imaginary character being created in response to the universal desire to worship his memory. The facts of his life were of record, but were not easily accessible. While many excellent books, often scholarly and eloquent, have been written about him, the temptation has been so strong to represent him as an heroic figure composed of superlatives that the real man among men, the human being subjected to the trials and temptations common to all mortals, has been too much obscured and forgotten. When we regard him in this character and have revealed to us the judgment with which he met his problems, we shall all the more understand and revere his true greatness. No great mystery surrounds him; he never relied on miracles. But he was a man endowed with what has been called uncommon common sense, with tireless industry, with a talent for taking infinite pains, and with a mind able to understand the universal and eternal problems of mankind.

Washington has come to be known to the public almost exclusively as the Virginia colonel who accompanied the unfortunate expedition of General Braddock, as the commander in chief of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War, as the first President of the United States, and as the master of the beautiful estate at Mount Vernon. This general estimate is based to a large extent on the command he held in time of war and the public office he held in time of peace. A recital of his courage and patriotism, his loyalty and devotion, his self-sacrifice, his refusal to be king, will always arouse the imagination and inspire the soul of everyone who loves his country. Nothing can detract from the exalted place which this record entitles him to hold. But he has an appeal even broader than this, which today is equally valuable to the people of the United States. Not many of our citizens are to be called on to take high commands or to hold high public office. We are all necessarily engaged in the ordinary affairs of life. As a valuable example to youth and to maturity, the experience of Washington in these directions is worthy of much more attention than it has received.

We all share in the benefits which accrued from the independence he won and the free Republic he did so much to establish. We need a diligent comprehension and understanding of the great principles of government which he wrought out, but we shall also secure a wide practical advantage if we go beyond this record, already so eloquently expounded, and consider him also as a man of affairs. It was in this field that he developed that executive ability which he later displayed in the camp and in the council chamber.

It ought always to be an inspiration to the young people of the country to know that from earliest youth Washington showed a disposition to make the most of his opportunities. He was diligently industrious—a most admirable and desirable, if seemingly uninteresting, trait. His father, who had been educated in England, died when his son was 11 years old. His mother had but moderate educational advantages. There were no great incentives to learning in Virginia in 1732, and the facilities for acquiring knowledge were still meager. The boy might well have grown up with very little education, but his eager mind and indomitable will led him to acquire learning and information despite the handicaps surrounding him.

His formal schooling, which was of a rather primitive character, ended at the age of 13. His copy and exercise books, still in existence, contain forms of bills, receipts, and like documents, showing he had devoted considerable time to that branch of his studies. He was preparing himself to be a practical business man. When his regular instruction ended, his education was just beginning. It continued up to his death, December 14, 1799. If ever there was a self-made man, it was George Washington. Through all his later years he was constantly absorbing knowledge from contact with men, from reading whenever time and facilities permitted, and from a wide correspondence.

When 16 he became a surveyor and for four years earned a living and much experience in that calling. Although consider-



President Calvin Coolidge Delivering an Address on the Significance of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, at a Joint Session of Congress, February 22, 1927

able has been written about it, not many people think of our first President as an agriculturist. Those who have studied this phase of his life tell us he was probably the most successful owner and director of an agricultural estate in his day. A visitor in 1785 declared "Washington's greatest pride was to be thought the first farmer in America." Toward the end of his life he wrote:

> I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth than all the vain glory that can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.

He always had a great affection for Mount Vernon. He increased his land holdings from 2,700 to over 8,000 acres, 3,200 of which he had under cultivation at one time.

His estate was managed in a thoroughly business-like fashion. He kept a very careful set of account books for it, as he did for his other enterprises. Overseers made weekly statements showing just how much each laborer had been employed, what crops had been planted or gathered. While he was absent reports were sent to him, and he replied in long letters of instruction, displaying wonderful familiarity with details. He was one of the first converts to the benefits of scientific fertilization and to the rotation of crops, for that purpose making elaborate tables covering five-year periods. He overlooked no detail in carrying on his farm according to the practice of those days, producing on the premises most of the things needed there, even to shoes and textiles. He began the daily round of his fields at sunrise, and often removed his coat and helped his men in the work of the day.

He also showed his business ability by the skillful way in which he managed the considerable estates left to his two stepchildren by their father. So successfully was this done that John Parke Custis became, at the age of 21, the richest young man in the Old Dominion. Prussing tells us that Martha Custis was advised to get the ablest man in the colony to manage her estate and to pay him any salary within reason. And he adds: "That she chose wisely in marrying the young colonel, and got the best of a good bargain, is the opinion of many."

He was engaged in many business enterprises. That of the Dismal Swamp, comprising drainage and lumber operations south of Norfolk, was handled efficiently by Washington for five years subsequent to 1763. In addition to his landholdings, wisely chosen, the rise in value of which accounted in no small degree for his fortune, Washington participated in a number of real estate and transportation companies. As a private citizen he was constantly on the outlook for sound investments and for ways to increase his capital. In the purchase of frontier lands and in the promotion of plans for the building up and development of new parts of the country he was performing important public service.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, distinguished historian and a member of our commission, says:

> Washington has been criticized for buying up land warrants and holding on to his title in the face of squatters. Actually no American has ever done so much to open up vast tracts of land, first under the British, and then under the American flag, fitted to become the home of millions of American farmers.

After 13 years of effort Washington forced the British government to give to the Virginia veterans of the French and Indian wars the 200,000 acres of western lands promised by the governor of that colony. His management and distribution of these bounties were carried out in an eminently efficient and satisfactory manner. He acquired two large farms in Maryland. During a trip in New York State in 1783 he saw the possibilities of a waterway from the sea to the Great Lakes by way of the Hudson River and the Mohawk Valley—the present route of a great barge canal. Because of his business vision he joined with General Clinton in the purchase of 6,000 acres near Utica.

To Washington, the man of affairs, we owe our national banks, for had he followed the advice of other leaders, great but less enlightened on matters of finance, the plans of Alexander Hamilton would not have been realized. As a result of the war the country was deeply in debt and had no credit, but the solution of our financial difficulties suggested by the first Secretary of the Treasury was opposed by those from rural communities. They argued that the large commercial cities would dominate to the detriment of other parts of the country. Both Jefferson, Secretary of State, and Randolph, Attorney General, in writing opposed the incorporation by Congress of a national bank. They were joined by Madison and Monroe. All argued against the constitutionality of this proposition. Hamilton answered their arguments fully in his famous opinion. But had the President not been a man of affairs, had he not been for many years a holder of stock in the Bank of England, coming from the estate of Daniel Parke Custis, he might have yielded to the opposition. Because he knew something about bank accounts and bank credits the bill was signed and the foundation of our financial system laid.

Washington was also a stockholder in the Bank of Alexandria and in the Bank of Columbia at Georgetown. In his last will and testament he directed that such moneys as should be derived from the sale of his estate during the lifetime of Mrs. Washington should be invested for her in good bank stocks.

After his retirement from the Presidency in March, 1797, Washington spent more than two and a half happy years at Mount Vernon. In his last summer he made a will, one of the most remarkable documents of its kind of which we have record. Again he showed his versatility in disposing of his many properties under a variety of bequests and conditions without legal advice. It has been called an autobiographic will—it shows in its manifold provisions his charitable thoughtfulness for his dependents and his solicitude for the future welfare of his country.

As President he was always an exponent of sound and honest public finance. He advocated the payment of our debts in full to holders of record, and the assumption by the Nation of the debts incurred by the various States to carry on the Revolution. His support of financial integrity, because it was morally right, strengthened the Union.

This practical business ability and interest in broad and general affairs made him one of the first to realize that the future of the American empire lay in the regions beyond the Alleghenies, in the territory of the Ohio and the Mississippi. Because of this belief, he is said to have been the moving spirit in the first plans for the organization of our public lands. His association with the West may have started in the period 1749-1751, when he assisted his brother, Lawrence, in his various busi-

ness enterprises, among them the Ohio Co., which had a grant of 500,000 acres of land on the east side of the Ohio River. The French having begun to build forts in the upper Ohio Valley and to exclude the English traders, Washington, at the age of 21, was sent by the Governor of Virginia to bear a remonstrance. The comprehensive report of this young man was considered of enough importance to be printed in London and circulated widely in Europe, by way of justifying Great Britain in making war upon France. In 1763 he organized the Mississippi Co. to take the place of the Ohio Co., which was one of the casualties of the war. He applied for a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, though he did not receive it. But he made his own investments, so that in the schedule of his property attached to his will we find western lands appraised at over $400,000—along the Ohio, the Great Kanawha, in western Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, and in the Northwest Territory.

Having a vision of what the West meant in the future prosperity of the new Republic, Washington in 1784 journeyed out into the wilds. His diary of the trip is filled with interest and enthusiasm over the possibilities of that region. Hulbert, who has made a study of it, calls him our first expansionist, the originator of the idea of possessing the West through commercial relations.

> It was a pioneer idea, instinct with genius,

this author writes,

> and Washington's advocacy of it marks him as the first commercial American, the first man typical of the America that was to be.

Due to his investments, he became the president of the James River Co. and of the Potomac River Co., organized in 1785 to look into the possibility of opening navigation through to the West. To the Potomac Co., which involved the first interstate commerce negotiations in this country, he devoted four years of service. It has been thought that these negotiations entered into by Washington led up almost directly to the calling of the Constitutional Convention. They revealed clearly the difficulty under the Articles of Confederation of accomplishing anything involving the welfare of all the States, and showed the need of a more strongly centralized national government. His ability as a business man was the strong support of his statesmanship. It made his political ideas intensely practical.

Washington's Atlantic-Mississippi waterway plan was never carried out. But his advocacy of it without doubt had much to do with preventing a break in the Union which threatened serious consequences. The people who lived in the upper Ohio Valley, shut off from the east by mountains, had no outlet to the sea other than the Mississippi, and Spain, controlling the mouth of this river, levied heavy tribute on all commerce passing through it. The settlers, in what is now eastern Tennessee, established a separate State and started negotiations for an association with Spain; but this action was rescinded with the development of economic unionism after Washington put forth his waterway plan.

That he should have been responsible in large measure for the opening of the West and for calling attention to the commercial advantages the country might derive therefrom is by no means the least of his benefactions to the Nation. He demonstrated that those who develop our resources, whether along agricultural, commercial, and industrial lines or in any other field of endeavor, are entitled to the approval, rather than the censure, of their countrymen.

Washington was a builder—a creator. He had a national mind. He was constantly warning his countrymen of the danger of settling problems in accordance with sectional interests. His ideas in regard to the opening of our western territory were thought out primarily for the benefit of the Nation. It has been said that he would have been "the greatest man in America had there been no Revolutionary War."

He was largely instrumental in selecting the site for our National Capital, influenced in no small degree by his vision of the commercial possibilities of this locality. It included his plan of the waterway to the West, through the Potomac, the Monongahela, and the Ohio Rivers, which he used to speak of as "the channel of commerce to the extensive and valuable trade of a rising empire." He, of course, could not foresee the development of railway transportation and the great ocean-going vessels, because of which the seat of our Government became separated from active contact with commerce and was left to develop as the cultural and intellectual center of the Nation. Due to the genius of L'Enfant, the great engineer, this city from the first has had a magnificent plan of development. Its adoption was due in no small degree to the engineering foresight and executive ability of Washington. By 1932 we shall have made much progress toward perfecting the ideal city planned by him in the closing days of the eighteenth century.

Washington had the ability to translate ideals into the practical affairs of life. He was interested in what he believed contributed to the betterment of everyday existence. Perhaps because he realized the deficiency of his own early education, he was solicitous to provide liberal facilities for the youth of the future. Because as a man of affairs he knew the everyday uses of learning, in an early message to the Congress and in his will he sought methods for the establishment of a national university. Even in his Farewell Address we find this exhortation:

> Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

He desired his system of education to be thoroughly American and thoroughly national. It was to support the people in a knowledge of their rights, in the creation of a republican spirit, and in the maintenance of the Union.

It was with the same clear vision that he looked upon religion. For him there was little in it of emotionalism. He placed it on a firmer, more secure foundation, and stated the benefits which would accrue to his country as the results of faith in spiritual things. He recognized that religion was the main support of free institutions. In his Farewell Address he said:

> Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness—these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, Where is the security for property, for

> reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion.
>
> Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle. It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Without bigotry, without intolerance, he appeals to the highest spiritual nature of mankind. His genius has filled the earth. He has been recognized abroad as "the greatest man of our own or any age." He loved his fellow men. He loved his country. That he intrusted their keeping to a Divine Providence is revealed in the following prayer which he made in 1794:

> Let us unite in imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations to spread His holy protection over these United States; to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our Constitution; to enable us at all times to root our internal sedition and put invasion to flight; to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which His goodness has already conferred; and to verify the anticipations of this Government being a safeguard to human rights.

He was an idealist in the sense that he had a very high standard of private and public honor. He was a prophet to the extent of being able to forecast with remarkable vision the growth of the Nation he founded and the changing conditions which it would meet. But essentially he was a very practical man. He analyzed the problems before him with a clear intellect. Having a thorough understanding, he attacked them with courage and energy, with patience and persistence. He brought things to pass. When Patrick Henry was asked in 1774 whom he thought was the greatest man in the Continental Congress he replied:

> If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information and sound judgment Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor.

His accomplishments were great because of an efficiency which marked his every act and a sublime, compelling faith in the ultimate triumph of the right. As we study his daily life, as we read his letters, his diaries, his state papers, we come to realize more and more his wisdom, his energy, and his efficiency. He had the moral efficiency of an abiding religious faith, emphasizing the importance of the spiritual side of man; the social efficiency shown by his interest in his fellow men, and in his realization of the inherent strength of a people united by a sense of equality and freedom; the business efficiency of a man of affairs, of the owner and manager of large properties; the governmental efficiency of the head of a new Nation, who, taking an untried political system, made it operate successfully, of a leader able to adapt the relations of the Government to the people. He understood how to translate political theory into a workable scheme of government. He knew that we can accomplish no permanent good by going to extremes. The law of reason must always be applied. He followed Milton, who declared—

> . . . law in a free nation hath ever been public reason,

and he agreed with Burke that—

> men have no right to what is not reasonable.

It is a mark of a great man that he surrounds himself by great men. Washington placed in the most important positions in his Cabinet Jefferson with his advocacy of the utmost degree of local self-government and of State rights, and Hamilton whose theories of a strong national government led him to advocate the appointment of State governors by the President. Either theory carried to the extreme soon would have brought disaster to what has proved the most successful experiment in liberty under proper governmental restraint in the history of the world.

It is due to his memory that we guard the sovereign rights of the individual States under our Constitution with the same solicitude that we maintain the authority of the Federal Government in all matters vital to our continued national existence.

Such is the background of a man performing the ordinary duties of life. As it was George Washington, of course he performed them extraordinarily well. The principles which he adopted in his early youth and maintained throughout his years are the source of all true greatness. Unless we understand this side of him we shall fail in our comprehension of this true character. It was because of this training that he was able to assume the leadership of an almost impossible cause, carry it on through a long period of discouragement and defeat, and bring it to a successful conclusion. In advance of all others, he saw that war was coming. With an Army that was never large and constantly shifting, poorly supported by a confederation inexperienced, inefficient, and lacking in almost all the essential elements of a government, he was victorious over the armies of seasoned troops commanded by Howe, Burgoyne, Clinton, and Cornwallis, supported by one of the most stable and solid of governments, possessed of enormous revenues and ample credit, representing the first military power of the world.

As an example of generalship, extending over a series of years from the siege of Boston to the fall of Yorktown, the Commander in Chief of the Continental Armies holds a position that is unrivaled in the history of warfare. He never wavered, he never faltered from the day he modestly undertook the tremendous task of leading a revolution to the day when with equal modesty he surrendered his commissions to the representatives of the independent Colonies. He triumphed over a people in the height of their glory who had acknowledged no victor for 700 years.

Washington has come to personify the American Republic. He presided over the convention that framed our Constitution. The weight of his great name was the deciding factor in securing its adoption by the States. These results could never have been secured had it not been recognized that he would be the first President. When we realize what it meant to take 13 distracted Colonies, impoverished, envious, and hostile, and weld them into an orderly federation under the authority of a central government, we can form some estimate of the influence of this great man. But when we go further and remember that the Government which he did so much to bring into being not only did not falter when he retired from its administration, but, withstanding every assault, has constantly grown stronger with the passage of time and been found adequate to meet the needs of

nearly 120,000,000 people occupying half a continent and constituting the greatest power the world has ever known, we can judge something of the breadth and soundness of his statesmanship.

We have seen many soldiers who have left behind them little but the memory of their conflicts; but among all the victors the power to establish among a great people a form of self-government, which the test of experience has shown will endure, was bestowed upon Washington and Washington alone. Many others have been able to destroy. He was able to construct. That he had around him many great minds does not detract from his glory. His was the directing spirit without which there would have been no independence, no Union, no Constitution, and no Republic. His ways were the ways of truth. He built for eternity. His influence grows. His stature increases with the increasing years. In wisdom of action, in purity of character, he stands alone. We can not yet estimate him. We can only indicate our reverence for him and thank the Divine Providence which sent his to serve and inspire his fellow men.

The offices of the Commission remained in the National Capitol until April 2, 1930, when they were moved to the Washington Building, where they remained until January 1, 1933, when they were moved to the Walker-Johnson Building, 1734 New York Avenue. Since November, 1933, the offices have been located at the House Office Building.

THE DEFINITIVE WRITINGS

Several important memorial projects enlisted the early attention of the Commission, and it is interesting to note that each of these projects was carried through to a successful conclusion.

In contemplating the form in which the Commission might function it was decided as one of the very first projects, to compile and publish the so-called "Definitive Writings of George Washington." This important undertaking was inaugurated under a special act of Congress, providing that the Definitive Writings should be published in approximately 25 volume sets, and sold by the Superintendent of Documents of the United States Government Printing Office.

In the selection of an editor for this monumental work the choice fell naturally upon Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, formerly of the Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, and editor of the Mount Vernon edition of George Washington's Diaries. Dr. Fitzpatrick is a scholar of the highest attainments and is generally recognized as the best authority on the life of George Washington and his times. Dr. Fitzpatrick entered into his work with great diligence and by July 1, 1933, had completed the first twelve volumes and made substantial progress on several others.

This series of Definitive Writings contains all the available important and interesting documents written by George Washington with the exception of his Diaries already published. Dr. Fitzpatrick has found many hitherto unpublished manuscripts and has delved more carefully into the original sources than any historian of modern times. There have been several important compilations of Washington's Writings, but until Dr. Fitzpatrick began his work, there was no edition that assumed to be complete.

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

The suggestion that a Memorial Highway, to connect Mount Vernon in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, be constructed, originated with and received strong support among the members of the Commission, and a preliminary map showing the topography of the land lying between the City of Washington and Mount Vernon, and the lines of several proposed routes for the Mount Vernon Highway were given attention. Out of this study there was introduced an act to authorize the construction and maintenance of a Memorial Highway at its present location to connect Mount Vernon in the State of Virginia with the Arlington Memorial Bridge at Washington. It was approved May 31, 1931. This Memorial Highway was distinctly a project of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

CONSTRUCTION AT WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA

Another project of major interest was federal cooperation with the Wakefield National Memorial Association to construct at Wakefield, Virginia, the ancestral estate of the Washington family, a replica of the house in which George Washington was born. The Commission authorized the appointment of a Committee of three persons consisting of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, and Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, to carry forward this project. The Commission finally secured an appropriation of $65,000 for the Wakefield enterprise of which $15,000 was used to move the monument erected by the United States at Wakefield to another site, and $50,000 was to go to the Wakefield National Memorial

Association to assist in completing the replica of the Washington home.

In this connection, the late Mrs. Josephine W. Rust, then President of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, appeared before the Committee on several occasions and helped materially in formulating the general program. The replica was built, and dedicated on May 14, 1932.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ATLAS

One of the important publications of the Commission was The George Washington Atlas edited by Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress. This Atlas contains a collection of 86 maps on 50 plates, including twenty-eight maps made by George Washington, seven used and annotated by him, eight made at his direction or for his use, or otherwise associated with him, and forty-three new maps concerning his activities in peace and war and his place in history. This Atlas is included in the material published in Volume I of the Literature Series of the Commission's report, but was issued originally as a separate volume and was widely distributed to scholars, students and libraries. It was the first time that an attempt had been made to assemble this material and distribute it in convenient form.

BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION

The suggestion of the George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition in the City of Washington was given early and sympathetic attention. This project came as a logical development of the study of George Washington and the Revolutionary period and was one of the activities of the Commission that, from the very nature of things, could not be taken to the people in their own homes and communities. The Art Exhibit which was held in The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., from March 5 to November 24, 1932, was given commodious and attractive housing through the courtesy of the Board of Trustees of the above mentioned institution. A distinguished George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition Committee was appointed, with Mrs. McCook Knox as Chairman. Under the direction of this Committee a larger Committee was appointed which contained many names of officials of our government, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and prominent artists and art critics. The exhibition enjoyed the privilege of showing some of the greatest pictures of George Washington and his contemporaries that exist. These pictures were freely loaned by their owners and in addition to the pictures themselves, there was an exhibit of Washingtonia that added greatly to the interest of the public.

The active management of the Exhibition was assumed by the late Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, herself a distinguished art critic and for many years closely identified with the cultural life of the National Capital.



Acme

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE ITALIAN AMBASSADOR, NOBILE GIACOMO DE MARTINO, TRANSMITTING LAFAYETTE'S SWORD TO THE HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, WHICH WAS SHOWN AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LAFAYETTE'S SWORD

Perhaps the most important article of the Washingtonia display was the sword presented to General Lafayette by the Continental Congress in the year 1779. In a letter from Benjamin Franklin, whose grandson made the presentation to Lafay-

ette, dated August 24, 1779, he wrote: "The Congress sensible of your merit towards the United States, but unable adequately to reward it, determined to present you with a sword, as a small mark of their grateful acknowledgments."

The sword now belongs to the Count Perrone di San Martino, a descendant of General Lafayette through his ancestress, the Marquise Anastasie de la Tour Maubourg, the eldest daughter of the General. The sword came from Turin, Italy. It was delivered to Director Bloom for the Exhibition by His Excellency, the Ambassador of Italy, Nobile Giacomo de Martino. During the period of the exhibition, hundreds of thousands of people, of whom a great number were visitors to the City of Washington, attended the Exhibition and were privileged to view this remarkable collection.

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S ADDRESS, FEB. 22, 1932

It is customary annually upon February 22 for the Government of the United States to give official recognition to the significance of the day and to hold ceremonies in memory of the First President. On February 22, 1932, this observance was especially important. The members of both branches of the Congress assembled in joint session in the Hall of the House of Representatives and were there addressed by the President, Herbert Hoover. The text of this address is given on pages 47, 48 and 49 of this volume. At the conclusion of his address a great patriotic demonstration took place at the East front of the Capitol.

During the entire period of the Celebration, event after event took place in the National Capital in honor of George Washington. Space does not permit a cataloging of these ceremonies at this time, but each one is more fully described in other parts of the present report.

EVENTS IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Bicentennial period was inaugurated in the National Capital with a great Bicentennial Ball which took place the night of February 22, 1932. This brilliant occasion was the outstanding social event of the season and was attended by high government officials, representatives of the Diplomatic Corps and the social leaders of Washington and many other cities. The guests were in colonial costume, and this gave a most picturesque and dazzling aspect to the Ball.

Another event which created wide interest in the City of Washington was the presentation of "Wakefield," a pageant masque, by Percy MacKaye, which was produced under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., February 21, 25 and 26. This presentation also was a distinct social as well as artistic success.

The Commission participated on September 17, 1932, with the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, A. F. & A. M., in a great procession and pageant commemorating the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol in 1793 by George Washington. Masons of adjacent cities also took part in the auspicious ceremony. This spectacle was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people, and carried through in Colonial costumes, a reproduction of the original ceremony.

COOPERATION OF DEPARTMENTS

The Federal Government, through various departmental agencies, contributed interesting and important activities in connection with the Celebration. A more extended account is given elsewhere of the issue of twelve Bicentennial Memorial postage stamps, the striking of special George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative medals, and the issuing of a Memorial quarter-dollar. All of these projects were of the greatest significance in impressing the public with the Government's interest in the Celebration, and they were of the highest artistic quality. In many other ways were governmental departments most helpful. Special mention should be made of the cooperation of the State Department in the work of organizing and promoting foreign participation in the Celebration, by enlisting the interest of other countries and in stimulating activity among our own diplomatic missions abroad. More extended acknowledgment of this distinguished service is given in the preface of the volume entitled, "Foreign Participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration," which is part of the Commission's report.

Without the whole-hearted cooperation of the Library of Congress this Commission would have been unable to have furnished to the public the complete and authentic material which it published. Every member of the Congressional Library staff who could be of any assistance gave his help most generously and the Commission wishes to record its acknowledgment of that splendid service. The Post Office Department also, as well

as the Department of Agriculture, the Army and the Navy, and, in fact, every department of the Government gave splendid cooperation. The Army and the Navy were especially helpful in furnishing the generous use of the service bands, which included the Army Band, under the direction of Captain William J. Stannard, the Navy Band, under the direction of Lieut. Charles Benter, and the Marine Band. The latter organization, under the leadership of Captain Taylor Branson, was unusually generous at all times.

COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT COMMISSION

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission cooperated intensively in state and local projects everywhere, but because of its more intimate relations with the National Capital, the United States Commission worked in close association with the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission. A list of the projects sponsored by the two Commissions appears elsewhere, but it must be recorded that the utmost harmony prevailed between these Commissions and they were mutually helpful in bringing to the National Capital a series of events which did credit to the city and its people. In many of the meetings of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, as well as meetings of sub-committees, there appeared, by invitation, Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, President of George Washington University, Chairman; Dr. George C. Havenner, Executive Secretary, and other officials of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission. In this way, there was perfect coordination of effort with most satisfactory results.

BROADCASTING

No cooperation of any agency before or during the Bicentennial period was more helpful than that which was rendered by the broadcasting chains. The Commission is under great obligation to both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System for their almost continuous service in bringing the various phases of the Bicentennial Celebration to the attention of the public. Both of these systems, time and again, went to considerable trouble and expense to broadcast from various shrines, and also both were generous in the use of their broadcasting stations in the City of Washington. The managers of these two stations, Mr. K. H. Berkeley, of the National Broadcasting Company, and Mr. H. C. Butcher, manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System, were at all times most helpful and assisted in many ways in building programs and securing time which was placed at the disposal of the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The Commission is also indebted to Mr. LeRoy Mark, President of the American Broadcasting Company, for the cooperation of Station WOL in Washington. To all of the scores of stations cooperating with these agencies the Commission extends its thanks. There were many other stations outside of the great chains that also exhibited the finest cooperative spirit in arranging local broadcasts.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION

It is a distinct pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy at all times shown the Commission by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. This Association is the owner and custodian of the historic home of George Washington, situated on the Potomac River, approximately fifteen miles south of the City of Washington. Its Superintendent, Colonel Harrison H. Dodge, was at all times closely identified with the activities of the Commission, serving on important committees and manifesting the deepest interest in the development of the Commission's plans. Colonel Dodge was the host, on a number of occasions, to representatives of the United States Commission, and arranged to permit the taking of motion and other pictures upon the Mount Vernon estate. He gave valuable assistance in all of these events.

The Commission is under special obligation to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union for permitting the photographing of the Houdon Bust of George Washington, which was made from life by the noted French sculptor of the eighteenth century, Jean Antoine Houdon, and which has remained in the Mount Vernon mansion from George Washington's time until the present. This bust furnished the official portrait of George Washington which had wide distribution in the publications of the Commission, and also in poster form throughout our own country and the world.

WAKEFIELD MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Similar acknowledgment is made to the authorities of the Wakefield National Memorial Association which, under the inspiring direction of the

beloved and lamented Josephine W. Rust, its founder and president, accomplished such remarkable work in purchasing and preserving the original George Washington estate at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and in building a replica of the house in which George Washington was born. This project was one of the most important of all those connected with the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington and is now, through the generosity of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, owned and cared for by the Federal Government.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission wishes to express its deep sense of appreciation to the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia, for the many courtesies extended to its Commissioners, the Director, and various members of the staff during the Bicentennial period. To the people and various patriotic organizations of this historic city, the Commission extends its sincere thanks for the many forms of cooperation which were extended. Few cities in America are so distinguished historically as this beautiful city of Fredericksburg, near which George Washington spent years of his youth and where his mother lived until her death. Here also is Kenmore, maintained by the Kenmore Association. It was the home of Betty Washington Fielding Lewis, the sister of George Washington, and it has been preserved by the unremitting efforts of this Association, organized and actively directed by Mrs. Vivian Minor Fleming, and her daughter, Mrs. H. H. Smith. At Fredericksburg also are a number of other historic memorials, including the grave of Mary Ball Washington, the Rising Sun Tavern, Hugh Mercer's Apothecary Shop, the law offices of James Monroe and other mementoes of that great period in colonial Virginia which so importantly affected the destinies of our country.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Elsewhere in these pages are found descriptions of the highlights of the Bicentennial Celebration in the historic city of Alexandria, Virginia, on the Potomac River. The Bicentennial Commission is greatly indebted to the officials, patriotic and civic organizations and the citizens of Alexandria for their whole-hearted support in the Bicentennial Celebration.

Washington's "Home Town," as Alexandria is called, is rich in its association with the First President. The citizens of Alexandria of today showed the same love for George Washington as did their ancestors, his neighbors and friends.

To Wm. Buckner McGroarty, President of the Washington Society of Alexandria, and to Charles H. Callahan, First Vice President of the Society, the Bicentennial Commission is especially indebted for their loyal cooperation.

Organizing Departments

General

The organization and direction of this greatest celebration ever held in honor of a patriot, required the services of the best talent available. The Director was fortunate in being able to draw about him not only men and women of devoted loyalty, but those who were specialists in the various phases of the common enterprise. It was fortunate, also, that the Director was able to exclude partisan politics from the organization, or any consideration of creed, color or special personal interests.

Until plans were crystallized it was difficult to determine the localization of the personnel, but in almost an incredibly short time the organization was working smoothly. When it is remembered that a truly tremendous work was accomplished, the staff was comparatively small. It was built up as the demands for service increased and the staff was reduced as rapidly as the pressure relaxed. At the peak of the organization's activities the incoming mail amounted to nearly ten thousand letters a day, necessitating for several months a 24-hour-day service in mail distribution to the various departments and the filling of requests for the Commission's printed material.

Organization Personnel

At the height of the Commission's activities in the early part of 1932, the Commission employed a total of 175 people, but as the end of the Celebration approached this staff was reduced more than one-half, and continued to be reduced until only those necessary to the preparation and compilation of the final reports were employed. It is considered fitting here to make permanent record of the employees of the Commission. They are listed by departments, as follows:

The Director, Honorable Sol Bloom

Assistant to the Director, Edgar P. Allen

Office of the Director
Ethel C. Schulman, Secretary

Margaret Froyd — John H. Tanner
Caroline Tompkins — Lloyd Washington
H. M. Ammerman

History Department, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian
David M. Matteson, Assistant
Mary B. Stack, Secretary

Editor, Definitive Writings, Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick, Assistant
Katherine H. Clagett, Secretary

Genealogical Division, Anne Madison Washington

States, Cities and Towns Department, John M. Gibbs, Chief
Major Homer E. Carrico, Assistant

Richard H. Bailey — Erma C. Horsley
Laura May Daugherty — Ida Underwood
Kyle P. Edwards — Naomi A. Jackson
Willis B. Taylor — Reubie S. Marshall
J. T. Brown — Florence A. Moloney
Harry Caulson — L. C. Murphy
Martin R. Powell — Luther C. Morton
Charles L. Skinner — Lois Power
Sue Armentrout — Lee Spruce
Alice Agnew — Louise Sharitz
Lucy E. Buchan — Susie Vaughan
Vera L. Connell — Annie Shelor Wright
Alice Frank — Mary Youngblood
Teresa Hasson — Lillian C. Scott
Ruth Hollingsworth — Olive Tongier

Women's Department, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Chief
Mary K. Banks, Secretary

Edna M. Coleman — Edith O'Connor
Bertha Taylor Voorhorst — Cecil E. McQuigg
Cecil Rose Chittenden — Justina de Francisco

Education Department, Hazel B. Nielson, Chief
Lottie Nichols, Assistant

Frances Cramer — Frank M. Cole
Kathleen Copp — Edward Croft, Jr.
Margaret Ely — Lydia David
Katherine Ely — Helen Fox
Eleanor Anderson — Martha S. Watson
Catherine Bray — Eva Reynolds
Ethel R. Bastedo

Publicity Department, Edgar P. Allen, Chief
M. E. Gilfond, Assistant

James Hay, Jr. — Lillian Clements
H. O. Bishop — Ruth Thompson
Col. Frank P. Morgan — Peggy Griffith
Burton Kline — Lois Wilson
Harry Gusack — John W. Williams
Col. H. S. Kimberly — Clyde Smith
Emma P. Lincoln — Alice J. Farnsworth
L. L. Johnson — Florence Kay
William M. Stuart — Ruth Harrison
Margaret A. Fair — Virginia Gay
Tefft Johnson — Lila L. Metcalf
William T. Saffell — Bessie Waugh
Mary Turner — Florence K. Buschmann
Matilda Frantz — Elmira D. Williams

Special Activities and Foreign Participation Department,
Donald A. Craig, Chief
Arletta P. Ahrens, Assistant

Walter D. Davidge — Elizabeth Frazer
Frank P. Wilson — Rae Gosin
Alonzo B. Cornell — Gladys Shepard

Loan Exhibit, Rose Gouverneur Hoes, Manager

Esther O'Rourke — Eloise C. Nicholls
Josephine Friedman

Plays and Pageants Department, Percy J. Burrell, Chief
James K. Knudson, Assistant

Percy MacKaye — Edna Hoisington
Maj. R. B. Lawrence — Virginia Lawrence
Dr. Ethel C. Randall — Kathryn A. Collins
Caroline E. Campbell — Frances A. Hall

Music Department, John Tasker Howard, Chief
Eleanor S. Bowen, Assistant

R. A. H. Clark — Jessie Gibbs Perkins

Publications, Edwin L. Fuegel, Chief
Patrick J. Taft

Administrative Assistant, Floyd Williams

Raymond Gerber — Paula M. Jenkins
George R. Darche — Roy C. Hoffman
Jennibel Dean — Rufus M. Roll
Rhodes Eakle — Ruth V. Lynn
Edward Florer

Auditor, Jennie K. Hunt

Elizabeth McBirney — Janet M. Painter

Children's Department, Edna M. Dubois, Chief
Belva Cuzzort, Assistant

Hervey E. Dameron — Toussant Dubois
Ilse Smith

Braille Department, Dorothea E. Jennings
Mary Burke

Library, Florence B. Phillips
John I. Reynolds

Special Research

Verda W. Woods — Henrietta Wirt

Mailing Room, Gideon C. Payne, Chief
Alexander R. Smith, Assistant

Harold J. Meyers — Gene Holcomb
Paul Wall — Calvin H. Iffert
Floyd Rains — Vance A. Jovick
Perry G. Smith — Warren C. King
Ed. Almon Williams — James C. King
John McPeake — Margaret K. Lord
E. J. Baker — Olin I. Lewis
Doris Hudson — O. D. Lewis
Anna Wheatley — Mildred Lippe
Louise Johnson — John W. Lytle
Elizabeth Kaufman — Christine Leader
Lois Criswell — Fenella Lambert
Ben Stembridge — Virgie Martin
Mark Tolley — Elizabeth McGehee
Vincent Toomey — W. Bryon Morrow
Daniel J. Anderson — Lucy McCormick
Mattie Bolac — D. B. Mannheim
Lawrence K. Bailey — Grace MacDougal
Edward B. Brewer — E. A. McDevitt
John Burke — Jefferson McDonald
Elizabeth Salisbury — Frank Nela
James O. Sutton — Louis J. Parkinson
Charles Labofish — J. S. Poston
E. W. Brushmiller — Markham Payne
George G. Brehens — Charles Ritter
Don C. Candland — Emma Reeder
Henry C. Carter — Charles G. Stam
James Cecil — Harry Shaffer
Charles J. Dienelt — Floyd Skladzien
John F. Edmundson — Anne E. Smith
Mack Emerson — Louise Sebastian
Charles H. Faust — Irene Stoner Scott
Joseph Feys — Alfred A. Schneider
Leo B. Fee — John L. Seals
Eliza Hill Grimes — Ellison D. Smith, Jr.
J. Marcus George — William C. Taylor
Carl Gilman — Mary Helen Taylor
Robert H. Hyde — Edward S. Wranek
John R. Harvey — Elizabeth Young

Files

Helen Stondall — Alice Stondall
Mabel Henderson — Anna J. Dougherty
Hattie Marinelli — Bernice H. Leonard
Lillie F. Boynton

Messengers

John Cobb — Leo H. Shackelford
Charles E. Dalrymple — Lacy C. Zaph, Jr.
Howard Miller

Advisory Committees

Of much assistance to the Commission were the members of the various Advisory Committees who gave their time and attention to several important phases of the Celebration. Following were the principal committees under this classification:

Advisory Committee on the George Washington Atlas and Maps

Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Chairman.
Col. R. R. Ralston, Engineer Corps, Washington, D. C.
Gilbert Grosvenor, President, National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.
Clarence Brigham, Librarian, American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts.
Charles O. Paullin, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.
Edward Matthews, Head of Department of Geology, Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, Secretary.
Dr. John Fitzpatrick, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Advisory Committee on Selection of the Official Portrait

Dr. Leicester P. Holland, Chief of Division of Fine Arts, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Chairman.
Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman of Commission of Fine Arts, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor, The Definitive Writings of George Washington, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Ezra Winter, 15 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City.
The late Mr. Gari Melchers, Falmouth, Virginia.
Col. Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon, Va.
Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian, United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

Advisory Committee on the Writings of George Washington

Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Chairman.
General John McAuley Palmer, U. S. A.
Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, President, William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia.
Dr. Tyler Dennett, Chief of Publications, Department of State, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman, Fine Arts Commission of the District of Columbia.
Victor H. Paltsits, Chief of Manuscript Division, New York Public Library.
Dr. Randolph G. Adams, Librarian, William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
The late George W. Ochs Oakes, Editor, Current History.
Miss Alice H. Richards, Regent, Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, Mount Vernon, Va.
Prof. Samuel E. Morison, Editor, Harvard Tercentenary History, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDALS

Mr. Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Chairman.
Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman, Fine Arts Commission of the District of Columbia, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
Mr. James E. Frasier, 328 East Forty-second Street, New York City.
Mr. A. A. Weinman, 234 Greenway South, Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.
Mr. Lorado Taft, 6016 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Herbert Adams, Plainfield, New Hampshire.
Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian, United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

ACHIEVING THE OBJECTIVES

Beginning with certain rather idealistic objectives, it was a difficult matter to decide upon the kind of machinery to set up that would most quickly and effectively achieve these objectives. Upon this particular problem, the Director concentrated his early attention, with the result that the various departmental activities were inaugurated and made effective in rapid succession. It may be recorded here that the Director invited suggestions, not only from members of the staff, but from any responsible source, as to methods of operation. He was happy at all times to consult the Commission's employees and to welcome the suggestions that they could give him.

PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The first department actually organized and put in operation was the Publicity Department, the necessity for which was obvious from the beginning. It was necessary to reach every possible point of contact with all the people, not as a matter of exploitation or propaganda, but in order that the general public might be early informed of the origin, purposes and character of the proposed celebration. Not until it was thoroughly instilled in the public mind that this was a United States Government enterprise, and that as such it was entirely free from commercial or private interests, could the confidence and cooperation of the people be secured.

The functioning of the Publicity Department began with the appointment of a man to organize and promote this work. The Director appointed to this position, Edgar P. Allen, a man of wide experience in the field of journalism, who organized the Department, and later added to his duties those of Assistant to the Director. His services to the Commission from the beginning were invaluable. The publicity of the Celebration was most carefully planned. A great deal of the planning and execution fell upon the assistant in the Department, M. E. Gilfond, whose services were conspicuously successful. Many other members of the Publicity staff especially James Hay, Jr., H. O. Bishop, Emma P. Lincoln, Harry Gusack, L. Lowell Johnson and Burton Kline, merit high praise and the Director gladly accords it in full measure.

It is worthy of note that, although newspapers and magazines were provided with great quantities of publicity material, they did not resent it. Indeed, many of these newspapers wrote requesting a complete file of the historical publicity releases for their libraries. To supply this demand the Commission published one separate volume of these releases and incorporated a second volume in its final report. While many flattering references were made to the Commission's publicity, one extract only will be given. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, in writing of the work of the Commission, said:

"A review of the work of the Commission resolves itself into the most amazing publicity organization that the Capital has ever seen. The principal task of the Commission was straight publicity. The historical facts concerning every Revolutionary battlefield on record were rewritten, mimeographed and sent to every newspaper bureau in the Capital, under warning notice 'Confidential—future release. Not for publication before July 4 (or some other date).' Twenty very tired men and women got out the publicity for the Commission and set an all time record so far as can be learned. This department also had charge of magazine publicity, photographic service, radio, motion pictures, and, in fact, all forms of publicity contacts."

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

Reference has been made to the organization of the Women's Department of the Commission under the direction of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman. Nothing further need be added at this time except to say that Mrs. Sherman, with a small staff of assistants, accomplished a really remarkable work, details of which are given in the section of this volume under the title "Women's Activities." Particular reference should be made to Edna M. Coleman and Bertha T. Voorhorst, two assistants in the Department, who gave unstintingly of

their time and energy to carry out successfully the projects of the Department.

States, Cities and Towns

The organization of Bicentennial Committees in States, Cities and Towns was, of course, the basic element in securing universal public cooperation. The Department was placed in charge of John M. Gibbs, a man of ripe experience, who handled this great branch of the work in a most creditable manner. In order to accomplish this in full measure, a novel plan was employed and carried out which was never thought of before and which fitted perfectly into the organization set up. The Director saw in the great post office organization an opportunity to reach every city, town and hamlet in the United States and secure a representative at every place where a letter is delivered. As the Commission was a Federal body, he placed his idea before the Postmaster General, who approved it and offered full cooperation. He sent out an official bulletin instructing Postmasters to fill out a questionnaire which was subsequently mailed to them. The result was that a comprehensive questionnaire was sent to every Postmaster in the United States—48,219 of them. Of this number, 45,362 filled out the questionnaire, and thus, within a period of less than three weeks, there was brought to the Commission more actual information in regard to leadership in American communities than was ever compiled before. By this method organization started at the grass roots and made every Postmaster actually an agent of the Commission.

The questionnaire, reproduced in the report covering States, Cities and Towns, gave the Commission an immense amount of information about every town and community, such as the names of the municipal officers, leading citizens, civic, religious, fraternal and patriotic organizations, churches and their pastors, schools, with principals and teachers, libraries, etc. And this information was fresh and alive. As these questionnaires came to the Commission they were carefully analyzed and the information distributed to the various heads of departments. Thus names of women's clubs, officers and membership, went to the Women's Department; information about schools went to the Education Department; information about fraternal, religious and patriotic groups went to clerks in the Department of States, Cities and Towns, etc., so that in the various departments this information was classified, and an immediate correspondence was set up with all these contacts. Pamphlets and suggestions relating to women's organizations and activities, for instance, were sent by the Women's Department to the appropriate names and addresses given in the questionnaires. The same plan was carried out all through the Commission. Each group was addressed and given information about the Celebrations and suggestions as to how that particular group could unite with other groups in forming local Bicentennial Committees. Thus was brought together, in the communities themselves, representatives of all influential groups, and these representatives formed themselves into a Bicentennial Committee for that locality.

The Director and the Commission are greatly indebted to the employees of this Department for their splendid cooperation. Besides Mr. Gibbs the following performed meritorious services for the Commission: Major Homer E. Carrico, Laura May Dougherty, K. P. Edwards, R. H. Bailey, J. T. Brown, W. B. Taylor and Harry Caulson.

Education Department

One of the most active departments of the Commission for many months before the Celebration period and continuing during the Celebration itself, was that of Education. To head this department the Director procured the services of one of the most competent women executives in the United States, Miss Hazel B. Nielson, who had spent many years in educational work and in active contacts with important educational movements of a national character. She carried forward the work of directing school and educational activities in a thoroughly capable way. The summary given in the earlier part of this report indicates the measure of success which she achieved. Literally, there were probably no pupils in the public, parochial, private schools, or institutions of higher learning in the United States, who had not some part in the Celebration. From the best authority available, that from the office of the United States Commissioner of Education, it is estimated that about 30,000,000 school children were directly or indirectly interested in school programs and exercises of various kinds and in the nation-wide essay, oratorical and declamatory contests which culminated in the final oratorical contest in the City of Washington at which a gold medal was awarded

to the winner by President Hoover. Likewise, the winner of the essay contest was presented with a gold medal by the President.

Many thousands of patriotic school programs were given in schools situated in every part of the United States, and a large portrait of George Washington, in color, was presented to every school room.

Miss Nielson was ably assisted by Miss Lottie Nichols, Mrs. Frances Cramer and other members of the Educational Department.

Historical Department

The Historical Department, in charge of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, one of the most prominent of American historians, was primarily devoted to the service of all departments of the Commission at all times. In this department were prepared many of the most important pamphlets and brochures of the Commission. Dr. Hart was ably assisted for many months by David M. Matteson, himself an historian of great ability and fine achievements, who, upon Dr. Hart's retirement, became Historian in charge. A second assistant in this department, who was invaluable in her service to the Commission, was Mrs. Mary B. Stack, who acted as Secretary of the Historical Department, assisting also in research and compilation. To this department was referred every question of an historical nature; not a final written or printed word went from the Commission in relation to historical data, but was first submitted to this department. The result of this care is shown in the fact that throughout the entire period of preparation and observance of the Bicentennial Celebration, the material which went out from the Commission was amazingly accurate and complete. In addition to his other duties, Dr. Hart delivered many lectures and addresses, both in this country and abroad, and made extensive researches in England relating to the European genealogy of the Washington family.

Executive Secretary

The Executive Secretary, Honorable William Tyler Page, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, preserved almost the entire statistical history of the Commission in his official records. The section of this report giving the details of the Minutes of the Commission, and its various committees, is Mr. Page's work, and indicates the vast amount of detail which concerned his office during the life of the Commission. Mr. Page was also Disbursing Officer of the Commission and rendered invaluable service at all times.

Special Activities

An important and interesting series of projects listed under the general heading Special Activities was conducted by Donald A. Craig, detached from the Publicity Department because of his special qualifications for organizing this work. He performed highly commendable service for which the Director expresses his gratitude. He was capably assisted by Mrs. Arletta P. Ahrens, Mr. Walter D. Davidge, Frank P. Wilson and other assistants in the Department also rendered valuable service. Under the head of Special Activities were placed a number of subjects not otherwise allocated. In this department the most important work that was carried on was organizing foreign participation. This resulted in an amazing development of interest in other countries in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in the United States, and the results of the work appeared in a special volume of the report entitled "Foreign Participation." There is also an extensive reference in the present volume to celebrations carried on in 81 countries other than our own. Under Special Activities also were such important projects as Colonial Gardens which resulted in a special booklet prepared by a number of the most prominent landscape architects in the United States. Another project was Department Store and Commercial cooperation; the designing and issuing of commemorative postage stamps; the striking of the Bicentennial Commemorative medals; Post Office Day observance; the issuance of the Memorial quarter-dollar; contact with foreign language groups; and many other events not handled by other departments.

Administration Department

The Administrative Office of the Commission was in charge of Floyd Williams, and the Auditor's office was in charge of Mrs. Jennie K. Hunt, both of whom served the Commission almost from the beginning and gave highly satisfactory service.

Pageants and Music

The Division of Plays and Pageants was headed by Percy J. Burrell, for years recognized as one of the leading pageant directors in the United States. He was ably assisted by James K. Knudson, who be-

came Acting Chief of the Division upon Mr. Burrell's resignation which was caused by ill health. Percy MacKaye the well-known dramatist and poet wrote *Wakefield, a Folk-Masque,* especially for the Bicentennial Commission. Major R. B. Lawrence wrote most of the plays published by the Commission and Dr. Ethel C. Randall, as critic of the Division, assisted greatly in its work.

To head its Music Division, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission procured the services of John Tasker Howard, a leading authority on American music and author of note. By indefatigable research, Mr. Howard gathered, from all parts of the country, the music which the Commission published. Eleanor S. Bowen, as assistant to Mr. Howard, rendered valuable services to the Commission. To Dr. Carl Engel, Chief, Music Division, Library of Congress, the Commission is greatly indebted for his research and assistance.

Mailing Room

The Mailing Room was the heart of the organization's activities. Not only did it employ the greatest number of men and women, but it carried the responsibility of sending out to all parts of the world, more than 12,000,000 pieces of literature. This important department was in charge of Gideon C. Payne, assisted by Alexander R. Smith, whose general services, in addition to operating the Mailing Room, were invaluable to the Commission.

Publications Division

The printing and publishing of the Commission was conducted by Edwin L. Fuegel. It was a really remarkable work which he performed in keeping track of the infinite detail of manuscripts, proofs, pictures, and arranging the format of the publications. He is a highly capable expert in this field.

Genealogical Division

Miss Anne Madison Washington, in compiling the genealogy of the Washington family, gave to the world a work that had never been performed in any comprehensive degree, and is a notable legacy of the Commission's activities. Miss Washington was particularly qualified for this task, being a great-great-great-grand niece of General Washington, and perhaps more familiar with the various branches of the Washington family than any other member of this distinguished line.

Library

The report of the Library, in charge of Mrs. Florence Phillips, indicates the extent of the research work that was done at headquarters. But a larger part of the research represented work at the Congressional Library and other places. Mrs. Phillips' work as Librarian was most satisfactory and helpful.

Braille Service

The Braille Service for the blind was under the direction of Miss Dorothea Jennings, and is the subject of a special report. Miss Jennings had much experience in this field of work and brought to it qualifications of a high order.

Reports in Full

More detailed reports of the activities of the various Departments and Divisions of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission are found elsewhere in this volume.

Condensed Statement of Financial Account

Following is a condensed statement of the financial account of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Details of all appropriations and expenditures are given in the report of the Executive Secretary and Disbursing Officer:

Appropriations

Act Approved March 4, 1925	$10,000.00
Act Approved April 22, 1926	10,000.00
Act Approved February 11, 1927	14,000.00
Act Approved May 29, 1928	13,946.00
Act Approved March 26, 1930	20,500.00
Act Approved July 3, 1930	362,075.00
Act Approved February 23, 1931	338,195.00
Act Approved March 4, 1931	77,000.00
Act Approved February 2, 1932	225,000.00
Act Approved June 30, 1932	200,000.00
Total Appropriations	$1,270,716.00
Profit to the Government on Sale of Bicentennial Commemorative Postage Stamps to date, no postal service being required (Minimum Estimate of profit given by the Post Office Dept.)	$1,000,000.00

Amount paid on the Definitive Writings to be returned to the Government when books are sold by Superintendent of Documents	71,170.24	
		1,071,170.24
Cost of the Commission less items above specified (Maximum Estimate)		$199,545.78

Items of Expenditure

The various major items in the consolidated statement of account are as follows:

Salaries for Employees	$570,578.74
Salaries for Temporary Employees	21,876.49
Stationery and Office Supplies	30,448.25
Educational supplies	53,870.34
Sundry supplies	2,099.77
Telephone and telegraph	6,687.66
Travel expense	29,696.62
Transportation of things	6,092.21
Definitive Writings—Printing and Binding	71,170.74
Printing and binding	317,980.42
Rents, Office	34,386.73
Other rents	2,594.21
Special and Miscellaneous	19,076.89
Equipment, Office	18,751.52
Equipment, special	2,144.52
Transferred to Geological Survey—Maps and Charts for Atlas	2,900.00
Total expenditures	$1,190,364.11
Encumbered unliquidated $17,914.31	
Unencumbered balance 62,437.60	
$80,351.91	
Total appropriations	$1,270,716.02
Total expenditures	1,190,364.11
Balance (Sept. 1, 1933)	$80,351.91

COMMISSION'S PRELIMINARY REPORT

The following condensed preliminary report of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was presented in the United States Senate February 21, 1933, by Senator Simeon D. Fess, Vice Chairman of the Commission. The report was printed as Senate Document No. 188:

At the last meeting of the executive committee on January 10, 1933, the committee authorized the director to proceed with the preparation and completion of material embracing all phases of the commission's activities preliminary to and including the bicentennial year.

It is estimated that this material will be embraced within about 12 large volumes. There will be a Literary Series in 3 volumes, one of which already is complete; 2 volumes covering Foreign Participation, 3 volumes on Activities, 2 volumes on Music, 1 on the Wakefield Masque, in Braille, and such number of other volumes as will accommodate State Programs.

In view, therefore, of this proposed comprehensive compendium of literature covering every phase of the bicentennial celebration, which in itself will constitute memorabilia of George Washington and a veritable library of Washingtonia to which students may refer in the future, it is deemed unnecessary by your committee in this report to do more than epitomize certain prominent features divested of the details which will be set forth fully in the report of the director and the literature referred to. This literature will be preserved in the Library of Congress and in the Hall of Archives.

The joint resolution of Congress establishing the George Washington Bicentennial Commission provided that the commission shall expire within two years after the expiration of the celebration, December 31, 1934. That much time will not be necessary in which to close the work of the commission; but the essential work yet to be done, including final rendition of accounts, will be completed it is thought, with the aid of a small force, by the end of the present year. It is desirable to terminate the commission's activities as soon as possible, and they will be terminated expeditiously, but not at the sacrifice of orderly procedure. Much is yet to be done for the sake of the enduring and constructive record of a celebration which was unique in its scope and purpose and unparalleled in its extent and duration. Its influence for good upon the younger and upon the future generations is incalculable, imponderable. It may be said in truth and in fact that hereafter the student of the life and character of George Washington will find it unnecessary to go back of the year 1932 for accurate and authentic information. In the publications, in the reproductions, and in the data assembled through painstaking research and subjected to minute scrutiny, care has been exercised by those charged by the commission with this important duty to exclude all things of an apochryphal nature.

The executive committee, to which was committed by the commission at the outset the duty of formulating a plan or plans of celebration, kept constantly in mind that the proposed celebration was to be one in which every American citizen and every organization should participate and have some part, leaving details largely to be arranged and perfected by State commissions acting in conjunction and with the approval of the United States commission. Through these agencies and throughout the bicentennial year on every day in that year all over the world some form of commemoration was observed.

The committee has also borne in mind that the celebration was not intended to be a material expression to be evidenced by an exposition of physical resources and the development of the arts and sciences and industries, but was intended to be spiritual and educational.

The concept of the character of such a celebration was early expressed by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University. "The two hundredth anniversary of

the birth of George Washington," wrote Doctor Eliot, "should be celebrated not only all over this country but wherever in Europe there exists a group of persons who know the value of his writings and his deeds for the promotion of liberty and justice among mankind. This celebration, however, should be solemn, not gay, and spiritual, not materialistic. It should be directed in large measure to the rising generation, not to the passing or the past. It should appeal to thinking people, not the careless or indifferent. Its aim should be to increase the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggles of the future."

This noble concept, in keeping with Washington's own life and character, can be said to have been scrupulously adhered to. In the activities, both here and abroad, the many thousands of commemorative exercises held daily and in divers forms, according to time and place, were on a high plane of dignity and reverence, educational in their aim and purpose, from which the spectacular and material were excluded, and in which spiritual values were stressed. While foreign countries as such did not officially participate, it is a remarkable fact that in nearly every country in the world groups and individuals paid homage to General Washington in various ways. Of these foreign activities record has been kept and will be preserved in the literature on Foreign Participation.

In our own country particular attention was bestowed upon "the rising generation," to which the youth of America responded with zeal and enthusiasm; and it can not be gainsaid that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggle of the future. In our judgment, this commemoration has accomplished more to mold the thought and opinions and character of our youth, America's potential rulers, in the fundamentals and ideals of George Washington, both personal and political, and to dissipate and offset un-American propaganda than any one other thing could possibly have done. This, too, in the face of two great obstacles; namely, widespread economic depression and a presidential campaign. These disturbing influences served to distract the people and to divert their minds; nevertheless, this handicap, great as it was, was met and overcome in marked degree and to such an extent as to exert a steadying influence upon the minds of the American people in the midst of conflicting emotions.

Prior to the establishment of headquarters early in 1930 in the Washington Building, in the city of Washington, the executive committee held its meetings in the Capitol Building. Its preliminary work consisted chiefly in considering the plans and suggestions invited by the organic act. These plans varied widely in their purpose and scope; some were within the original concept, but the majority of them, if not impracticable, would have been too costly in their execution.

In 1927, on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, President Coolidge, as chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, delivered an address to the American people in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, in which he invited their cooperation. This was followed by a concurrent resolution of Congress inviting the legislatures and the governors of the States, Territories, and insular possessions to cooperate with the commission in such manner as would seem to them most fitting "to the end that the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic." To this invitation there was general, widespread, hearty response not only by the States and other geographical units but by municipalities, towns, civic, fraternal, patriotic, and religious, and other organizations, resulting in the astounding grand total of 1,555,755 contacts with the commission's headquarters, the appointment of 894,224 committees, and the presentation of 4,760,345 programs.

As interest developed and increased with the approach of the bicentennial year the need of the services of one or more directors become apparent to the executive committee actively to organize and execute the plans for the celebration. For these responsible and exacting duties the committee, with the approval of the commission, selected Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, United States Army, and Hon. Sol Bloom, Representative in Congress from the State of New York, as associate directors, both of whom generously consented to serve. On account of his other and many official duties Colonel Grant found it necessary to relinquish his work as associate director, greatly to the regret of the commission, and thereafter the entire work of direction was conducted by Representative Bloom. To this task, with its manifold details and responsibilities, Mr. Bloom applied himself with ardent zeal and enthusiasm and with rare executive ability born of ripe experience and organizing genius. He devoted three years to the work with unfailing fidelity and sacrificial devotion; and under his intelligent direction administered the duties of his office in all of its varied ramifications by modern business methods and with strict regard for economy. With the result that the celebration was a distinct success from the viewpoint of its original concept and its influence will be perpetual. To Mr. Bloom we extend our gratitude for his unselfish and effective labors, and our hearty congratulations. In his report to the commission doubtless Mr. Bloom will give due need of recognition to those who labored with him, and to them also, especially to Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, historian; his assistant, Mr. D. M. Matteson; and to Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, a member of the commission, the executive committee extends its thanks.

Under authority of Congress and of the commission, the preparation and editing of a complete and definitive edition of the Writings of George Washington, including his General Orders, never before published, as a congressional memorial, is proceeding as rapidly as the delicate nature of the work will permit. This duty was committed to Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, editor of the Washington Diaries. This insures accuracy and the production of a literary work in about 25 volumes, the value of which to the present and future generations can not be estimated. Included will be thousands of Washington letters never before published. This will be a permanent contribution to the literature of our country and a notable memorial to General Washington. Seven volumes are complete. The first volume off the press was presented to President Hoover, who wrote the foreword. One hundred and ninety-six sets have been sold to libraries at $50 a set, but no price to the public has yet been fixed and will not be until the cost of production is more definitely ascertained. It is thought, however, that the price per set will approximate $125. Volumes 8 and 9 are in page proof, volume 10 in galley proof, and the type for volume 11 is being set. The index will be in one volume.

Of the 1,000 sets of the definitive writings authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress and other officials, 950 copies have been allocated to Members of the Seventy-first Congress, to new Members of the Seventy-second and Seventy-third Congresses, and to officials designated in the law, leaving but 50 sets remaining for distribution by the commission, in its discretion, and for foreign exchange.

On November 15, 1932, with appropriate ceremonies, in which the vice chairman participated, the Mount Vernon Highway connecting the city of Washington with the Washington Estate at Mount Vernon was dedicated. This magnificent boulevard, authorized by Congress, was constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads, Deparment of Agriculture, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, and is a model in road building and a product of

engineering skill. In its construction many physical obstacles were overcome. This commission was charged with the duty of selecting the route and did select what is known as the scenic or river route, 15½ miles in length, which lends itself to superior park facilities. The completion of this highway is the realization of a dream of those who long wished for a connecting link between the home of Washington as he built it and the Capital City which bears his name.

To the commission at its meeting last year was submitted a report on the status of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, showing that the essential parts of the project were practically completed, and at that time an inspection of the bridge was made by the President, accompanied by members of the commission and other officials. From the foot of this massive memorial bridge, at Columbia Island, begins the Memorial Highway, and thus spanning the historic Potomac, so prominently identified with the life of George Washington and his concept of better inland transportation facilities for the colonists, and standing as a permanent memorial to him and as a concrete evidence of the union of North and South, this bridge testifies to the reality of an imperishable reunion of sections once sundered by the strife of Civil War.

On May 14, 1932, the Mansion House, so called, was dedicated at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., the birthplace of George Washington. Another fitting shrine was thus rescued from oblivion and a belated national memorial of major importance made a signal part of the bicentennial program.

The Wakefield National Memorial Association, organized in 1923, engaged in the work of restoring Washington's birthplace, and it is primarily due to the unselfish spirit of patriotism and the unremitting and consecrated devotion to this task of the late Mrs. Josephine W. Rust, its president, that Congress was induced to aid the association to recognize Wakefield as a national shrine, and to make provision therefor by supplementing the voluntary contributions raised by Mrs. Rust and the members of the association. In his report to the commission on the rehabilitation of the birthplace of George Washington, Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service, gave an interesting review of its history as revealed by old records, from which the following is quoted:

"The National Park Service of the Department of the Interior was authorized by Congress on January 23, 1930, to take over, by transfer from the War Department, the administration of all Government-owned lands at Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, the area to be known thereafter as the George Washington Birthplace National Monument. The service was further authorized to cooperate with the Wakefield National Memorial Association in rehabilitation work which the latter had been authorized by Congress in 1926 to undertake.

"Before the erection of the mansion house could be undertaken it was, of course, necessary to remove the Government monument, a shaft of Vermont granite 51 feet high, to a location at a road intersection about a quarter of a mile distant. The present location of this monument adds greatly to the road approach to the mansion. The base and pedestal of the monument were recut to achieve a classic appearance. In addition to this work and the erection of the mansion house a building has been constructed on the site of the ancient independent kitchen, a deep-well water supply has been provided, a sewage-disposal plant installed, and telephone and electric power connections made. The development of the grounds has been an especially interesting feature of the work because of the naturally beautiful location of the old Washington homestead. The point of land on which it was situated affords a beautiful view of Popes Creek with the broader waters of the Potomac in the distance, and innumerable cedars stud the grounds. It was necessary to transplant some of these trees, but wherever this was done the work was accomplished with great care. Many of them were planted on either side of the road leading from the granite shaft to the grounds of the mansion house.

"In the spring of 1930 the association excavated and rebuilt the old family vault at the burial ground and collected the remains of all the bodies that were buried outside the vault and placed them in the reconstructed vault and sealed it. The top of this vault is about 1 foot below the ground surface. Five table stones have been erected, and the burial ground, an area of 70 feet square, inclosed by a wall of handmade brick with iron gates.

"The association is furnishing the mansion with copies of furniture of the period. At present the living room and dining rooms are furnished. The furniture for the other rooms is under contract and delivery is expected at an early date.

"The Wakefield association is now completing plans for a log lodge building to cost $20,000, which will be located in the recreational area and dedicated as a memorial to Mrs. Josephine W. Rust, founder and late president of the association.

"The story of George Washington's birthplace national monument is largely the story of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, under the able presidency of the late Mrs. Josephine W. Rust, who was untiring in her efforts for the preservation of Washington's birthplace. Her death was a great loss to the officials of the park service who have been actively engaged in the rehabilitation work.

"In 1929, at the initiation of the association, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., purchased 273.56 acres of the original Washington tract lying along the Government road between the birth-site area and the Potomac River and Bridges Creek at a cost of $115,000. This land was transferred to the Government December 12, 1930, and by proclamation of the President became a part of George Washington's birthplace national monument, March 30, 1931.

"In 1929 the association purchased 30 additional acres of land at a cost of $8,000 to consolidate the lands purchased by Mr. Rockefeller.

"On June 22, 1931, the association deeded its lands at Wakefield, about 100 acres, to the Government. The present area of George Washington birthplace national monument is 384.37 acres."

The full text of Mr. Albright's report is embodied in the minutes of the commission's proceedings of January 16, 1932.

Upon the invitation of the commission the District of Columbia, through its Board of Commissioners, created the "District of Columbia Commission George Washington Bicentennial (Inc.)," and Congress appropriated $100,000 from the District revenues in aid of the local celebration.

With the president of the District commission, Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, and with Dr. George C. Havenner, executive vice president, the executive committee, through a subcommittee styled "committee on program," held frequent meetings, at which plans were formulated for events throughout the bicentennial year, and an agreeable arrangement was made with respect to such events as were of national and local character, respectively.

The commemorative ceremony in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington was officially inaugurated at a joint session of Congress in the House of Representatives on February 22, 1932, at 12 o'clock, noon, on which occasion the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, delivered the opening address. The congressional joint committee on arrangements consisted of the congressional members of your executive committee, supplemented by the Hon. Clifton A. Woodrum, of Virginia.

The official ceremony was held under the auspices of the United States Commission, and the exercises which followed

at the east front of the Capitol Building were arranged and conducted by the District of Columbia Commission. At night the official Washington's Birthday celebration climaxed with a costume ball at the Mayflower Hotel.

From the birthday anniversary, February 22, until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, a succession of events took place in the city of Washington, in the forms of military and civic parades, pageants, plays, and religious exercises, which were locally a reflex of the thousands of similar activities engaged in all over the country and in many parts of the world. Great credit is due the District of Columbia commission for its fine spirit of cooperation and for the successful execution of its plans. Every facility and possible assistance was rendered to it by Director Bloom and his force, and under the direction of your subcommittee.

The entire net charge upon the Federal Treasury, covering the entire life of the commission, is estimated at $208,170.91, and this amount may yet be reduced considerably through the sale of commemorative postage stamps and the sale of sets of the Definitive Writings.

Congress appropriated for the work of the commission, including the cost ($56,000) for preparing the manuscript of the Definitive Writings, a total of $1,270,716.02, of which $13,946.02 were reappropriations of unexpended balances of the Bunker Hill and Lexington and Concord appropriations. To February 1, 1933, the amount impounded from the appropriations pursuant to the economy act was $7,203.52, leaving a balance of $66,985.39 available for requisition. This amount, together with the disbursing officer's check book balance as of February 20, 1933, of $120,499.71, makes the total available funds $187,485.10, from which will be deducted amounts hereafter impounded.

The minimum estimate made by the Post Office Department of profit derived from the sale of bicentennial stamps is $1,000,000, which sum, together with the amount paid the Public Printer of $62,545.11 for the production of the definitive writings which will be returned to the Treasury from proceeds of sale of that work, aggregate $1,062,545.11, leaving net $208,170.91 as the total cost for each and every item of expense incurred by the commission covering a period of seven years. The estimates of the amounts to be derived from the sales mentioned are conservative; it is quite likely that the reimbursement from such sales will nearly, if not fully, cover the total amount of appropriations, and possibly with some increment.

In concluding this preliminary report in which details of the operation of administration have been left to be covered by the preliminary report of the Director, the executive committee wishes to express the confident belief that the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington was commemorated in the manner in which such event was contemplated without resorting to spectacular and ephemeral devices; and to those persons who expected or anticipated a celebration in the form of displays of material progress and development of resources, invention, and scientific achievements, which at best are evanescent, we desire to say that it was the spirit of George Washington, the simplicity of his life, and the virtue of his character, the renown of his deeds, and the principles of his Americanism that we aimed to teach and to inculcate in the minds and hearts of the American people as the most fitting and lasting tribute that could be paid him by a grateful people through the use of agencies for the dissemination of knowledge and accurate information deemed by him to be essential in a Government founded on the principle that all just powers are derived from the consent of the governed.

Acknowledgment is here made and recorded of the fact that the late Col. John A. Stewart, of New York, was one of the first to think of the idea of commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

TWO NOTABLE PROCLAMATIONS

During the year of Celebration in honor of George Washington two proclamations were issued by Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, that were notable because of their reference to the Celebration itself. The first of these proclamations was issued February 2, 1932, and was as follows:

The happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration of the 200th anniversary of his birth.

To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship and his accomplishments for his country and the world refreshes the spirit, the wisdom and the patriotism of our people.

Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with the purposes of the Congress, do invite all our people to organize themselves through every community and every association to do honor to the memory of Washington, during the period from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day.

And I hereby direct that on the anniversary of his birth the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed on all Government buildings in the United States, and all embassies, legations, and offices of the United States abroad.

(Signed) HERBERT HOOVER.

Later in the year President Hoover issued a Proclamation of Thanksgiving Observance in which he embodied George Washington's first Thanksgiving Proclamation. President Hoover's proclamation follows:

Whereas at this season of the year our people for generations past have always turned their thought to thankfulness for the blessings of Almighty God.

Now, therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, do set aside and declare Thursday, November 24, 1932, as a day of national thanksgiving, and I do urge that they repair to their places of public worship, there to give thanks to the Beneficent Providence from whom comes all our good: and I do further recommend, inasmuch as this year marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Father of Our Country, whose immeasurable services to our liberties and our security are blessings perennially renewed upon us, that our people refresh their memory of his first Thanksgiving proclamation, which I append and incorporate in this present proclamation.

"By the President of the United States of America.

"Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor—and Whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me 'to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.'

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be—That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks—for

his kind care and protection of the People of this country previous to their becoming a Nation—for the signal and manifold mercies and the favorable interpositions of his providence, which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war—for the great degree of tranquility, union, and plenty, which we have since enjoyed—for the peaceable and rational manner in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now lately instituted—for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

"And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions—to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually—to render our national government a blessing to all the People by constantly being a government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed—to protect and guide all Sovereigns and Nations (especially such as have shown kindness unto us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord.—To promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us—and generally to grant unto all mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best.

"Given under my hand at the City of New York the third day of October in the year of our Lord 1789.

"GEO. WASHINGTON."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this third day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-two and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-seventh.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

IN THE REVOLUTION AND IN THE PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTIVE STATESMANSHIP IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING IT, FOR OUR GOOD FORTUNE IT BEFELL US THAT THE HIGHEST MILITARY AND THE HIGHEST CIVIC ATTRIBUTES WERE EMBODIED IN WASHINGTON, AND SO IN HIM WE HAVE ONE OF THE UNDYING MEN OF HISTORY—A GREAT SOLDIER, IF POSSIBLE AN EVEN GREATER STATESMAN, AND ABOVE ALL A PUBLIC SERVANT WHOSE LOFTY AND DISINTERESTED PATRIOTISM RENDERED HIS POWER AND ABILITY—ALIKE ON FOUGHT FIELDS AND IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS—OF THE MOST FAR-REACHING SERVICE TO THE REPUBLIC.

Theodore Roosevelt.

Opening of the Celebration

ALTHOUGH many functions commemorative of George Washington were held in various parts of the country prior to February 22, 1932, the official opening of the Celebration period of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, marked the beginning of the formal functions. Interest at that time naturally centered in the National Capital where many ceremonies were scheduled in which thousands took part and other thousands witnessed. The official ceremonies began February 21, and that day being Sunday, they were generally of a religious character. Indeed, throughout the nation, the churches of all faiths commemorated the birth of Washington with special ceremonies relating to his life and unfaltering dependence upon the God of nations and of men. Never in the history of this country was there such a unanimity of religious thought and tribute in which the virtues of a human being were held up as a whole to the nation as worthy of emulation.

The religious exercises in the National Capital began at 8:00 A. M. with a Requiem Mass celebrated in the Church of the Holy Comforter as a tribute to the departed dead of the Holy Name Union, and in honor of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the birth of George Washington. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. J. A. Nestor, Pastor of the Church.

Extolling the religious motives which dominated the life of George Washington and praising his strict adherence to a policy of religious freedom, Rev. Peter Guilday, Professor of History at Catholic University, honored Washington in a eulogy delivered at the Bicentennial Mass in St. Mary's Church, Alexandria, Virginia, at 10.00 o'clock. Reverend Dr. Guilday emphasized Washington's sincere dependence upon Almighty God and his love for his fellow men. Continuing he said:

> There is a stateliness about his diction when he speaks of Almighty God which is seldom heard in our day, and no man can mistake the profound reverence of the heart which voiced its faith in such phrases as the Great Arbiter of the Universe, the Omnipotent and Supreme Being, Sovereign Ruler of the Nation: God, Our Benign Parent, Divine Munificence, and the words which occur the most, Divine Providence.
>
> Nowhere is this fact seen to better advantage than in his reply to the different religious congregations and communities which addressed him in felicitation during the first year of his Presidency.
>
> In all this there was no deceit, no pretense. Washington was never ostentatious in his profession of belief in God or in his devotional life. But that deep abiding sense of dependence upon the Creator is visible in all his public utterances. His early education, his pioneer days in the wilderness of the frontier, his life in the mountains, along the streams and under the stars, begot in him an honest, forthright, religious sincerity and humanity which places him apart from the other founders of our republic.
>
> Washington's first official act as President, after taking the oath of office on April 31, 1789, was to bow down reverently and to kiss the Bible upon which his hand rested while Chancellor Livingston read the oath. That same day in his first inaugural address to Congress, without any misgivings or faltering, he avowed publicly that the rise of the American republic was due to the divine stream of providential design for the betterment of the human race, and he stressed the necessity of our realizing that the preservation of the republic depended upon the indissoluble union between virtue and happiness, between duty and advantage, between the genuine maxims of an honest and magnanimous policy, and the solid rewards of public prosperity and felicity.
>
> He warned his listeners that "the propitious smiles of heaven can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal duties of order and right which heaven itself has ordained."
>
> Honorable in all his actions, Washington never failed to refer to Almighty God, the Divine Providence, to heaven's assistance, to the source of all public and private blessings, to the great governor of the universe,—the phrases are all his own—whatever success came to him in the performance of those duties which patriotic love of country had placed upon his shoulders.
>
> Time moves swiftly, and our children will be holding in solemn manner less than a score of years from now the 150th anniversary of Washington's death, as we today are joyfully celebrating the bicentennial of his birth. To them, as to all succeeding generations, the dominant thought will then be, as it is today with ourselves, whence came this man's greatness?
>
> The ideal patriot, the supremely model citizen of our republic, the founder of a government which "changed mankind's ideas of political greatness," wherein lies the secret of his heroism, of the noble symmetry of his life?
>
> It is a secret not hard to discover. If, honestly and sympathetically, we search the records of Washington's life we shall find that it is fundamentally his sincere dependence upon Almighty God and his love for his fellow men. We are not inclined in these days to dwell much upon the religious motives which dominated the careers of our great leaders, and yet, without understanding Washington's Christian faith, his whole life becomes an enigma.
>
> Higher than all, nobler than all, stands Virginia's greatest son, the victorious leader and founder of our republic, the first and noblest of all our presidents, George Washington. As we honor him today in this most sacred of all religious ceremonies, we dedicate anew our lives to that idealism which has placed us above the peoples of the earth and to that sincere patriotism which the life and the achievements of Washington have taught to every generation of Americans down the century and a half of our national existence.

St. Mary's Church, had as its principal founder the closest link between the Roman Catholic Church and George Washington, in Col. John

Fitzgerald, Secretary and Aide-de-Camp of George Washington during the Revolutionary War. The traditions of the parish have it that Washington was present at a dinner at which the project of founding the parish was begun.

Attending this church Celebration as guest of honor were His Excellency, the Ambassador of France, Mr. Paul Claudel, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Major-General Paul B. Malone, and other dignitaries of the government. The Celebrant was Reverend Father Richard B. Washington, Hot Springs, Virginia, a collateral descendant of George Washington. A company of Marines from Quantico, Virginia, led the procession from the rectory to the church and were in attendance during the ceremonies.

At Historic Christ Church

Immediately following the Mass at St. Mary's Church many of the guests repaired to beautiful Christ Church in Alexandria, which was the home church of the first President. Here, a special service had been arranged. President and Mrs. Hoover arrived from the White House and were escorted through the church yard, studded with ancient stones marking the graves of Washington's compatriots. They were then led to the pew which Washington occupied as a member of the church. The Chief Executive and Mrs. Hoover listened with rapt attention to a sermon by Dr. Berryman Green, former Dean of the Virginia Theological Seminary. Dr. Green emphasized George Washington the man as one with a warm heart, "a man of temper but of integrity and of unflinching determination. Praise has concealed rather than revealed Washington's greatness," he said. "We have bowed so low that we have not seen the real man."

The Director's Historic Broadcast

One of the outstanding events of a notable day of religious observance was an address delivered at historic Pohick Church by the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. This ancient religious shrine, located not far from Mount Vernon and to which George Washington and his family repaired almost every Sunday morning, when opportunity permitted, is a center of special historic and romantic interest.

The address delivered by the Director was broadcast throughout the nation and was the high spot of the day's observances. Its reception throughout the nation was so remarkable in the interest and enthusiasm which it aroused in its religious and patriotic fervor that thousands of letters were received in commendation of the sentiments expressed. Particularly, however, it serves to preserve certain historical data that students would find difficult to locate. The address can be found in Volume II, page 126, of this series.



Pohick Church, Pohick, Virginia
Where General Washington worshipped

Other Church Ceremonies

The religious significance of the life of George Washington was the theme of sermons and ceremonies in thousands of churches throughout the United States on Sunday, February 21, 1932. Music and pageantry told the symbolism and spiritual implications of the Bicentennial Celebration.

In Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington, delivered an eloquent eulogy in the afternoon. The address was broadcast, as were all of the notable events of the day and the day following. Bishop Freeman said: "We shall only bring further confusion to our disturbed country if we, at this time, acclaim with high praise the deeds of Washington, and forget his ringing call to unselfish service. If we would continue as a nation we must do more than chronicle the names of our patriots in bronze and marble. We must make their principles vital forces."

Two interesting services were held on Sunday in historic Falls Church Episcopal Church, in Falls

Church, Virginia, a suburb of the National Capital. George Washington was intimately associated with this church, the edifice which preceded the present structure being the one with which Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, was affiliated as a Vestryman. George Washington was associated with the present church as a Vestryman. A pew in the church has been dedicated to Washington and another to General Robert E. Lee. The services, morning and afternoon, were conducted by the Rev. Charles Stewart McClellan, Jr.

Space does not permit a description of the principal church services held in honor of George Washington on February 21, 1932. Suffice it to point out here that practically every church in the United States, of every denomination, joined in these religious exercises which ushered in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

National Educators Meet

The Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association met in annual convention in Washington, Sunday, February 21, 1932, the first day of the convention being given over to preliminary exercises of a religious and patriotic nature. The Superintendents made patriotic pilgrimages to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial and attended service at old Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia. Making the principal address at the service in Christ Church, Herbert S. Weet, Superintendent of schools at Rochester, New York, told the superintendents that:

> . . . to us is coming with increasing clearness the conviction that the sole purpose and defense of our free public school system is to realize the fulfillment of the dreams and ambitions of George Washington. The educators of the country can best pay tribute to Washington by a quickening of our faith in the great essentials for which Washington stood and a strengthening of our hearts to go forward and realize these essentials in the youth of America.

A wreath was laid at the Washington Monument by President Edwin C. Broom and one at the Lincoln Memorial by George C. Bush, superintendent of schools at South Pasadena, California, vice president of the Department of Superintendence. Norman R. Crozier, superintendent of schools at Dallas, Texas, and first vice president of the Department, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A male quartet sang at all three places.

A vesper service representing the first general session of the Department of Superintendence was held Sunday afternoon at Constitution Hall. Dr. Rufus B. von Kleinsmid, president of the University of Southern California, the principal speaker, addressed the superintendents on "Spiritual Values in Education." In the evening a radio program was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company. The two speakers were Dr. Edwin C. Broom of Philadelphia, President of the Department of Superintendence, and Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education.

On Monday, February 22, the educators took important part in the day's observance. At the hour of George Washington's birth, 10:15 o'clock, the Superintendents in session at Constitution Hall rose and gave the Pledge to the Flag and sang "America." By special arrangement amplifiers had been placed in the hall so that the delegates heard the exercises that were conducted at the Capitol. Many of the delegates went to Mount Vernon in the afternoon where President Broom placed a wreath on the tomb of George Washington, and Miss Florence Hale, President of the National Education Association, placed a wreath upon the tomb of Martha Washington. The delegates assembled upon the lawn at Mount Vernon and were later addressed by President Hoover after he had visited the tomb.

First Performance "The Song of Faith"

The first public performance of the ode, "The Song of Faith," by the famous American composer, John Alden Carpenter, was broadcast from New York, Sunday afternoon, February 21, 1932, by the great Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Walter Damrosch. Previous to the performance of the "Ode," Director Bloom, in Washington, introduced to the radio audience John Alden Carpenter, who was in Chicago. Through a triangular hook-up Mr. Carpenter responded in a few words, after which Dr. Damrosch raised his baton and the great "Ode" was broadcast from coast to coast, from New York City.

The Historic Masque, "Wakefield"

As an appropriate dramatic overture to the world-wide Celebration, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, with the cooperation of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission, gave a presentation of "Wakefield," a folk-masque of

America written by the distinguished American poet and dramatist, Percy MacKaye. The first presentation of this truly monumental poetic work took place at Constitution Hall, the City of Washington, February 21, 1932. The performance was repeated February 25 and 26 following. In the preface to the book of the Masque, Percy MacKaye, the author, states:

> WAKEFIELD is a poem: a symbolic folk-poem, designed to be spoken, acted, danced and sung. Interpreting aspects of the American Folk Movement through the art of the theatre, it approaches history not from the concept of realism but of symbolism. It aims to express its vast theme in a new form of festival drama, wherein the motives of human psychology are based in symbols of folk-legendry and more peculiarly the world-heritage of America. The Masque is a tribute of folk-spirits to our greatest of folk-heroes, Washington.
>
> In choosing for its central character the designation WAKEFIELD (after the birthplace of Washington), the author has sought to give to THE FOLK-SPIRIT OF AMERICA (that "airy nothing" which is our very essence) a local habitation and a name."

Never before in the history of dramatic art in America has any attempt been made to produce a pageant-masque upon such a scale of sumptuousness and glittering magnificence, even in the Nation's Capital where the spectacular is almost commonplace, and before a cosmopolitan audience representing the leading nations of the world.

The masque, "Wakefield," was a poetic revelation which enthralled perhaps the most distinguished audience ever gathered to witness a stage play upon American soil. But when one says a stage play this refers merely to part of the action, for in very truth it was a dramatic event in which the audience in reality took part and was swept forward with the actors themselves in an amazing series of episodes that depicted the folk-spirits of the Republic.

Throughout the performance many groups of costumed players filled the aisles and trumpeters in various parts of the great hall made the audience feel the exaltation of the enactment itself and that they were indeed part of the drama. For more than two hours the festival drama held the stage, evoking from the audience in the overflow seating capacity of the great auditorium, gasps of admiration of the elaborate costuming of the cast of 1,000 actors, and novel musical and lighting effects.

The text of the Masque is in thirty-three sections and five tableaux, with a prologue and epilogue. Throughout the entire performance the music

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission
and the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission
request the honor of your presence
at the Performance of the Masque "Wakefield," by Percy MacKaye
either on Sunday the twenty-first day of February or on
Friday the twenty-sixth day of February
Nineteen hundred and thirty-two, precisely at eight-fifteen o'clock, p. m.
at Constitution Hall

TICKETS WILL BE SENT TO YOU UPON NOTICE OF
ACCEPTANCE AND CHOICE OF NIGHT OF PERFORMANCE
R. S. V. P. BEFORE FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH
TO THE UNITED STATES
GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
WASHINGTON BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FACSIMILE OF INVITATION TO THE WAKEFIELD MASQUE PRESENTED IN CONSTITUTION HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Groups Participating in the Wakefield Masque



Members of the Americanization School Association and Other Organizations Who Participated in the Processional of Foreign Groups in the Wakefield Masque, as Follows: 1. Russian Group; 2. Swedish Group; 3. German Group; 4. Danish Group; 5. Italian Group; 6. Welsh Group.

The Foreign Groups were under the direction of K. C. Kiernan-Vasa, Washington, D. C.

features were outstanding, the adapter and composer of the music being John Tasker Howard, eminent musical authority. The great production was expertly directed by Percy Jewett Burrell and Marie Moore Forrest with a large staff of assistants. The instrumental music was furnished by the United States Marine Band Orchestra under the direction of Capt. Taylor Branson, and the choral numbers were under the direction of Dr. Albert Harned. The assisting groups in the production were: Americanization School Association, American Legion, Henry D. Spengler Post and Unit American Legion Auxiliary, Arts Club, Avondale Country School, Community Center Department D. C. Public Schools, Caroline McKinley Studio, Committee on Religious Drama and Pageantry, Washington Federation of Churches, D. C. Boy Scouts, Drama Guild, Friendship House, Helen Griffith Studio, Howard University, Indian Bureau, Department of Interior, Jewish Community Center, Knights of Columbus, National Capital Choir, Neighborhood House, Shakespeare Society, Southern Society, Virginia State Society, Washington Club, Marie Zalipsky Vocal Studio, Scottish Clan McClellan, Alliance Francaise, St. Sophia's Greek School, Polish National Alliance, Danish Society, Swedish Lutheran Church, Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Hibernians, St. David's Society.

The part of "Wakefield" was taken by Margaret Anglin, one of the most celebrated of American actresses, and the ten other leading characters were assumed by men and women of distinguished talent.

The stage acting took place with one set of scenery. This set was built upon massive lines, and by skillful use of lighting effects and transparencies it assumed many aspects. The movement of the performance was upon a vast and intricate scale, involving great processionals and group movement representing folk characters not only of America, but those which had their origin in other lands. As interpreted by H. I. Brock, the action is all that of characters purely symbolical. This includes, on the lower plane, Wakefield, the mother, who is a witch of white magic; Folk-Say, who is the canny old goodman gossip of the crossroads store and speaks in hodge-podge dialect; Brave and Free, refugees from tyrant-ridden old Europe, seeking on this more grateful (or less disillusioned) Continent asylum for the exercise of their virtues; and Drift, a many-legged composite monster. Drift is the villian of the piece. His object is to fling his net of Fog and so ensnare Brave and Free, as these two lie beside Wakefield's fire within the fairy ring of her excellent enchantment while she tells them the story of the birth of the Savior of the State.

The Mystical Setting

Overhanging the spot where the fire glows, a mighty cedar stands, backed by a great towering rock, through a cleft of which, away high up, the North Star shines. Mighty deep-rooted cedar, towering, steadfast rock, and unwavering North Star; these form a symbolic trinity of Washington's qualities. They furnish the mystical setting of the piece, the background of the whole performance, which overflows into the auditorium in the Max Reinhardt "Miracle" manner. Curtains simulate the rock, and serve to focus the permanent scene of action.

But at times the North Star is not merely a point of light. He is embodied in a figure in human semblance and speaks from his high place in the character partly of chorus and partly of master of ceremonies. For example, in the very beginning, after community singing by the Ages we are heir to, after rolling drums, pealing chimes and soaring trumpet calls blown by the Angels of the Four Winds from the four corners of the hall, the star becomes the impressive personage Polaris, and proclaims:

> "now the lonely wild
> Bears one who never shall be child
> To immortal memory."

Then he summons the constellations Orion and Cassiopeia to leave the sky and attend upon the destiny of the newly-born hero. Obedient they appear as heavenly lights. But Orion becomes anthropomorphically embodied and his seven-star children trip on as members of the corps de ballet. Cassiopeia takes human form in turn, and on trip her six star-children. Thus are assembled poetically the thirteen stars of the original States and thus inevitable logic introduces a rhythmic dance into the patriotic spectacle.

Music for the Drama

This is preliminary to the two parts or acts of the drama proper, the first showing the ensnaring of Free (while lulled by Wakefield's talk) in the

Groups Participating in the Wakefield Masque



Additional Foreign Groups which participated in the Processional of Wakefield Masque, including Members of the Americanization School Association and other organizations, as follows: 1. Czech Group; 2. French Group; 3. Scotch Group; 4. Grecian Group; 5. Irish Group; 6. Norwegian Group.

Fog net of Drift, and the second presenting the rescue of Free by Brave, who goes out upon a Quest to get him with a charm supplied by Folk-Say—Self-Heal, it is called.

There is, of course, a great deal of music, assembled and joined together by John Tasker Howard, as composer of the masque. And the music, like the pageantry of the entertainment, is a medley collected with a wide-flung net. Choral numbers are the author's "Chorus of the Ages," to the music of Dvorak's "New World Symphony"; Shapespeare's "Who Is Sylvia," sung to Schubert's music; the "Coronation Hymn," to music by Oliver Holden; an interlude entitled "Rebirth," words by the author, music by Johann Sebastian Bach; "The Old Folks at Home" (with Stephen C. Foster duly credited with words and music); "The Star-Spangled Banner"—a new stanza by Percy MacKaye, and "Summer in Y-cumen In," elected in its quality as the earliest English folksong, and therefore certainly a part of the rightful heritage of an English-speaking country.

In such fashion our general background of musical tradition is recognized without discrimination against foreigners. The range is widened by the inclusion of a Negro Spiritual and an American Indian song in the language of the Red Man. But we are the melting pot of all Europe. Hence a composite processional in the second part or act brings in the songs of thirteen non-English contributing nations and races, each song sung in the language or dialect of its origin and the whole related for contrapuntal effects. These songs are Scotch, Welsh, Irish, German, Norwegian, French, Dutch, Italian, Greek, Hebrew, Bohemian, Polish and Russian.

A Medley of Dances

But a masque is mystic. Fantasy, not logic, rules when entertainment of this sort is being concocted. There is also a medley of dances. After the dance of the thirteen stars comes "The Turkey in the Straw," done by Uncle Remus's animal set. Drift executes a movement with his many legs in slow rhythm; there is an old English folk dance, and then a grand minuet of Shakespeare's characters—Florizel with Perdita, Romeo with Juliet, Orlando with Rosalind, Hamlet with Ophelia, Falstaff with Anne Page, Oberon with Titania, though the facile monarch deserts his queen to tread a measure with Sylvia, who has arrived poetically attended by the maidens Holy, Fair and Wise. The music for this duet is Boccherini's. All this is set down so that it may not be missed that in the nation's tribute to the Father of his Country there has been no scruple in gathering flowers for the nosegay wherever they could be found.

But to return to the spectacle. In the cleft of the rock above which hangs the North Star are



MEMBERS OF THE AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL ASSOCIATION APPEARING IN THE WAKEFIELD MASQUE.

revealed tableaux. One is Washington crossing the Delaware, with George W. Chadwick's music. Another is Valley Forge, with Edward MacDowell's music. Another shows Washington putting away a proffered kingly crown, yet another, Washington presiding over the convention that made the Constitution, and finally Washington with his friends and family safe home again at Mount Vernon.

The Climax of the Masque

The climax of the piece shows in the cleft of the rock the cloaked figure of Washington, majestic in mien and bearing, silhouetted against the sky as the rosy flush of dawn begins to irradiate the heavens. Thereupon Orion and Cassiopeia unroll themselves down the face of the rock as the drums roll again, the chimes peal, the trumpets blare from the four points of the compass. With the circle of all the multitude of folk creatures gathered below, the cloaked Presence speaks. Speaking, he used the very words of the living Washington—words recovered from a letter written in 1786 to Arthur Young, an Englishman whose paramount interest, like that of Washington himself, was in agriculture.

"Reflect (says the master of Mount Vernon)
How much more delightful to an undebauched mind
is the task of making improvements on the earth
than all the vain glory which can be acquired
from ravaging it
by conquest."

Distinguished Audience

The audience which greeted the opening performance of February 21, 1932, was made up in large part of officers of the government and their wives, diplomats, other dignitaries and distinguished citizens. The box-holders were:

The President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover
The Vice-President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Everett Gann
His Excellency The Ambassador of Italy and Nobil Donna Antonietta de Martino
His Excellency The Ambassador of Cuba and Senora de Ferrara
His Excellency The Ambassador of France and Madame Claudel
His Excellency, The Ambassador of Turkey, Mr. Ahmet Muhtar
His Excellency The Ambassador of Japan and Madame Debuchi
His Excellency The Ambassador of Poland and Madame Filipowicz (Absent)
His Excellency The Ambassador of Belgium and Madame May
His Excellency The Ambassador of Argentina, Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil
His Excellency The Ambassador of Mexico and Senora de Puig Casauranc.
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson
The Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes
The Minister of Portugal and Viscountess d'Alte
The Minister of Uruguay and *Madame Varela* (Absent)
The Minister of Switzerland and Madame Peter
The Minister of Hungary and Countess Szechenyi
The Minister of Finland Mr. L. Astrom
The Minister of Greece and Madame Simopoulos
The Minister of Austria and Madame Prochnik
The Minister of Bulgaria and Madame Radeff
The Minister of Sweden and Madame Bostrom
The Minister of Albania Mr. Faik Konitza
The Minister of Netherlands and Madame van Royen
The Minister of Norway and Madame Bachke
The Minister of Guatemala and Senora de Recinos
The Minister of Lithuania and *Madame Balutis* (Absent)
The Minister of Czechoslovakia and Madame Veverka
The Minister of Irish Free State and Mrs. MacWhite
The Minister of Nicaragua and Senora de Sacasa
The Minister of Yugoslavia Dr. Leonide Pitamic
The Minister of Rumania Mr. Charles A. Davila
The Minister of Union of South Africa and Mrs. Louw
The Minister of Venezuela and Senora de Arcaya
The Minister of Denmark and Madame Wadsted
The Minister of Haiti and *Madame Bellegarde* (Absent)
The Minister of Colombia and Senora de Lozano
The Minister of Canada and Mrs. Herridge
The Minister of Dominican Republic Senor Roberto Despradel
The Minister of Honduras and Senora de Davila
The Minister of Egypt Sesostris Sidarouss Pasha
The Minister of Bolivia and Senora de Abelli
The Minister of El Salvador and Senora de Leiva
The Minister of Ecuador and Senora de Zaldumbide
The Minister of Siam and Madame Subarn Sompati
The Minister of Panama and Senora de Alfaro
The Minister of China and *Madame Yen* (absent)
Mr. Justice and Mrs. Owen J. Roberts
The Attorney General and Mrs. William D. Mitchell
The Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde
The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Robert P. Lamont
The Secretary of Labor and Mrs. William N. Doak
The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and Mrs. George H. Moses
Senator and Mrs. James E. Watson
Senator Arthur Capper
Senator and Mrs. Arthur R. Robinson
Representative and Mrs. Bertrand H. Snell
The Chief of Operations of the Navy and Mrs. W. V. Pratt
The Undersecretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Arthur A. Ballantine
The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Frederick H. Payne
The Charge d'Affaires of Luxembourg and *Baroness de Waha* (absent)
The Charge d'Affaires of Persia and Madame Azodi
The Charge d'Affaires of Paraguay and Senora de Ynsfran
The Charge d'Affaires of Costa Rica and Señora de González
The Consul General of Latvia and Mrs. Lule
The Consul General of Esthonia and Madame Mutt
The Financial Attache of Russia and Madame Ughet
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

The District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission
The Daughters of the American Revolution
Descendants of the Washington Family
Sons of the American Revolution
The Order of the Cincinnati
Huguenot Society
The Society of Colonial Dames
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Chairman, Committee for George Washington Bicentennial Ball
Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman, Portrait Committee, George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Collection
Mrs. James Carroll Frazer
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman
Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes
Mrs. Leander Loose
Mrs. Marie Moore Forest
Mr. and Mrs. Percy MacKaye
Mr. and Mrs. John Tasker Howard

The Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and Mrs. Sol Bloom with their daughter, Miss Vera Bloom, were hosts to members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, who were: Senator Simeon D. Fess, Senator Arthur Capper, Senator Millard E. Tydings, Representative and Mrs. Willis C. Hawley, Representative and Mrs. John Q. Tilson, Representative and Mrs. Joseph W. Byrns, Honorable R. Walton Moore, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart.

The members of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission who attended were: John Poole, Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, Clarence A. Aspinwall, George F. Bowerman, William W. Bride, A. K. Shipe, Ernest N. Smith, Edgar C. Snyder, Merle Thorpe, Dr. Charles Stanley White, Lloyd D. Wilson, Brig. Gen. George Richards, Charles Moore, J. Leo Kolb, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, Isaac Gans, Robert V. Fleming, Col. Harrison H. Dodge and Thomas E. Campbell.

An interesting and interested group of guests who occupied boxes at the Masque were members of the Washington family. This group was composed of descendants of Augustine Washington: Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Freeman and Mr. Washington Perine and Miss Perine.

Descendants of Gen. Washington's sister, Betty Washington Lewis, were: Mr. and Mrs. Owen B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Grymes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Augustine Washington and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hite Willis, with their daughter, Miss Jane Washington Willis, from Chicago, who are descendants of John Augustine Washington, were in the party.

Descendants of Samuel Washington were: Mrs. Samuel Walter Washington and Mr. and Mrs. George K. Bradfield and Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Todd.

Representing the descendants of Charles Washington was Mr. George Sullivan of New York.



ALICE COULD NEVER BLAST HIS HONOUR, AND ENVY MADE HIM A SINGULAR EXCEPTION TO HER UNIVERSAL RULE. FOR HIMSELF HE HAD LIVED ENOUGH, TO LIFE AND TO GLORY. FOR HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS, IF THEIR PRAYERS COULD HAVE BEEN ANSWERED, HE WOULD HAVE BEEN IMMORTAL. . . . HIS EXAMPLE IS NOW COMPLETE, AND IT WILL TEACH WISDOM AND VIRTUE TO MAGISTRATES, CITIZENS, AND MEN, NOT ONLY IN THE PRESENT AGE, BUT IN FUTURE GENERATIONS, AS LONG AS OUR HISTORY SHALL BE READ.

JOHN ADAMS (1799).

February 22, 1932

THE GREAT DAY marking the actual anniversary of George Washington's birth, February 22, 1932, dawned in the National Capital with clear skies and comfortable temperature. It was a day crowded with events commemorative of the Celebration. From early morning until long after midnight, the different features of the day were continued in all parts of the city and nearby historic shrines. Various patriotic groups had their programs during the morning hours and at noon practically all of the visitors and thousands of residents of the city went to the National Capitol to observe the out-door features of the Celebration there. It was reported that 35,000 visitors filled every hotel room in the City and that at least 65,000 more were staying with friends or in rooming houses.

At the Washington Monument

During the morning hours many pilgrimages to the Washington Monument were made by individuals and groups wishing to lay wreaths at the base of the mighty shaft. The Massing of the Colors was a beautiful and impressive ceremony. Forty-eight flags, representing all the States, were raised around the monument by the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks, and a wreath from Col. U. S. Grant, 3d, Director of the Office, was laid. This ceremony took place at 8 A. M. and representatives of the Daughters of 1812 took part. Later, wreaths were laid from President and Mrs. Hoover, Association of Oldest Inhabitants, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Knights of Columbus, District Federation of Patriotic Observants, District Department, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Sons of Union Veterans, and the local department of the Grand Army of the Republic. Masonic clubs of Washington held brief exercises and other pilgrimages were made by representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and the District Department of the American Legion.

The Association of Oldest Inhabitants observed the day by meeting in the Old Fire Engine House on H Street and beating the famous Northern Liberty Bell two hundred times. Allen C. Clark, President of the Columbia Historical Society, addressed a group and the exercises were broadcast over a nation-wide network.



Acme

Lieut. Commander G. A. Poindexter, Naval Aide to President Hoover, shown placing the Presidential wreath at the base of the Washington Monument in the City of Washington, February 22, 1932.

Order of the De Molay

Headed by Grand Master Counselor Ernest A. Reed, of Newark, New Jersey, approximately 2,500 members of the Order of De Molay arrived in Washington on Sunday, February 21, 1932, for the Fifth Annual Pilgrimage of that organization to the National Capital. About 30 states were represented by delegations. The members of the Order visited Mount Vernon February 22, where a wreath was laid upon the tomb of George Washington. There an address was made by Grand Master Counselor Reed, in which he said:

> There is too much disposition on the part of our youth to form a mental picture of Washington as a stern, elderly man, riding a white horse and carrying the burden of affairs of state on his shoulders. We forget that Washington was also a young man, fond of sports, dancing and the good times of his day.

Later in the day the delegates placed a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and also paid a visit to the National Masonic Memorial at Alexandria.

MILITARY MASS

One of the early events of a memorable day was the Military Mass sung at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, with the collateral descendant of the First President, the Reverend Richard Blackburn Washington, as celebrant.

The Reverend Joseph Koch, U. S. A., chaplain at Walter Reed Hospital, served as deacon, and the Rev. Vincent Girski, U. S. N., chaplain of the Quantico Marine base, was subdeacon. The late Reverend Francis J. Hurney, pastor of the church, presided.

Just before the mass began a mounting of the colors of every local post of the American Legion took place in the sanctuary. Thirty-five marines from Quantico served as guard of honor. A sermon on George Washington was preached by the Rev. Ignatius Smith, O.P.

Among the guests were Senators Thomas J. Walsh, of Montana; Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, and Edwin S. Broussard, of Louisiana; Representatives William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts; John J. Boylan and James M. Fitzpatrick, of New York; Melvin J. Maas, of Minnesota; Joachim O. Fernandez, of New Mexico; Mrs. James Couzens, Joseph Tumulty, Admiral William H. Benson, Departmental Commander Frank Fraser, of the American Legion; Frank J. Hogan, Isaac Gans, William Leahy, D. J. Callahan, Mrs. Peter Drury and John Saul.

CEREMONY AT WAKEFIELD

At Wakefield, Virginia, where George Washington was born, the State of Virginia officially paid homage to her illustrious son in a most dignified and impressive ceremony, upon the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. Delegations from the General Assembly of Virginia, the oldest lawmaking body in the United States, were chief participants in the ceremonies that began at 10 in the morning on February 22, 1932. These ceremonies were held at the mansion house, being a replica of the original. The delegation from the Virginia House of Delegates was headed by Speaker J. Sinclair Brown and the one from the Senate by Senator Robert O. Norris. The principal address was made by Speaker Brown, who reviewed the life



MILITARY MASS, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, AT THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Undersecretary of State, Honorable William R. Castle, and His Excellency, the Ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, Don Orestes Ferrara, inspecting the floral tributes at the bust of George Washington, in the Pan American Building, Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1932.

of the Washington family at Wakefield Manor from the time the title was taken by John Washington the immigrant, great grandfather of George Washington, early in 1657, until it passed into other hands more than a century later. The speaker recalled the fact that both George Washington's father and grandfather were born at Wakefield. John Washington, he said, was associated with Nathaniel Bacon in the rebellion against the royal governor Berkeley, thus identifying this family for a century with the forces arrayed against the mis-rule of the English kings.

Speaker Brown called attention to the fact that within the past month the Wakefield Manor property had been deeded to the National Park Service, thereby giving assurance for all times the affection of the American people for this birthplace of Washington will find expression through this important department of our government. Recalling the presence of the Potomac River in the near distance, Speaker Brown declared that "it seems the ebb and flow of the tides of this river carry the pulse of affection between Wakefield Manor, the place of Washington's Birth and Mount Vernon, his final resting place."

In his address Senator Norris asserted:

> This privilege of speaking to you has been given to me because in the district represented by me in the Virginia Senate are located Epping Forest, the birthplace of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, and Wakefield, the birthplace of Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, and of George Washington.

He declared that at no other place in the United States could the opening exercises of the United States Celebration more appropriately be held. George Washington, he recalled, became a member of the House of Burgesses on his 27th birthday anniversary, February 22, 1759:

> Two hundred years ago on this day, at this place and at this hour, George Washington was born. The General Assembly of Virginia now in regular session at Richmond has set aside this entire day in which to pay tribute to the memory of her great son. The Governor of Virginia and the entire General Assembly are pilgrims today to Wakefield, Fredericksburg, Alexandria and Mount Vernon.

The ceremony at Wakefield was broadcast over a nation-wide radio hook-up.

Throughout the entire State of Virginia Celebrations were held on February 21 and 22 by Sunday schools, and patriotic and civic organizations. Notable memorial services were held in St. George's Episcopal Church in Fredericksburg. The sermon was delivered by the Reverend St. George Tucker, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia.

Immediately after the church service the entire assembly made its way to the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington. Gathered at the monument, the Bishop of Virginia offered a short prayer and wreaths were then laid by representatives of many states, patriotic societies, members of local civic and fraternal societies and prominent individuals.

In Richmond, the state capital, the entire legislative day was given over to the honoring of the memory of George Washington. The legislators witnessed the unveiling of the Washington Bicentennial Memorial at the John Marshall Hotel, which was followed by a formal Washington Bicentennial Service in the State Capitol. There was also a ceremony at the Equestrian Statue of George Washington in Capitol Square, and a beautiful colonial ball.

An interesting ceremony was held at St. John's Episcopal Church of Elizabeth City Parish, the oldest parish in continuous existence in America.

CONGRESS HONORS MARY BALL WASHINGTON

Under the Authority of House Concurrent Resolution No. 19, a Committee representing both Houses of Congress went to Fredericksburg on the morning of February 22 and laid two wreaths upon the grave of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of the first President. The Senate was represented by Honorable Carter Glass and the House of Representatives by Representative S. O. Bland. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

PAN AMERICAN CEREMONIES

On February 22, 1932, at 11 A. M., the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, composed of the representatives of the 20 Republics of Latin America and the Secretary of State of the United States, met in special session to commemorate the day. The assemblage in the imposing Hall of the Americas of the Pan American Union was but a small part of those who shared in the ceremonies, broadcast over nation-wide chains throughout the United States and also sent by short wave to all the other countries of the American Continent. The Marine Band orchestra played a program of music as part of the exercises.

The Vice Chairman of the Board, His Excellency Dr. Orestes Ferrara, Ambassador of Cuba, made an eloquent address on behalf of his colleagues, paying homage to Washington in the following words:

The great principles which sum up the experiences of mankind do not suffice to show us the path of duty and the road to salvation in times of difficulty. On the other hand, the life of a man, converted into a symbol, may dominate our minds, guide our hearts, and elevate our spirits. A great man is the noblest work of God, for he is the incarnation of beauty and goodness, of honor and service, of that eternal virtue which illumines the straight and narrow way of thought and deed.

George Washington is one of the beacons placed at intervals along the highroad of history. For his country he serves as a guide in time of stress and a refuge in tranquil moments; a never-failing example of true goodness; a warning to turbulent youth; and a mute accusation of selfish interests. Thus it is always he who vivifies the moral principles of his fellow countrymen. The difficult and absorbing scene in which he played the leading rôle did not mar his personality. He was a redoubtable agitator because the times required it, yet he always preserved his serenity of spirit; he was an energetic revolutionary, imbued, however, with the ideal of order; he was a politician, but not an opportunist; a citizen of a new democracy, but not a martyr. His character was admired by his contemporaries and is venerated by posterity.

Washington is an example of perfect balance, of perfect harmony. He was equally great in peace and in war, in the little acts of daily life and in the principles which he followed with constancy and devotion.

The people of the United States, with legitimate pride, hold him their greatest glory. But although Washington gave himself only to the service of the thirteen Colonies of North America, his life is a heritage belonging to the whole world. Virtue claims him for her own and, regardless of frontiers, makes him a citizen of every corner of the globe.

The example of Washington, the chief leader in securing the independence of his country, was an inspiration to the free governments organized on the vast continent discovered by Spain. The American Revolution was a notable step forward along the path of progressive ideas and because of this, as well as for geographical reasons, it had a far-reaching effect on the peoples to the South of the United States. All the institutions erected on the ruins of Colonial rule were modeled on the constitution which their brethren of the North had previously written for themselves.

In the heroic struggle for independence throughout the wide lands of Latin America, many were the illustrious and glorious leaders who, with magnificent generosity, offered their strength and their intellect to the cause of Liberty. To them the name of Washington was a shining symbol, and each son of a new Republic who rendered the greatest service to the nascent democracy was figuratively called the "Washington" of his country.

The precedent that no President should succeed himself for a third term, although not included in the Constitution of the United States by the signers of that document, was nevertheless established by Washington in his country by his own volition. Latin America, however, adopted this principle in its written constitutions, maintaining it notwithstanding crises and lapses. The precedent set by George Washington in refusing to bow to the will of the majority of his compatriots, who would have elected him to the Presidency for the third time, has for more than a century been the Latin American constitutional principle that is most cherished and respected by the masses.

The parting advice given to his fellow citizens in his Farewell Address, not to take part in European struggles and not to intervene in the controversies which geography and history might occasion in that noble and ancient continent, was a solemn warning heeded also by Latin America. The statesmen of the twenty Republics which were successively established managed to keep themselves aloof from the confused fluctuations of European politics, thus preventing the balance of power in Europe, when disturbed, from being redressed as a result of conflict in America, according to the phrase and the desire of an eminent statesman of the last century.

Universal applause, without dissent and without reserve, is a worthy tribute to the admirable picture presented by the life of George Washington. The voice of his soul told him that only noble purposes and good deeds inspire and nourish unselfishness. His mental powers gave him, from his earliest years, a clear comprehension of the fact that in our mortal life the part reserved for each one of us is but small and fleeting, for from birth we live with others and for others. His penetrating intelligence, trained in the school of integrity, taught him that all men, even confirmed egoists, look outside themselves to study the great truths handed down from age to age and to strive eagerly in fathoming the secrets of that future which they themselves will not see. Washington in his maturity learned how to impose upon himself and his soldiers the supreme sacrifice in homage to an ideal.

His life was a hymn in praise of honor, uprightness, and patriotism. Therefore, on this day, the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, let us hail a man whose personality, at once martial and benevolent, is our inspiration in hours of sorrow as well as in hours of rejoicing.

The Chairman of the Board, Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, responded on behalf of the Government of the United States:

Permit me to express to you the deep appreciation of the Government of the United States for the fine tribute which you have today paid to the memory of Washington. The eloquent address of the Vice Chairman of the Board, His Excellency the Ambassador of Cuba, which has been heard far beyond the confines of this building, will, I am certain, make a deep impression on the people of this country.

Washington belongs to that great company of patriots—founders of the Republics of this continent—animated by a common purpose and inspired by a common ideal. In honoring his memory we are in a very real sense doing honor to those principles upon which rests the fabric of government throughout the American Continent.

Formal Celebration in Congress–1932

OF THE many thousands of celebrations in all parts of the world honoring the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the most impressive was that which was held in the House of Representatives in the United States Capitol at noon February 22, 1932. This was the official recognition of the government of the United States of an event which it had sponsored and which it desired to endorse officially on the one day of each year which the Congress devotes to eulogies of the First President. It has been the custom for many years for both Houses of the Congress to assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives of the National Capitol for this purpose.

Special preparations had been made for the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington on February 22, 1932. Both Houses of the Congress met as usual and then recessed. At noon, the doorkeeper of the House announced the Vice President of the United States and members of the United States Senate.

The members of the House arose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, entered the Chamber.

The Vice President took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The doorkeeper announced the following guests, who took the places assigned to them:

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ambassadors and ministers and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The Chief of Staff of the United States Army, the Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy, the Major General Commandant of United States Marine Corps and the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

The Governor of Virginia and the Governor of North Dakota.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and members of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission.

The representatives of the family of George Washington.

The members of the President's Cabinet.

The President of the United States.

The President was escorted to the Speaker's rostrum.

At the entrance of the President the service bands of the Army, Navy and Marines, under the leadership of the late John Philip Sousa, played "Hail to the Chief."

The Interstate Male Chorus and the audience, under the direction of Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison, sang two verses of America.

The Vice President took the chair and recognized Representative Woodrum of Virginia, a member of the Joint Committee on Arrangements. Mr. Woodrum announced that the following concurrent resolution had been passed by Congress January 20, 1932:

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (THE SENATE CONCURRING), That in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11:30 o'clock A. M. on Monday, February 22, 1932.

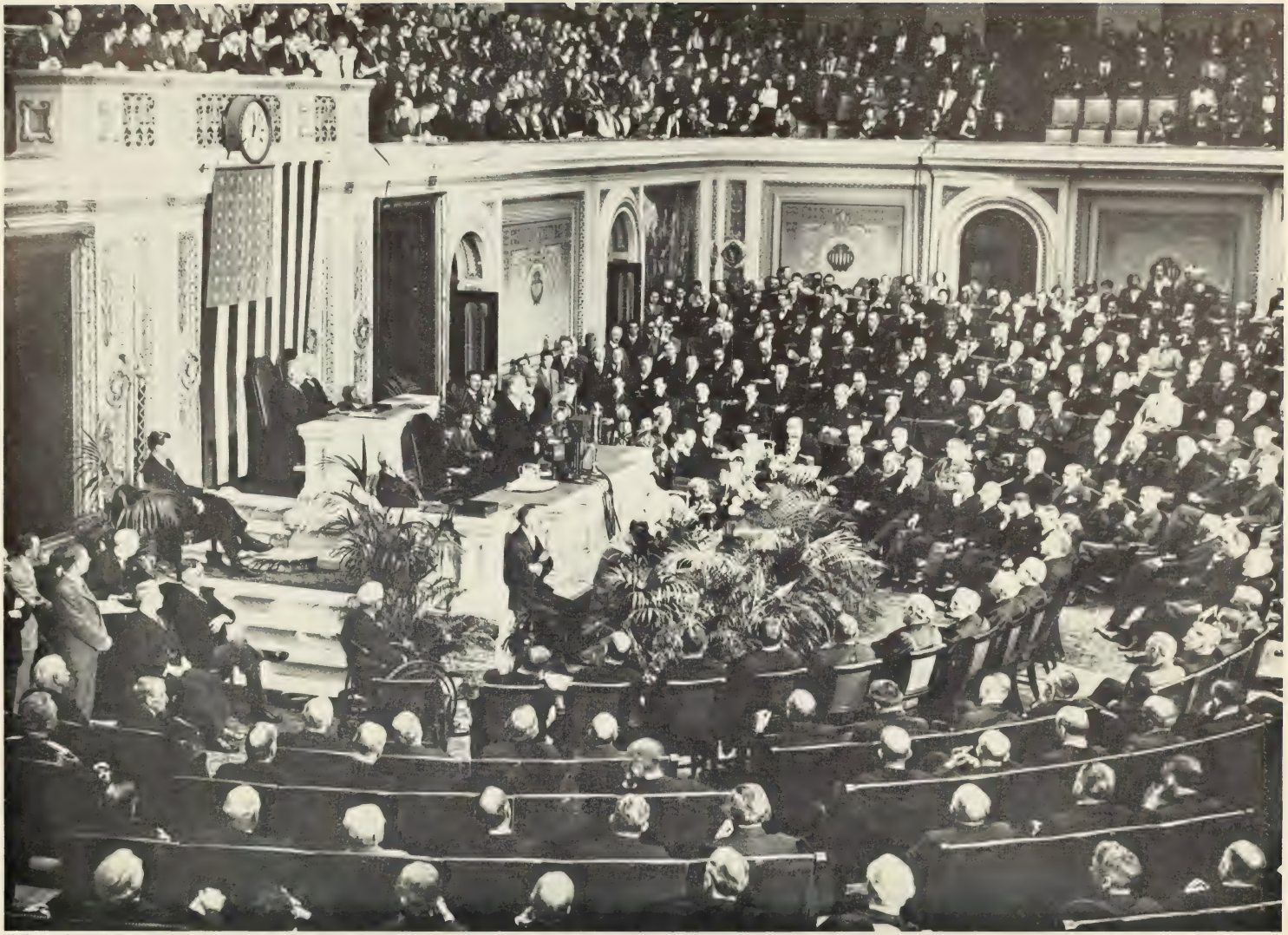
That the President of the United States, as the chairman of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, is hereby invited to address the American people in the presence of the Congress in commemoration of the Bicentennial anniversary of the birth of the first President of the United States.

That invitations to attend the ceremony be extended to the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps (through the Secretary of State), the General of the Armies, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and such other persons as the joint committee on arrangements shall deem proper.

Following the reading of the resolution the Interstate Male Chorus sang "The Recessional," by Reginald DeKoven.

The Vice President recognized the Vice Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Senator Fess of Ohio, who presented the President of the United States in the following words:

President Hoover, ladies and gentlemen, for the first time in the history of mankind a nation is celebrating in an all-year program the memory of its founder. Not only all America and all Americans, wherever found, but most countries throughout the world are paying tribute today to the memory of George Washington. It is proper that this program begin in the Capital of his country, in the city that bears his name. It is eminently fitting and appropriate that it should be opened by the present head of the Government of which Washington is known as the father and was the



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PRESIDENT HOOVER ADDRESSES JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932

The Nation opened its official George Washington Bicentennial Celebration when the President addressed a joint session of Congress attended by the United States Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and many distinguished citizens.

first President. To those in this official assembly and to those listening in on two hemispheres, I present the President of the United States.

President Hoover then addressed the brilliant and distinguished assembly in an address of profound eloquence. This address follows:

ADDRESS
OF
HERBERT HOOVER
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Delivered at a Joint Session of Congress
February 22, 1932

Just one hundred years ago in this city Daniel Webster, in commemoration of the birth of George Washington, said:

> "A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon, so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing on toward the sea, so surely may they see, as we now see, the flag of the Union floating on top of the Capitol; and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this, our own country."

The time that Webster looked forward to is here. We "other disciples of Washington" whom he foresaw are gathered today. His prophecy is borne out, his hope fulfilled. That flag "still floats from the top of the Capitol." It has come unscathed through foreign war and the threat of internal division. Its only change is the symbol of growth. The thirteen stars that Washington saw, and the twenty-four that Webster looked upon, now are forty-eight. The number of those who pay loyalty to that flag has multiplied tenfold. The respect for it beyond our borders, already great when Webster spoke a hundred years ago, has increased—not only in proportion to the power it symbolizes, but even more by the measure in which other peoples have embraced the ideals for which it stands. To Webster's expression of hope we may reasonably answer, Yes—"The sun in his course visits no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this, our own country." Proudly we report to our forefathers that the Republic is more secure, more constant, more powerful, more truly great than at any other time in its history.

Today the American people begin a period of tribute and gratitude to this man whom we revere above all other Americans. Continuing until Thanksgiving Day they will commemorate his birth in every home, every school, every church, and every community under our flag.

In all this multitude of shrines and forums they will recount the life history and accomplishments of Washington. It is a time in which we will pause to recall for our own guidance, and to summarize and emphasize for the benefit of our children, the experiences, the achievements, the dangers escaped, the errors redressed—all the lessons that constitute the record of our past.

The ceremonial of commemorating the founder of our country is one of the most solemn that either an individual or a nation ever performs; carried out in high spirit it can be made one of the most fruitful and enriching. It is a thing to be done in the mood of prayer, of communing with the spiritual springs of patriotism and of devotion to country. It is an occasion for looking back to our past, for taking stock of our present, and, in the light of both, setting the compass for our future. We look back that we may recall those qualities of Washington's character which made him great, those principles of national conduct which he laid down, and by which we have come thus far. We meet to reestablish our contact with them, renew our fidelity to them.

From this national revival of interest in the history of the American Revolution and of the independence of the United States will come a renewal of those inspirations which strengthened the patriots who brought to the world a new concept of human liberty and a new form of government.

So rich and vivid is the record of history, that Washington in our day lives again in the epic of the foundation of the Republic. He appears in the imagination of every succeeding generation as the embodiment of the wisdom, the courage, the patience, the endurance, the statesmanship, and the absence of all mean ambition, which transformed scattered communities of the forest and the frontiers into a unity of free and independent people.

It is not necessary for me to attempt a eulogy of George Washington. That has been done by masters of art and poetry during more than a hundred years. To what they have said I attempt to make no addition.

The true eulogy of Washington is this mighty Nation. He contributed more to its origins than any other man. The influence of his character and of his accomplishments has contributed to the building of human freedom and ordered liberty, not alone upon this continent but upon all continents. The part which he played in the creation of our institutions has brought daily harvest of happiness to hundreds of millions of humanity. The inspirations from his genius have lifted the vision of succeeding generations. The definitions of those policies in government whch he fathered have stood the test of 150 years of strain and stress.

From the inspiration and the ideals which gave birth to this Nation, there has come the largest measure of liberty that man has yet devised. So securely were the foundations of this free Government laid that the structure has been able to adapt itself to the changing world relations, the revolutions of invention and the revelations of scientific discovery, the fabulous increase of population and of wealth, and yet to stand the kaleidoscopic complexities of life which these changes have brought upon it.

What other great, purely human institution, devised in the era of the stage coach and the candle, has so marvelously grown and survived into this epoch of the steam engine, the airplane, the incandescent lamp, the wireless telephone, and the battleship?

If we are to get refreshment to our ideals from looking backward to Washington, we should strive to identify the qualities in him that made our revolution a success and our Nation great. Those were the qualities that marked Washington out for immortality.

We find they were not spectacular qualities. He never charged with a victorious army up the capital streets of a conquered enemy. Excepting only Yorktown and Trenton, he won no striking victories. His great military strength was in the

strategy of attrition, the patient endurance of adversity, steadfast purpose unbent by defeat. The American shrine most associated with Washington is Valley Forge, and Valley Forge was not a place of victory—except the victory of Washington's fortitude triumphant above the weakness and discouragement of lesser men. Washington had courage without excitement, determination without passion.

The descriptions of George Washington by his contemporaries give us no clear picture of the inner man, the Washington whose spiritual force so palpably dominated his whole epoch. As a mirror, his own writings do him indifferent justice, whilst the writings of others are clouded by their awe or are obscured by their venom. We must deduce mainly from other records why he stood out head and shoulders above all the crowd around him. It was an extraordinary crowd, living at white heat, comprising men as varied, as brilliant, as versatile as the extraordinary demands which the times made upon them. They were men flexible in intellect, and versed in the ways of the world. Yet in every crisis, and for very role, they turned to Washington. They forced upon him the command of Indian fighters; they made him a general against trained British troops; they demanded that he be a constitutionalist and a national statesman; they insisted he must guide his country through the skillful ambushes of European kings; they summoned him to establish the nonexistent credit of an insolvent infant nation. Why did his brilliant fellow-patriots always thus turn to him?

The answer of history is unmistakable: They brought their problems to Washington because he had more character, a finer character, a purer character, than any other man of his time. In all the shifting pressures of his generation, all men acknowledged that the one irresistible force was the overwhelming impact of his moral power. Motives and men were measured by their stature when standing in his shadow. Slander fell harmless before him, sham hung its head in shame, folly did not risk to look him in the face, corruption slunk from his presence, cowardice dared not show its quaking knees.

In his integrity, all our men of genius in his day found their one sure center of agreement. In his wisdom and authority they found the one sure way to practical fulfillment of their dreams.

We need no attempt to canonization of George Washington. We know he was human, subject to the discouragements and perplexities that come to us all. We know that he had moments of deepest anxiety. We know of his sufferings, and the sacrifices and anguish that came to him. We know of his resentment of injustice and misrepresentation. And yet we know that he never lost faith in our people.

Nor have I much patience with those who undertake the irrational humanizing of Washington. He had, indeed, the fine qualities of friendliness, of sociableness, of humanness, of simple hospitality; but we have no need to lower our vision from his unique qualities of greatness, or to seek to depreciate the unparalleled accomplishments of the man who dominated and gave birth to the being of a great nation.

What we have need of today in this celebration is to renew in our people the inspiration that comes from George Washington as a founder of human liberty, as the father of a system of government, as the builder of a system of national life.

It is of primary importance that we of today shall renew that spark of immortal purpose which burned within him, shall know of the resolution and the steadfastness which carried him forward to the establishment of a Nation. That establishment was not a momentary flash of impulse in a people rebellious and passionate under oppression, destined to fade into a dictatorship or the chaos so often born of revolutions. On the contrary, it was builded upon foundations of principles and ideals which have given the power and strength that made this Nation and inspired the establishment of ordered liberty in a score of other nations.

We have need to refresh to the remembrance of the American people the great tests and trials of character of the men who founded our Republic. We have need to remember the fiber of those men who brought to successful conclusion the eight years of revolution. We have need again to bring forth the picture of the glories and the valor of Lexington and Concord, of Bunker Hill, the sufferings and fortitude of Valley Forge, the victory of Yorktown. We have need to revive the meaning and the sheer moral courage of the Declaration of Independence, the struggle of the Continental Congress, the forming of the Constitution. We have need at all times to review the early crises of the Republic, the consolidation of the Union, the establishment of national solidarity, the building of an administration of government, and the development of guarantees of freedom. No incident and no part of these great events, which have echoed and reechoed throughout the world for a century and a half, can be separated from the name and the dominant leadership of George Washington.

Upon these foundations of divine inspiration laid by our forefathers, and led by Washington, our Nation has builded up during this century and a half a new system of life, a system unique to the American people. It is hallowed by the sacrifice and glorious valor of men. It is assured by a glorious charter of human rights.

It comprises a political system of self-government by the majority, resting upon the duties of individual men to the community, and of the local communities to the Nation. It is a government designed in spirit to sustain a dual purpose; to protect our people among nations by great national power, and to preserve individual freedom by local self-government.

It comprises a social system free of inherited position, based upon the ideal of equality of all men before the law, the equal privilege of men to strive and to achieve, and the responsibilities of men to their neighbors.

It embraces an economic system based upon the largest degree of freedom and stimulation to initiative and enterprise which can be permitted and still maintain the ideal of equality of opportunity among men.

Finally, it embraces a system of relationships to other nations based upon no thought of imperialism, no desire to dominate; a determined national self-reliance in defense and independence in action; freedom from all commitment to the unknown future, and an aspiration to promote peace and good will among all men.

Perhaps no single part of this system is different from some instance in history or in some part of the world. But in its composite form it is distinctly unique and distinctly American, a system under which we have reached an assured position among the most powerful of the nations of the world.

This destiny of national greatness was clearly foreseen by George Washington. More fully than any man of his time was he gifted with vision of the future. He spoke habitually of the

"American Empire," and predicted its expansion from ocean to ocean. He planned and wrought for the binding forces of transportation and peaceful commerce. He thought in terms of almost imperial grandeur, and he wrought in terms of republican solidity. His far-flung dreams have come true, and he lives today in his works, in the names of our towns or cities and our States, and in the affectionate reverence of us who so immeasurably benefit by his wisdom.

Our American system of national life is dependent upon a trust in the principles of government as established by George Washington; a trust in his example to our people; a trust in and a devotion to religious faith, which he himself so devoutly practised; a trust in that divine inspiration which he so sedulously invoked and which is expressed in the common mind of our people; and above all a trust in the Divine Providence which has always given guidance to our country.

From Washington's spirit there has grown an infusion of social ideals with the quality of magnanimity: upholding prosperity with generosity, dignity with forbearance, security without privilege, which has raised our institutions to a level of humanity and nobility nowhere else attained.

We have the faith that Webster expressed, that a hundred years hence our countrymen will again celebrate his birth, will review the memory of his services with no less sincere admiration and gratitude than we now commemorate it, and that they too will see, as we now see, "the flag of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol."

From the room where I conduct my high office I hourly see the monument which Washington's proud and grateful countrymen have raised to his memory. It stands foursquare to the world, its base rooted steadfast in the solid substance of American soil. Its peak rises towards the heavens with matchless serenity and calm. Massive in its proportions, as was the character of Washington himself, overwhelming in its symmetry, simplicity, and sincerity, it most fittingly, beautifully, and nobly proclaims the founder of our commonwealth and our acceptance of his faith. Around that monument have grown steadily and surely the benevolent and beneficent agencies of orderly government dedicated to the spirit of Washington.

Beyond any other monument built by the hand of man out of clay and stone, this shaft is a thing of the spirit. Whether seen in darkness or in light, in brightness or in gloom, there is about it a mantle of pure radiance which gives it the aspect of eternal truth. It is a pledge in the sight of all mankind, given by Washington's countrymen, to carry forward the continuing fulfillment of his vision of America.

Following this address the assembly rose and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Vice President then dissolved the Joint Session and the President of the United States and the entire audience proceeded to the east front of the Capitol where a vast crowd has assembled awaiting the appearance of the President.

Dr. George C. Havenner, Executive Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission called the assembly to order and presented Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, Chairman of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission, who presided. On the arrival of the President "Hail to the Chief" was played by the massed bands of the United States Army, United States Navy and United States Marine Corps, conducted by Lieut. Commander John Philip Sousa.

At a signal given by the President, the entire assembly joined in the singing of "America." A national and international radio hook-up made possible the simultaneous singing of this hymn all over the United States and abroad. Chief among the singing units were 10,000 Washington school children and an adult chorus of 2,000. The singing upon the plaza was conducted by Dr. Walter Damrosch, accompanied by the service bands.

An address of welcome was given by Dr. Luther H. Reichelderfer, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and fellow citizens, my task today, although brief, is none the less a privileged one, as we stand here at the heart of the Government to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Here in enduring stone and standing four square to every storm, is the temple of our political liberties, the expression in objective and visible form of those principles of liberty and self-government which Washington gave to our Nation and through our Nation to all the world. No more fitting place could be found for this solemn commemoration.

My duty today is the more pleasant because of the intimate partnership between the Federal and District of Columbia Governments. As a representative of what Washington himself liked to call the Federal City, I welcome to these ceremonies all those who have come here today to honor the founder of our Capital City, not only our fellow Americans from far and near, but the sojourners within our gates from foreign shores. The lesson which Washington taught us is larger than mere local boundaries, and we desire nothing narrow or restricted in the scope and spirit of the celebration here in this city which honors Washington's memory by its very name.

Everything about him was big, broad, national, indeed, international and universal in its appeal. So we are glad to have such a diversified and cosmopolitan assemblage for these opening exercises. We ask all the world to join in this Bicentennial festival and to rejoice with us today. In that spirit the National Capital greets you and bids you welcome.

Following this address, Honorable James M. Beck, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, spoke as follows:

Mr. President and my fellow citizens, it is a gracious impulse, inspired by sentiments of pious gratitude, which has today brought these thousands to the Capitol of the Nation to honor the birthday of Washington. Such a ceremonial is a sacred debt to the dead, a like duty to the unborn, and the living generation can gain fresh inspiration and courage in these trying times by recalling his character and achievements. Today, as always, his character is "as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." It is our noblest heritage.

I am greatly honored in being asked to interpret, in a few words, the spirit of the occasion. I shall attempt no formal eulogy. The eloquent tribute to the memory of Washington which has just been made in the Halls of Congress by his lineal successor in the great office of President of the United States makes any other eulogy of Washington on this occasion an idle superfluity. Indeed, any eulogy must be inadequate, for the immortal substance of his reputation defies definition, and posterity contents itself by saying, with Abraham Lincoln: "In solemn awe we pronounce the name, and in its naked deathless splendor leave it shining on."

The fame of Washington is as a fixed star, whose benignant rays will illuminate the ages for uncounted centuries to come. He belongs to the few among mortal men whose fame is timeless.

Ordinarily, it is presumptuous for a living generation to anticipate, as to any character in history, the judgment of posterity. Reputations come and go. Those that may seem great and lasting for a century or more too soon become as those airy streaks of cloud which, with the first breath of a new morning, "fade into the infinite azure of the past."

Walking once in Westminster Abbey, where kings and queens are mingled in the promiscuity of death, a verger told me that Dean Stanley had had a long search for the grave of a king who had been buried in some former century with pomp and circumstance. It recalls the sad comment of Edmund Burke: "What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue."

The Greeks of the classic age realized the presumption of such anticipations of posterity when they condemned Phidias to prison for sacrilege because he had sought to perpetuate his name by furtively chiseling his own image upon the shield of Minerva. And if this were true in simpler days, it is even more true in this age of crowded and fast-speeding wonders, when, as the collective power of civilization waxes, the individual wanes. "The best of this kind are but shadows." It thus becomes increasingly hazardous to assign to any man a place among the immortals.

And yet there is born each century a man of whom it can be safely said that his fame defies that never-ending stream of time which washes away the dissoluble substance of temporary reputations. Such a man is Washington. The ages have enthroned him in the great arena of history as a Homeric king of men, and before him the unending generations pass with the salutation, "Morituri, te salutamus." His preeminence can be tested by the fact that if the wise and good of all the cultural nations of our present civilization were asked to select the three noblest characters of history, the name of Washington would be on almost every list. Name another of whom this could be said.

It can be said of few men, moreover, that they were the founders of a state, for these mighty organisms rarely evolve from the predominant work of one man. There have, however, been a few such founders—Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon. Their empires have all vanished, but the great Republic, which Washington founded, and which is his noblest monument, remains, and will remain as long as his people are faithful to his ideals of government. Never before was its power so great or its prestige so resplendent. Its star is still ascendant in the constellation of the nations, for who can ignore the momentous shifting of the world's center of gravity in the last half century. To those ancient seats of power on the Nile, the Tiber, the Danube, the Rhine, the Seine, and the Thames can now be added the Hudson and the



Acme

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL OOSERVES WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF DR. WALTER DAMROSCH, A THRONG OF 20,000 PEOPLE GATHERED IN FRONT OF THE CAPITOL ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932, AND SANG PATRIOTIC SONGS AS PART OF THE WASHINGTON, D. C. OBSERVANCE.

Potomac. As the Republic grows in power and majesty, the fame of Washington becomes more resplendent.

To exert a beneficent influence in the councils of civilization the Republic need only follow his wise advice, as eloquently set forth in that noblest testament that the founder of a state ever gave to his people, the immortal Farewell Address. Speaking as "an old and affectionate friend," not only to his generation but to all that were to follow in the tide of time, Washington advised his people not to implicate themselves "in the ordinary vicissitudes of her [European] politics, or the ordinary combinations and collusions of her friendships, or enmities." His reiteration of the word "ordinary" is most significant. It implies that in extraordinary crises of civilization America should not pursue a policy of isolation but should assume its due share of the collective responsibility of nations for the maintenance of peace through justice. He would still recognize that elemental forces infinitely greater than political institutions have united the once scattered nations in a world community of purpose and action.

He believed that America should be a helpful member in the family of nations, but without sacrificing its independence in decision and action by any entangling alliance. Such would be his policy to-day, for, to quote his own words, he would have us "independent of all and under the influence of none."

He gave us the shining ideal and ultimate objective of our foreign policy in urging us always "to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

As all great and noble soldiers, he deprecated war, except as a last resort, and yet regarded it as preferable to a craven acquiescence in injustice, for in accepting the command of our Army he announced his belief that even peace could be too dearly purchased. When he delivered his fifth annual address in December, 1793, the world was, to quote his own words, "in an uproar," and the difficult task of the United States was, as he then said, to "steer safely between Scylla and Charybdis." Recognizing that perpetual peace could never come while the spirit of injustice remained, he solemnly warned his Nation "not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every other nation abounds." And he solemnly added: "There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

He never believed, however, that preparations for war would alone insure peace. With nations, as with individuals, peaceful relations must in the last analysis depend upon a mutual spirit of "good faith and justice." Therefore, he urged that we should at all times observe such "good faith and justice towards all nations [and] cultivate peace and harmony with all." To observe that policy in its letter and spirit is to be true to Washington, to ourselves; and if we are thus true, we can not then be false to any nation.

He would have welcomed the present noble effort of the nations to insure peace by an equitable limitation of arms, with its resulting growth in the spirit of amity, for one of the last letters he ever wrote contained the declaration that it was "time to sheath" the sword of war and "give peace to mankind"; but he had no illusions as to its possibility until all nations had a sincere desire for justice as the only basis of peace. Let us today reverently thank the God of our fathers not only for the words and deeds of Washington, but for the lasting inspiration of his noble character. It illuminates, as none other, the very soul of America. From his simple grave in Mount Vernon he still guides the destinies of the American people. When the seas are smooth we may little feel his presence and sometimes are unmindful of his wise admonitions; but when the ship of state plunges into a storm and is threatened by angry seas his mighty shade is again in our consciousness as the true and eternal helmsman of the Republic.

There is a painting by the great English artist, Burne-Jones, which depicts the closing incident of that Arthurian saga which embodies the chivalry of our English-speaking race. The picture reveals King Arthur upon his deathbed at Avalon. Over a couch hangs his sword with which he had defended his people, and beside the bed stands a trumpeter who, if ever England were in desperate need, would sound his trumpet, at whose call King Arthur would rise again from his couch of death in defense of his nation.

Our Arthur—bravest of the brave and knightliest of the knightly,—sleeps at Mount Vernon, but whenever disaster menaces our institutions the American people again become conscious of his potent influence, for "the path of the just is as a shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

The school children then sang "Washington, Fair Capital," conducted by Dr. E. N. C. Barnes, accompanied by the United States Army Band, Captain William J. Stannard, leader. This was followed by a solo, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," by Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, Member of Congress from Virginia, accompanied by the United States Army Band.

The school children then sang "To Thee, O Country," conducted by Professor A. H. Johnson, accompanied by the United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, leader.

The great "George Washington Bicentennial March" by Sousa was played by the massed bands of the United States Army, the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, conducted by the late Lieut. Commander John Philip Sousa. With the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the assemblage led by Dr. E. N. C. Barnes, accompanied by the United States Marine Band, Captain Taylor Branson, leader, the exercises were ended.

President at Alexandria, Virginia

Soon after the great demonstration at the east front of the Capitol, President and Mrs. Hoover, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, other high officials and members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, visited Alexandria, Virginia, to review a patriotic parade.

For two hours thousands of marchers in colorful array of revolutionary and modern days traveled over the streets in a long line of march through dense lines of spectators who crowded every possible point of vantage. It was estimated that the

pageant was viewed by 100,000 persons. The arrival of the President was signalized by a salute of 21 guns from naval vessels anchored in the nearby Potomac. Just before the arrival of the President, the Monticello Guards, attired in their historic Continental Army uniforms, paid a visit of honor to the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary War in the churchyard of the Old Presbyterian Meeting House. After this ceremony the Guards formed an honorary escort to the President and his party to the reviewing stand where the President and Mrs. Hoover were greeted by Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia and other guests were similarly greeted by Virginia dignitaries.

Artillery, infantry and cavalry of the regular army, detachments of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guards of Virginia and the District of Columbia National Guard units marched by the reviewing stand and saluted the Chief Magistrate. Then came the Monticello Guards, the Richmond Blues, the Richmond Grays, Petersburg Grays and other historic organizations which met with roars of applause from the masses along the festooned



Acme

PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA, ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932.
The President laid the wreath on the tomb of the first President while hundreds of persons on the rolling grounds of the old Washington estate joined in silent tribute as the President stood bareheaded before the tomb.

boulevard. Veterans of the Spanish War and the World War, and many other interesting units of marchers filed past the reviewing stand. Numerous historic floats depicting scenes and incidents in the life of Washington formed a high spot of the gorgeous spectacle.

President and Mrs. Hoover left the reviewing stand at 4:00 o'clock and proceeded to Mount Vernon where the President laid a wreath upon the tomb of George Washington. Returning to the Mount Vernon mansion, the President extended greetings to several thousand members of the National Education Association, gathered upon the lawn. Their visit to Mount Vernon was incidental to the meeting of their Convention in Washington. To the teachers, President Hoover addressed these brief remarks:

It is a signal event that the representatives of teachers of our whole country should meet at Mount Vernon this day because our teachers, more than any other group, have both the privilege and the duty to guide the steps in each new generation on the road of democracy, to instruct them with understanding and reverence for the spiritual benefits which flow from the history of this great man, and to instill our children with the accomplishments of the men who have made and guided our Nation.

We meet here today in one of the places which physically in itself is enchanting and beautiful in its grounds, buildings and associations, but it is not these which attract hither the steps or thoughts of millions of Americans. It is the memory and the spirit of the greatest man of our race which pervades these grounds; it is a national shrine, the very name of which swells our hearts with pride and gratitude. It has been preserved and cared for all these many years by the women of America, in whose trusteeship the Nation can find no greater assurance of its meaning, its sanctity and reverence.

You have come from every part of our country—from homes, towns, cities and States unknown to Washington's life—yet each and every one of which received untold blessings from his life and his public service. To you more than any one else we entrust the translation of Washington to our children.

At the conclusion of his address, President Hoover and his party re-entered their cars and returned to Washington.

WASHINGTON'S LODGE CELEBRATED

Among all the thousands of celebrations held on February 22 in honor of the greatest American, none was more deeply significant than the tribute paid to Washington the Mason at a Masonic banquet held the evening of February 22 in the lodge room of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, of which George Washington was the first Worshipful Master. It has been a custom of this lodge since the death of its most illustrious member to hold a meeting in commemoration of his life and services on the annual recurrence of his birthday.

In the fellowship of the banquet, the Alexandria Masons were joined by representatives of the Constitutional Lodge of Beverly, England, and the Liberty Lodge of Beverly, Massachusetts. Addresses were made by His Excellency, the Ambassador of Poland, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz; Most Worshipful Harry K. Green, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia; Right Reverend James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington; and Honorable Allan T. Treadway, Representative from Massachusetts. Dr. S. Nelson Gray, Worshipful Master of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, presided.

The Bicentennial Ball

THE GREAT George Washington Bicentennial Ball, organized and sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was held in the City of Washington the night of February 22, 1932. The event was the climax of a crowded day of brilliancy and color and momentous official recognition of the importance of the occasion. This great Colonial Ball and pageant rivaled in beauty and splendor any spectacle of its kind ever held in the National Capital, which is noted for its long list of glittering social events. The entire first floor of the Mayflower Hotel had been reserved for the ball and two thousand guests in colonial attire gave the scene an unrivaled charm and historical significance.

The Vice President of the United States and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court were the ranking Governmental officials present.

The pages of history were turned back to George Washington's time when the pageant of Colonial days opened the Ball in the great ballroom of the hotel. The pageant was a scene of bewildering beauty and was enacted by men and women in resplendent costumes. Many of the gowns and uniforms were heirlooms of old American families preserved from the period which they represented.

The great Ball and Pageant was arranged by a special committee appointed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, under the supervision of the Director. The Commission is greatly indebted to Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman who was Chairman, Mrs. James Carroll



The party of the Vice President of the United States, Honorable Charles Curtis, and his Sister, Mrs. Edward Everett Gann. At the right is the party of the Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes.

Frazer, Vice Chairman, and the committee which consisted of the following:

Mrs. Hoover

Mrs. Edward Everett Gann
Mrs. John N. Garner
Mrs. George Sutherland
Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone
Mrs. Henry L. Stimson
Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley
Mrs. Walter F. Brown
Mrs. Ray Lyman Wilbur
Mrs. Robert P. Lamont

Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes
Mrs. William Van Devanter
Mrs. Pierce Butler
Mrs. Owen J. Roberts
Mrs. Ogden L. Mills
Mrs. William deWitt Mitchell
Mrs. Charles Francis Adams
Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde
Mrs. William N. Doak

Mrs. Charles Alden
Mrs. Lars Anderson
Mrs. A. A. Ballantine
Mrs. James M. Beck
Miss Mabel Boardman
Mrs. Wilbur J. Carr
Mrs. Robt. Hollister Chapman
Mrs. William D. Connor
Mrs. A. P. Gordon Cumming
Mrs. Henry S. Dimock
Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock
Mrs. Frederick Gillett
Mrs. McCormick Goodhart
Mrs. Annie M. Hegeman
Mrs. Robert Hinckley
Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes
Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke
Mrs. Marshall Langhorne
Mrs. Demarest Lloyd
Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin
Mrs. Edward B. McLean

Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson
Mrs. Frederic Atherton
Mrs. Sol Bloom
Mrs. Mark Bristol
Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr.
Mrs. Sidney A. Cloman
Mrs. Henry C. Corbin
Mrs. John W. Davidge
Mme. Ekengren
Mrs. James Carroll Frazer
Mrs. Charles Glover, Jr.
Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor
Mrs. Guy V. Henry
Mrs. Reynolds Hitt
Mrs. Davis S. Ingalls
Mrs. Frederick Keep
Mrs. Henry Leonard
Mrs. Breckenridge Long
Mrs. Nicholas Longworth
Mrs. George T. Marye
Mrs. Eugene Meyer

Mrs. Frank B. Noyes
Mrs. Eleanor Patterson
Mrs. Walter G. Peter
Mrs. William V. Pratt
Mrs. Henry A. Strong
Mrs. Corcoran Thom
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman
Mrs. Francis White

Mrs. Arthur O'Brien
Mrs. Frederick Huff Payne
Mrs. Mahlon Pitney
Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart
Mrs. Charles Shepard
Mrs. William Howard Taft
Mrs. Lawrence Townsend
Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright

The members of the General Committee for the orginial Thirteen States were:

VIRGINIA—1607

Mrs. John G. Pollard

Mrs. Claude A. Swanson
Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd
Mrs. Spencer Carter
Mrs. Richard Crane
Mrs. Robert Daniel

Mrs. Fairfax Harrison
Mrs. J. Allison Hodges
Miss Frances Scott
Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell

MASSACHUSETTS—1620

Mrs. Joseph B. Ely

Mrs. Marcus A. Coolidge
Mrs. Copley Amory
Mrs. William C. Endicott
Mrs. Godfrey Cabot
Mrs. John Lowell

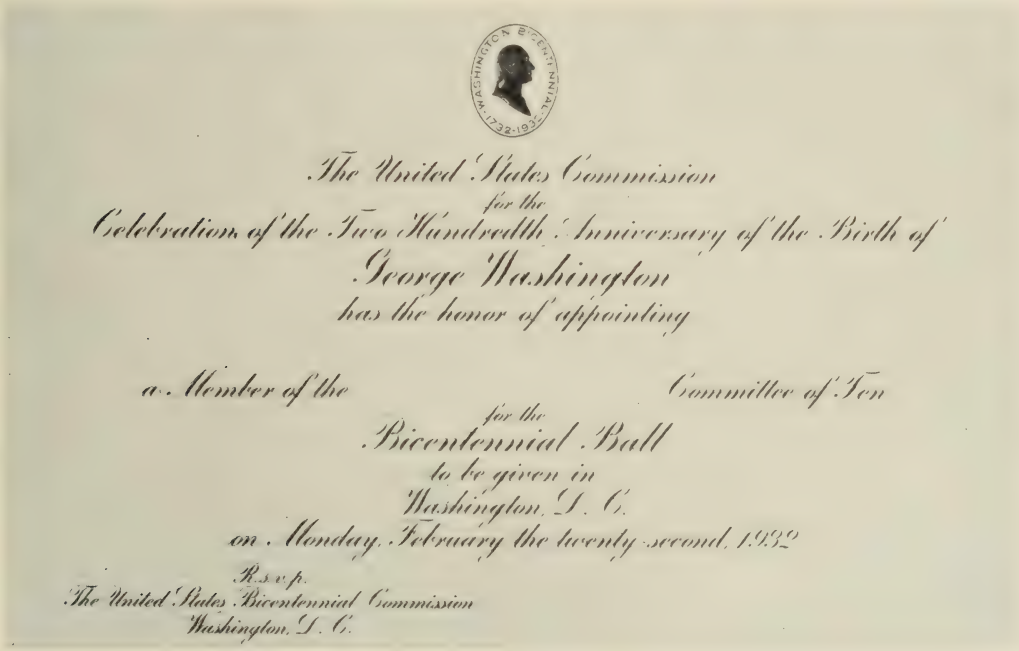
Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers
Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer
Mrs. Augustus Thorndike
Mrs. Roger Wolcott

NEW YORK—1623

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mrs. Royal S. Copeland
Mrs. F. Ashton DePeyster
Mrs. H. Casimir DeRham
Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James
Honorable Ruth Baker Pratt

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
Miss Florence VanRensselaer
Mrs. Wm. B. VanRensselaer



FACSIMILE OF APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SENT TO MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS STATE COMMITTEES FOR THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1632

Mrs. John G. Winant

Mrs. Henry W. Keyes
Mrs. Charles MacVeagh
Mrs. William H. Schofield
Mrs. George H. Moses
Mrs. Gordon Woodbury

MARYLAND—1634

Mrs. William L. Blackford
Mrs. William Cabell Bruce
Mrs. Bruce Cotten
Mrs. William Ellicott
Mrs. Bladen Lowndes
Mrs. Tunstall Smith
Mrs. DeCoursey Thom
Mrs. Miles White, Jr.
Mrs. Huntington Williams
Mrs. N. Winslow Williams

RHODE ISLAND—1635

Mrs. Norman S. Case

Mrs. Jesse H. Metcalf
Mrs. Richard S. Aldrich
Mrs. John N. Brown
Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons
Mrs. Felix Hebert
Mrs. Harold J. Gross
Miss Maude Wetmore

CONNECTICUT—1636

Mrs. Wilbur Cross

Mrs. Hiram Bingham
Mrs. Frederick F. Brewster
Mrs. Irving Chase
Miss Annie B. Jennings
Mrs. Lucius Robinson
Mrs. George C. F. Williams

NORTH CAROLINA—1664

Mrs. O. Max Gardner

Mrs. Cameron Morrison
Mrs. Katherine P. Arrington
Mrs. Josephus Daniels
Mrs. Benjamin N. Duke
Mrs. Josiah W. Bailey
Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory
Mrs. Angus W. MacLean
Mrs. Alfred M. Waddell

NEW JERSEY—1664

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean

Mrs. John Grier Hibben
Mrs. Edwin C. Jameson
Mrs. Dwight Morrow
Mrs. S. E. Murray
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston
Mrs. Grafton H. Pyne
Mrs. Percy Hamilton Stewart
Mrs. H. Otto Wittpen

SOUTH CAROLINA—1665

Mrs. I. C. Blackwood

Mrs. Ellison D. Smith
Mrs. Robert E. Lee
Mrs. James F. Byrnes
Mrs. Julian Salley

PENNSYLVANIA—1681

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot

Mrs. David A. Reed
Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle
Mrs. John Cadwalader
Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt
Mrs. George Dallas Dixon
Mrs. James J. Davis
Mrs. George Wharton Pepper
Mrs. Henry R. Rea
Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury
Mrs. James Francis Sullivan

DELAWARE—1703

Mrs. Daniel O. Hastings
Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard
Miss Elizabeth Draper
Mrs. Lammot duPont
Mrs. A. L. Foster
Miss Lyla Townsend
Miss Anne B. Gray
Mrs. John O. Nields
Mrs. Rowland W. Paynter
Mrs. Henry Ridgely

GEORGIA—1733

Mrs. William J. Harris

Mrs. Martha Berry
Mrs. Corra Harris
Mrs. Joseph Lamar
Mrs. Walter D. Lamar
Mrs. Charles Graves Matthews
Mrs. George Winship
Mrs. Bun Wylie

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

invites

to subscribe to the

George Washington Bicentennial Ball

to be held at The Mayflower

Washington, D. C.

Monday, February 22, 1932

Colonial Costume Requested

R s v p George Washington
Bicentennial Commission
Washington, D. C.

If an acceptance is not received within
four days your place will be filled as
the invitations are very limited

Tickets including Supper $5 each

FACSIMILE OF INVITATION TO THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The members of the General Committee for the remaining states were:

ALABAMA

Mrs. D. M. Miller

Mrs. Hugo L. Black — Mrs. John H. Bankhead
Mrs. Herbert Ryding — Mrs. Charles A. Thigpen

ARIZONA

Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst — Mrs. Carl Hayden
Mrs. William Brophy — Mrs. Dwight B. Heard
Mrs. John Greenway

ARKANSAS

Mrs. Harvey Parnell

Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson
Mrs. Charles H. Brough — Mrs. George B. Rose
Mrs. R. N. Garrett

CALIFORNIA

Mrs. James Rolph, Jr.

Mrs. Hiram Johnson
Mrs. Robert J. Burdette — Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo

COLORADO

Mrs. Charles W. Waterman — Mrs. Edward P. Costigan
Mrs. James Rae Arneill — Mrs. Verner Z. Reed
Mrs. James B. Grant

FLORIDA

Mrs. Doyle E. Carlton

Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher
Mrs. John Leonardy — Mrs. T. V. Moore
Mrs. John W. Martin — Hon. Ruth Bryan Owen

IDAHO

Mrs. C. Ben Ross

Mrs. William E. Borah — Mrs. John Thomas
Mrs. Frank Johness

ILLINOIS

Mrs. Louis L. Emmerson

Mrs. Otis F. Glenn — Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis
Mrs. Silas H. Strawn

INDIANA

Mrs. Harry G. Leslie

Mrs. Arthur R. Robinson
Mrs. Hinckle Hays — Mrs. Harriett Toner
Mrs. J. E. P. Holland

IOWA

Mrs. Dan W. Turner

Mrs. Smith W. Brookhart — Mrs. L. J. Dickinson
Mrs. Clyde Brenton — Mrs. H. M. Towner
Mrs. William Larrabee

KANSAS

Mrs. Albert H. Denton — Mrs. R. L. Merrick
Mrs. C. W. Hunter — Mrs. E. L. McDowell

KENTUCKY

Mrs. R. Laffoon

Mrs. Alben W. Barkley — Mrs. M. M. Logan
Mrs. Alvin T. Hert — Mrs. Flem D. Sampson

LOUISIANA

Mrs. Edwin S. Broussard

Mrs. Charles deC. Claiborne — Mrs. George Q. Whitney
Mrs. Walter O. Denegre — Mrs. John P. Richardson
Mrs. Payne Fenner

MAINE

Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner

Mrs. Wallace H. White, Jr.
Mrs. John A. Peters — Mrs. John Wilson
Mrs. Blaine S. Viles

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Wilbur M. Brucker

Mrs. James Couzens — Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg
Mrs. Frederick N. Alger — Mrs. H. B. Joy

MINNESOTA

Mrs. Thomas D. Schall — Mrs. Henrik Shipstead
Mrs. John S. Dalrymple — Mrs. Frank Kellogg

MISSISSIPPI

Mrs. Pat Harrison

Mrs. Myra Hazard — Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward
Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens

MISSOURI

Mrs. Harry Bartow Hawes — Mrs. Roscoe Patterson
Mrs. Charles Channing Allen — Mrs. J. W. Lyman
Mrs. Howard Bailey — Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose

MONTANA

Mrs. J. E. Erickson

Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler
Mrs. Isaac Edinger — Mrs. E. C. Carruth
Mrs. William J. Brennan — Mrs. George Y. Patten
Mrs. Grover C. Cisel

NEBRASKA

Mrs. Charles W. Bryan

Mrs. George W. Norris
Mrs. John G. Maher — Mrs. Addison Sheldon

NEVADA

Mrs. Frederick B. Balzar

Mrs. Key Pittman — Mrs. Tasker L. Oddie
Mrs. James Cashman — Mrs. Francis G. Newlands
Mrs. Charles B. Henderson — Mrs. Silas E. Ross

NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Arthur Seligman

Mrs. Sam G. Bratton
Miss Isabel Eckles — Mrs. E. T. Lasseter
Mrs. A. W. Hockenhull

NORTH DAKOTA

Mrs. George F. Shafer

Mrs. Gerald P. Nye — Mrs. Lynn J. Frazier
Mrs. Edmund Hughes — Mrs. J. A. Jardine
Mrs. Thomas F. Kane — Mrs. Albert E. Jones

OHIO

Mrs. Robert J. Bulkley

Mrs. Chester Bolton — Mrs. A. B. Pyke
Mrs. Atlee Pomerene

OKLAHOMA

Mrs. Elmer Thomas
Mrs. W. B. Bizzell
Mrs. Thomas P. Gore
Mrs. S. K. Gaylord

OREGON

Mrs. Julius Meier

Mrs. Frederick Steiwer
Mrs. George T. Gerlinger
Mrs. Reade Ireland
Mrs. Charles L. McNary
Mrs. C. S. Jackson
Mrs. Isaac Patterson

SOUTH DAKOTA

Mrs. W. J. Bulow
Mrs. Peter Norbeck

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Henry H. Horton

Mrs. Cordell Hull
Mrs. Benton McMillin
Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson

TEXAS

Mrs. Ross Sterling

Mrs. Morris Sheppard
Mrs. Edward House
Mrs. Tom Connally
Mrs. Ernest Thompson

UTAH

Mrs. George H. Dern

Mrs. Reed Smoot
Mrs. W. Mont Ferry
Mrs. Edward E. Jenkins
Mrs. William H. King
Mrs. Joseph H. Rayburn

VERMONT

Mrs. Stanley C. Wilson

Mrs. Porter H. Dale
Mrs. Collins M. Graves
Mrs. H. Nelson Jackson
Mrs. Warren R. Austin
Mrs. George M. Orvis



THE BOX PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

(The group of ladies in costume sitting in front of the box were guests at the Ball.) Seated in the box, reading from left to right, are: Senator Simeon D. Fess, Vice Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Presidential Commissioner from Pennsylvania; Count Nobile Carlo Andrea Soardi, Secretary of the Italian Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador; His Excellency, Nobile Giacomo de Martino, the Royal Italian Ambassador and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps; Count Alberto Marchetti di Muraiglio, Counselor of the Italian Embassy, accompanying the Ambassador; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Presidential Commissioner from Colorado; Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and a guest of Senator Capper.

Other Members of the Commission present at the Bicentennial Ball were: Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, and Mrs. Byrns, Honorable John Q. Tilson, Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart.

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Roland H. Hartley

Mrs. Clarence C. Dill

Mrs. Scott Bullitt — Mrs. Arthur Karr

WEST VIRGINIA

Mrs. William G. Conley

Mrs. M. M. Neely

Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins — Miss Laura Landen Mitchell

Mrs. Guy D. Goff — Mrs. Samuel W. Washington

WISCONSIN

Mrs. John J. Blaine — Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette

WYOMING

Mrs. A. M. Clark

Mrs. John B. Kendrick — Mrs. Robert Davis Carey

Mrs. Frank Mondell — Mrs. F. E. Warren

The Floor Committee for the George Washington Bicentennial Ball consisted of the following members, one member being designated from each of the original thirteen states:

VIRGINIA	Major S. R. Miller, Jr.
MASSACHUSETTS	Honorable William P. Connery
NEW YORK	Major General Franklin W. Ward
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Honorable Roland H. Spaulding
MARYLAND	Mr. Bruce Cotten
RHODE ISLAND	Mr. Robert H. I. Goddard
CONNECTICUT	Honorable Frederic C. Walcott
NORTH CAROLINA	Mr. Thomas H. Wright
NEW JERSEY	Commander Robert Clowry Roebling
SOUTH CAROLINA	Honorable John J. McSwain
PENNSYLVANIA	General David J. Davis
DELAWARE	Colonel George A. Elliott
GEORGIA	Governor Richard B. Russell, Jr.

Brigadier General William E. Horton, U. S. A., ret.
Chairman of Floor Committee

The Honorary Committee from all of the states



BOX PARTY OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION AND MRS. SOL BLOOM

Reading from left to right, in the box are: Miss Vera Bloom; Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State; Madame Claudel, wife of the French Ambassador; directly behind Madame Claudel (and hardly visible) is His Excellency, the Polish Ambassador, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz; Lieut. Col. Marco Pennaroli, Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy; His Excellency, the French Ambassador, Mr. Paul Claudel; Frau von Prittwitz und Gaffron, wife of the German Ambassador; Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; and His Excellency, the German Ambassador, Dr. Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron—the three Ambassadors representing the countries which gave the greatest assistance to the Colonies during their struggle for independence. In the group in front of the box are Senator and Mrs. Marcus A. Coolidge, of Massachusetts.

was most carefully selected, in many cases through names sent in by the Governors or Senators of the various states. But throughout the pageant of the Colonial states the various characters, with the exception of George Washington, were all represented by actual descendants. In the case of George Washington, direct descendants of the Washington family in its various branches depicted him. Washington, the young surveyor, was represented by John Augustine Washington, descended from one of Washington's half-brothers. Washington, the owner of Mount Vernon, was depicted by Walter D. Davidge, a descendant of another branch of the family, and the part of George Washington, the General, was taken by Robert E. Lee Lewis, a direct descendant of George Washington's sister, Betty Washington Lewis.

The great pageant was in reality a glittering Processional of the distinguished men and women of Colonial America. It was written and arranged by Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Chairman of the Ball Committee, and Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Vice Chairman.

Both Mrs. Tuckerman and Mrs. Frazer were most gracious and generous in arranging and directing the great ball. Being social factors in the National Capital of preeminence and acknowledged leadership, their sponsorship was invaluable. The George Washington Bicentennial Commission gratefully accords them the tribute which their high services merit. The Commission is equally appreciative of the help so kindly given by Brigadier General William E. Horton, U. S. A., Retired, Chairman, and his associates of the Bicentennial Floor Committee.

In the following list of characters, unless otherwise mentioned, every part was taken by a direct descendant. In most instances the costumes are copies of the originals made from old family portraits, and in many cases are dresses actually worn at the time. This Processional was in itself the most historic event of its kind ever held in this country. In original representation and modern personnel, it involved elaborate and painstaking research, and today no more authentic roster of these families and their direct descendants exists.

"Hear ye not the voices ringing down the ages
Echoing still their message, though their task be done
Voices born of heroes, poets, prophets, sages
Yearning yet to share the wisdom they had won."

EARLY SETTLERS OF THE THIRTEEN STATES

VIRGINIA

1607

THE PRINCESS POCAHONTAS . . . Miss Eleanor Faulkner Flood
Daughter of Chief Powhatan and Wife of John Rolfe
WILLIAM BYRD OF WESTOVER . . . . . Captain Thomas Bolling
The "Black Swan"
MRS. WILLIAM BYRD, 2ND, OF WESTOVER . . . . . Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, Sr.
ELIZABETH ESKRIDGE . . . . . Mrs. Henry Ridgely
Wife of George Eskridge of Sandy Point and Grandmother of Mary Ball Washington
CAPTAIN ROGER JONES . . . . . Commander Robert Jones
British Navy—Came to Virginia with Lord Culpeper
SIR JAMES LAMONT . . . . . Col. Wm. A. McCain
LADY JEAN DOUGLAS . . . . . Mrs. William A. McCain
Wife of Sir Charles Francis Swan of Swan's Point, Hanover
EVELYN BYRD . . . . . Mrs. Mary Byrd Consolvo
In Gown of Court
COL. AND MRS. WILLIAM BALL . . . . . Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffries Chewning
Great-Great-Grandparents of George Washington
CAPTAIN AND MRS. HENRY CUSTIS . . . . . Mrs. Edith M. Custis Kitchen and Miss Ruth Custis Kitchen

MASSACHUSETTS

1620

JOHN CABOT—1497 . . . . . Cabot Stevens
ELDER BREWSTER . . . . . N. L. Turner
MARY CHILTON . . . . . Miss Alice Noel Tuckerman
First Woman to Land on Plymouth Rock, 1620
JOHN ALDEN . . . . . J. Holland Beal
PRISCILLA ALDEN . . . . . Miss Yolande de Moduit
RICHARD WARREN . . . . . Lawrence Grinnell Knowles
Mayflower Pact—1620
MARGARET CARY . . . . . Miss Margaret Cary Tuckerman
GOVERNOR JOHN BRADFORD . . . . . Major Robert W. Daniels
LYDIA ELLIOTT . . . . . Mrs. Robert Jones
Sister of John Elliott, Apostle of the Indians
CAPT. RICHARD WALKER—1629 . . . . . Ernest George Walker
DOROTHY DUDLEY . . . . . Mrs. DeCoursey Fales
President, Colonial Dames of America
Wife of Governor Dudley
ANN DUDLEY . . . . . Mrs. Thomas Robins
Wife of Governor Simon Bradstreet
JOHN HOLBROOK . . . . . John Parkinson Keyes
1630—Captain in King Phillip's War
ROGER CONANT . . . . . E. A. Harriman
First Settler of Salem, Massachusetts
THE REV. RICHARD MATHER, 1635 . . . Rufus Graves Mather
HONOUR TREAT . . . . . Mrs. William A. Scully
Daughter of Richard Treat, 1637
ABIGAIL MAY . . . . . Duchess de Richelieu

NEW YORK

1623

GOVERNOR PIETER STUYVESANT—1647 . . . Dr. Edward King
MRS. PIETER STYVESANT . . . . . Miss Janet Fish
MRS. SAMUEL BAYARD . . . . . Miss Elizabeth Dupont Bayard
NICHOLAS BAYARD . . . . . Miss Edith North King
BALTHAZAR BAYARD . . . . . Miss Margaret Bayard Wright
PIETER BAYARD . . . . . Alexis Bayard
VROUW JOHANNES DE PEYSTER . . . . . Miss Alice Townsend de Peyster
JOHANNES DE PEYSTER . . . . Frederick Ashton de Peyster, Jr.
MRS. JEREMIAS VAN RENSSELAER WICK . . . . . Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer

MRS. VAN CORTLANDT ..... Miss Florence Van Rensselaer
KATHERINE HENDRICKS ..... Mrs. Lucian Cooth
Wife of Frederick Lubbert, Sr.
EARL OF WARRINGTON ..... Col. Lucian Cooth
MARGARITA VAN SLICHTENHORST ... Miss Christine Ekengren
Wife of Phillip Pieterse Schuyler of Albany
HELENA GLENN ..... Mrs. David M. Goodrich
Wife of Jacob Gerritse Lansing

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1623

MRS. NATHANIEL PEASLEE ..... Mrs. Harry Reade
MARY HEARD ..... Mrs. Kate Hyde Scully
Wife of John Heard, Founder of New Hampshire
DEBORAH BRACKETT WEEKS, Mrs. John Washington Davidge

MARYLAND

1634

FATHER WHITE ..... Rev. Father Coleman Neville, S.J.
President, Georgetown University
Missionary—1634
ELEANOR DARNALL ..... Mrs. Franklin Rogers
Wife of Daniel Carroll
DOROTHY MEADE ..... Mrs. Thomas Taliaferro
Wife of Roger Brook, of Brook Place, St. Mary's
MRS. ALEXANDER CONTEE ..... Mrs. Allan Richards Boyd
MRS. GREENE ..... Mrs. Moncure Burke
Wife of Governor, 1647
CLEMENT HILL—1645-1708 ..... Ralph Snowden Hill
MISTRESS MARGARET BRENT ..... Miss Norah D. Hill
COLONEL NINIAN BEALL ..... Walter A. Wells
Commander-in-Chief of the Provincial Forces of Maryland
in the French and Indian Wars
JOHN HALLOWES ..... C. C. Magruder
Original Settler—1634

RHODE ISLAND

1647

ROGER WILLIAMS .....
MRS. ROGER WILLIAMS ..... Mrs. Henry Horton Benkhard
ELIZABETH WHITE HERRENDEN .....
..... Miss Florence Elizabeth Ward

CONNECTICUT

1636

MRS. JOHN LOCKWOOD ..... Mrs. James E. Hughes
Fairfield, Connecticut—1736
MARY SELDEN ..... Mrs. Lord Andrews, III
Wife of Abner Lloyd, Jr., Old Lyme, Connecticut
DOROTHY ..... Mrs. E. A. Harriman
Wife of Major John Chester Armiger
ELIZABETH ROSEWELL ..... Mrs. John W. Turrentine
Wife of Governor Gurdon Saltonsall
JOHN WEBSTER ..... Harold Webster
Governor of Connecticut
MRS. NOAH WEBSTER ..... Miss Annabel Mayo-Smith
MRS. THOMAS WELLES ..... Miss Annie B. Jennings
Second Wife of Governor Welles
DOROTHY BUCKLEY ..... Mrs. James Griswold Wendt
Daughter of Rev. Peter Buckley
COMFORT DEMING ..... Mrs. Robert F. Dickens

NEW JERSEY

1664

SIR EDMUND AND LADY PLOWDEN .....
.... Mrs. John J. Hegarty, Mr. Edward Russell Tolbert
Charter from Charles I—1634
Lord Proprietary of New Albion
GROUP OF EARLY SETTLERS.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1665

HUGUENOT GROUP—In charge of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President, D. A. R., and the Rev. Dr. Florian Vurpillot.

PENNSYLVANIA

1681

WILLIAM PENN ..... Reverend Leon Shearer
SIBYLL PRICE ..... Miss Margaret Graham Townsend
Came to Pennsylvania on the Welcome in 1688
MARY NICHOLAS COWPELAND ..... Miss Sophie Casey
MRS. PASTORIUS ..... Miss Beatrice Pastorius Turner
Wife of Francis Daniel Pastorius, Friend of William Penn
RUTH HOLLINGSWORTH, Quakeress .....
..... Ruth Hollingsworth Tuckerman
Great-Granddaughter of Valentine Hollingsworth, Who
Came Over With William Penn

DELAWARE

1703

MRS. JEAN PAUL JAQUETTE .... Miss Kate Marshall Jaquette
Wife of First Governor of Delaware

GEORGIA

1733

SIR PATRICK HOUSTON ..... Houston R. Harper
President of Kings Council—Came with Lord Oglethorpe
as His Secretary—1733

IN GEORGE WASHINGTON'S DAY IN THE COLONIES

VIRGINIA

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON (the Young Surveyor) .....
..... Dr. John Augustine Washington
ELIZABETH CARTER RANDOLPH ... Carter Randolph Andrews
Daughter of John Carter of Corotoman, Wife of Col.
Robert Randolph of Eastern View
MISS WASHINGTON ..... Jane Washington Willis
"LITTLE SISTER" BETTY WASHINGTON ..... Margaret Byrd
SARAH SMITH ..... Mrs. Eliphalet Fraser Andrews
Daughter of Major Lawrence Smith, Wife of John
Taliaferro, "The Ranger"
MILDRED READE ..... Mrs. Hogatt Clopton
Daughter of Col. George Reade, Wife of Augustine Warner
ANNIE STEPTOE ..... Mrs. Augustine Jaquine Todd
Wife of Samuel Washington of Harewood
AUGUSTINE WARNER ..... Augustine Jaquelin Todd
MAJOR CHARLES LAWRENCE SMITH .. Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.
of Gloucester—1676
BILLINGTON MCCARTY ..... Jack McCarty
MRS. BILLINGTON MCCARTY ..... Mrs. George Cochran

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS FRIENDS AT MT. VERNON

GEORGE WASHINGTON ..... Walter Dorsey Davidge
MARTHA WASHINGTON ..... Mrs. Wilfred Mustard
MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS (Nellie Custis) .....
..... Miss Emily McCormick
(Original costume)
MRS. DANDRIDGE (nee Pendleton) ..... Miss Nan Thomas
(Original costume)
MRS. RICHARD BLACKBURN ..... Miss Rose M. MacDonald

(Original costume) Grandmother of Mrs. Bushrod Washington

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE STEPTOE WASHINGTON ..... Mr. and Mrs. James Madison Cutts, III

ANNE ROGERS CLARK ..... Mrs. Leland Dotson Webb
Wife of Col. John Field of Culpeper County, Lt. Col. under General Washington

COLONEL JOHN FIELD ..... Lt. Commander Leland Dotson Webb, U. S. N.

COLONEL AND MRS. THOMAS PETER ..... Mr. and Mrs. John Custis Peter
Aide to Gen. Washington and son-in-law of Mrs. Washington

CHIEF JUSTICE AND MRS. MARSHALL ..... Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Kirkland Barton

GENERAL STEELE ..... Hugh Barbour Hutchinson

MRS. GEORGE READE ..... Miss Maria S. Copeland

ELEANOR PARKE CUSTIS ..... Miss Emily Stevens
Daughter of John Parke Custis and Martha Dandridge

MARY LLOYD ..... Miss Alice Garrett Wilkins
Wife of Benjamin Talmadge

MARY MARSHALL TABB ..... Mrs. Joseph Edwin Washington
Wife of Robert Bolling of Bollingbrook

COLONEL AND MRS. LEWIN POWELL ..... Miss Elizabeth Dunlop and Wm. Laird Dunlop

COLONEL SIM OF ALEXANDRIA ..... Edward Burr Powell
Founder of Society of Cincinnati and Pallbearer at George Washington's Funeral

ANTOINETTE EPPES ..... Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle

DOLLY PAYNE ..... Mrs. George Small
Wife of President Madison

MR. AND MRS. JOHN WASHINGTON ..... John Washington Davidge and Miss Maude Davidge

ELISABETH CHURCHILL BASSETT ..... Mrs. Elizabeth Bassett Darling

BRIDGET CARY BASSETT ..... Mrs. Margaret Bassett Anderson

MR. AND MRS. JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON ..... Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Washington

MR. CORBIN WASHINGTON ..... Mr. Thomas C. Washington, Jr.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON ..... Captain and Mrs. Thomas J. Betts

ANN MASON ..... Mrs. James Carroll Frazer
Daughter of Thomas Mason of Raspberry Plain and Wife of Richard McCarty Chichester

ROBERT LEWIS ..... Churchill Eisenhart
Son of Fielding Lewis

EDMUND BEAUCHAMP ..... Mr. S. Sahs Smith

ANNA MARIA DANDRIDGE ..... Mrs. S. Sahs Smith
Sister of Mrs. Washington

BURRELL BASSETT ..... Burrell Bassett Smith

LUCY CARTER ..... Mrs. Burrell Bassett Smith

MRS. FIELDING LEWIS ..... Miss Laura L. Mitchell

BETTY CARTER BROWN ..... Miss Virginia Lewis Mitchell

MASSACHUSETTS

SUSAN APTHORP ..... Mrs. Arthur MacArthur
Wife of Thomas Bulfinch

ELIZABETH BULFINCH ..... Miss Mary Elizabeth MacArthur
Wife of Joseph Coolidge (original costume)



GENERAL VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE BALL ROOM AT THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ELIZABETH CHEVALIER ..... Madame de Moduit
Wife of Joseph Adams III
MARY RICHARDSON ..... Miss Margaret I. Frazer
Wife of John Patten
MARIA TEMPLE ..... Winifred Holt Mather
Daughter of Sir Richard Temple
ANNE SULLER ..... Mrs. Ridley McLean
SON OF ANNE SULLER ..... Galen McLean
MARY ELIZABETH LOUNSBURY ..... Mrs. Cabot Stevens
SARAH TROWBRIDGE ..... Mrs. Royal D. Mead
Wife of Artemus Ward, Commander-in-Chief of Revolutionary Forces—April 20, 1775, to July 3, 1775
LT. COL. EBENEZAR BANCROFT ..... John Philip Hill
7th Middlesex Regiment
MRS. THOMAS WELD ..... Mrs. Frank Anderson
MR. AND MRS. THORNDIKE ..... Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike
MISS AMORY ..... Miss Amory

NEW YORK

MRS. JOHN WILLSON ..... Princess Ruspoli de Toggio Suase
MRS. HENRY WADE ..... Miss Ethel Claire Randall
MRS. PERRY WEBSTER ..... Miss Elizabeth Eakins Randall
MR. AND MRS. DOMINIC LYNCH ..... Mrs. Hayes and Lynch Laquer
MRS. JAMES NICHOLSON I ..... Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg
Wife of Commodore James Nicholson, U. S. Navy
HON. HENRIETTA COBHAM ..... Miss Winifred Holt Bloodgood
LORD COBHAM ..... Joseph Holt Bloodgood
MRS. ELBRIDGE GERRY ..... Mrs. Townsend Phillips
Wife of Signer of Declaration of Independence
LADY GAGE ..... Mrs. Alonzo Tyner
Wife of General Gage
CHANCELLOR ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON ..... Robert R. Livingston
Administered the Oath to General Washington at the First Inaugural
MARGARET BEEKMAN ..... Miss Virginia Livingston Hunt
Wife of Chancellor Livingston
ROBERT GILBERT LIVINGSTON, JR ..... Rev. George Kincaed
GEN. AND MRS. JAMES CLINTON ..... Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ellis Brown
LADY NICHOLS ..... Mrs. James Francis Sullivan
Wife of the Governor

MARYLAND

GOVERNOR THOMAS JOHNSON ..... Sidney William Ramsey
ANN RIDGLEY OF MONTPELIER ..... Mrs. Gibson Fahenstock
Wife of Thomas Snowden
MRS. CLEMENT SEWELL OF CLAXON HILL ..... Miss Dorothy Sollers
COLONEL TENCH TILGHMAN ..... Michael Tilghman
Aide to General Washington
MRS. TENCH TILGHMAN ..... Mrs. Hamilton Lamar
LUCY BEALL ..... Miss Helen Wolfe
Wife of Samuel Wade Magruder
MARGARETTA AUGUSTINE BRICE ..... Mrs. Guy Castle
Wife of Major Andrew Leitch, Aide to General Washington
MRS. THOMAS CLAGETT ..... Miss Frances Eunice Rumsey
Wife of Bishop Clagett
JAMES POULTNEY ..... James Poultney
MRS. SIDNEY GEORGE ..... Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard
DINAH WARFIELD ..... Mrs. R. T. MacKenna
Wife of Brice John Gassaway
MARY CLAIRE CARROLL ..... Miss Nancy Jordan Carroll
DR. GUSTAVUS BROWN ..... Moncure Burke
of Rich Hill, Charles Co.
LADY ANNE ARUNDEL ..... Mrs. George F. Becker
Wife of Cecilius Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore
MRS. CHARLES CALVERT OF RIVERSIDE ..... Mrs. William Ellicott
(original costume)
MRS. CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD ..... Hon. Mrs. Tunstall Smith
MRS. WILLIAM FAIRFAX OF BELVOIR ..... Mrs. Clarence Roberts
MRS. GEORGE DIGGS OF WARBURTON MANOR ..... Mrs. Richard S. Hill

RHODE ISLAND

MAJOR THOMAS CLARK OF THE REVOLUTION ..... Brig. Gen. William E. Horton
Major Clark's Early Ancestor Was One of the Founders of Rhode Island
Group of Soldiers of Revolution
MRS. GIBBS ..... Mrs. Stephen Ogden Fuqua
Mother of William James Gibbs

CONNECTICUT

MRS. ELIJAH CHAPMAN OF TOLLAND ..... Mrs. Charles Morgan Post
LT. AND MRS. JONATHAN MASON ..... Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mason Remey
JOHN WITHERSPOON ..... Rev. Dr. Albert Jos. McCartney
Presbyterian Minister and Signer of Declaration of Independence
Chairman, National Capitol Presbyterian Commission of the General Assembly
MRS. JABEZ HUNTINGTON ..... Mrs. Deming Jarves
Wife of Signer of Declaration of Independence
RIGHT REV. BISHOP SAMUEL SEABURY ..... Rev. Cannon Raymond Wolven MacBryde
Consecrated Bishop of Connecticut, 1784
OLIVER WOLCOTT ..... Meade Bolten
Signer of Declaration of Independence
LAURA WOLCOTT ..... Miss Laura Wolcott Tuckerman
Wife of Oliver Wolcott
SUSAN URSULA WOLCOTT ..... Mrs. Allen Goodrich Kirk
Wife of Governor Matthew Griswold
SARAH HOLT ..... Mrs. Joseph Colt Bloodgood
Wife of William Holt of New Haven
GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM ..... Rufus T. Putnam
EUNICE WELLS RICHARDS ..... Miss Janet Richards
Wife of Col. William Richards
MRS. MATTHEW GRISWOLD OF NEW LONDON ..... Mrs. Robert Hollister Chapman
Daughter of Roger Wolcott and Mother of Governor Roger Griswold

NORTH CAROLINA

SIR CHRISTOPHER AND LADY GALE ..... Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Weddell
Chief Justice of North Carolina and the Bahamas
GOVERNOR AND MRS. DUDLEY ..... Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Shewbrooke
First Elected Governor of North Carolina
MRS. JOHN HARDEE ..... Mrs. Peter Arrington
Wife of Colonel John Hardee, Chairman of Committee of Safety, Pitt Co., 1771
MRS. BENJAMIN HAWKINS ..... Miss Katherine Pendleton Arrington
Wife of Benjamin Hawkins on General Washington's Staff
Also First U. S. Senator from North Carolina
MRS. STERLING RUFFIN ..... Miss Sylbert Pendleton
Mother of Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin
MARY FOULKE ..... Miss Jessica Randolph Smith
Wife of Willis Riddick, Original Member of the Cincinnati
GRACE BENNETT HILL ..... Wife of Major Green Hill, Revolutionary Army
COLONEL CHARLES MCLEAN ..... Rear Admiral Ridley McLean
MRS. THOMAS HICKS ..... Mrs. Margaret Peirce Orme
Wife of Thomas Hicks, Member of Colonial Assembly, 1754
Captain in 1774

MRS. POLK ..... Miss Lucia Hodson
Wife of Gen. Thomas Polk — Mrs. Edward Gibson
ABIGAIL DAGGETT ..... Mrs. Thomas Sim Lee
Wife of Captain Thomas Harvey, of Lyme, Conn.
SARAH HILL ..... Mrs. Edward Gibson
Wife of Henry McCullough

NEW JERSEY

MRS. ABRAHAM CLARKE ..... Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose
Wife of Signer of Declaration of Independence
GROUP OF COLONISTS

SOUTH CAROLINA

MRS. SARAH LONGSHIRE ..... Mrs. Louis T. Clephane
GROUP OF COLONISTS

PENNSYLVANIA

ELIZABETH LARNE ..... Mrs. Lewis Henry Esler
Wife of Garret Vansant
CAPTAIN ADAM ESLER ..... Lewis Henry Esler
ANNE WILLING ..... Miss Sophie Cadwalader
Wife of Tench Francis
MRS. TURNER CAMAC ..... Mrs. John Cadwalader, Jr.
COLONEL WILLIAM COOPER ..... Wade H. Cooper
Revolutionary Army

RABBI GERSHOM MENDZ SEIXAS ..... Rabbi Abram Simon
One of the Fourteen Ministers Who Participated in the First Inaugural of George Washington
MRS. BENJAMIN RUSH ..... Mrs. Edward H. McKeon
MRS. JAMES ABERCROMBIE ..... Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman
Wife of Rev. James Abercrombie, First Rector of Old St. Peter's in Philadelphia
JULIANA CHEW ..... Mrs. Dallas Dixon
CATHERINE HARRISON ..... Miss Katherine Torrance
Wife of Col. Isaac Mason
MRS. SHALLUS ..... Mrs. Andrew J. Turner
Wife of Jacob Shallus
Officer on Expedition to Canada and at Siege of Quebec and Deputy Commissioner of Pennsylvania in 1777
MRS. WILLIAM WEST ..... Mrs. Henry Baily
ANN THOMPSON ..... Mrs. Effingham Thompson

DELAWARE

ANNE VAN DYKE ..... Mrs. Bruce Cotten
Wife of Chancellor Kensey Johns
MRS. JOSEPH VAUGHAN ..... Mrs. Chas. H. LeFevre
Wife of Col. Jos. Vaughan, One of the Founders of the Order of Cincinnati
MRS. RICHARD BASSETT ..... Mrs. Norman Underwood
Wife of Governor of Delaware



THE RECEIVING LINE AT THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1932.
Reading from right to left, those in the Receiving Line are: Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Vice Chairman of the Bicentennial Ball Committee; Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Chairman of the Bicentennial Ball Committee; Mrs. Sol Bloom; Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of Vice President Curtis (who had stepped out of the Receiving Line for a moment); and Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

POLLY LONG ..... Mrs. Wm. D. Sterrett
SALLY WRIGHT ..... Miss Byrd Wright

GEORGIA

MARY ANNE WILLIAMS ..... Helen Tucker Andrews
MARY HABERSHAM ..... Mrs. Robert W. Daniel

Daughter of Col. Joseph Habersham, First Postmaster General of U. S.

"SPIRIT OF 1776"

Drum and Fife Corps of the Revolution

FRENCH GROUP
Lafayette, Rochambeau and DeGrasse

GERMAN GROUP
Baron Von Steuben

POLISH GROUP
Pulaski and Kosciuszko

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS STAFF

GENERAL WASHINGTON ..... Robert E. Lee Lewis

MINUET IN WHITE

THE SPIRIT OF THE COLONIAL DAYS .....
..... Miss Marian Chace and Partner

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

The scene in the Ballroom as the guests passed through from the Chinese Room where they were received by the hosts of the evening was unrivalled in gorgeousness and splendor. At the head of the Receiving Line was Mrs. Edward Everett Gann, sister of the Vice President of the United States. The other persons in the receiving line were Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and Mrs. Sol Bloom, Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Chairman of the Ball Committee, and Mrs. James Carroll Frazer, Vice Chairman.

The box holders at the Ball represented the highest circles of the political and social life of the National Capital. Director and Mrs. Sol Bloom entertained a large party in their box, their guests being His Excellency, the French Ambassador and Madame Claudel; His Excellency, the German Ambassador and Frau von Prittwitz und Gaffron; and His Excellency, the Polish Ambassador, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, as the envoys of the three nations to whom America owes the greatest debt of gratitude for their aid in the Revolution; Mlle. Reine Claudel, Miss Vera Bloom; the military attaché of the Italian Embassy, Lieut. Col. Marco Pennaroli; and the Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck.

The members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission entertained the dean of the Diplomatic Corps, His Excellency, the Italian Ambassador and Nobil Donna Antonietta de Martino, in their box. The Commissioners present were: Senator Simeon D. Fess, Senator Arthur Capper, Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, accompanied by Mrs. Byrns, Honorable John Q. Tilson, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, and Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook.

His Excellency, the Ambassador of Cuba and Señora de Ferrara, and His Excellency, the Peruvian



REPRESENTATIVE RUTH BRYAN OWEN WITH HIS EXCELLENCY, THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR RONALD LINDSAY, AT THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ambassador, Señor don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, the Minister of Denmark and Mrs. Wadsted, and Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson formed a distinguished group, and they were guests in Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre's box.

His Excellency, the Ambassador of Turkey, Mr. Ahmet Muhtar, was in Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton's box, and her other guests included Mrs. Dorothy deMuth Watson, Mr. and Mrs. John Walker Holcombe and Mr. E. Price Porter.

Mrs. Jacob Leander Loose had His Excellency, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Debuchi, Brigadier General William E. Horton and the Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Patterson with her in her box. The President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and Mrs. Silas Strawn, and the former's sister, Miss Julia Strawn, were also guests of Mrs. Loose.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Schoelkopf entertained His Excellency, the British Ambassador and Lady



Underwood & Underwood

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, COMMODORE ERNEST LEE JAHNCKE, AND MRS. JAHNCKE, AS THEY APPEARED ATTENDING THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C. COMMODORE JAHNCKE REPRESENTED THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE, AND MRS. JAHNCKE REPRESENTED THE MARQUISE DE LAFAYETTE.

Lindsay and Admiral and Mrs. Mark Bristol and Mrs. Irving Chase in their party.

The Minister of Finland, Mr. Astrom, was a guest of Mrs. Eugene Griffin, who also entertained in her box the Minister of Yugoslavia, Dr. Leonide Pitamic, her daughter and grand-daughter Mme. Mauduit and Mlle. Yolande de Mauduit, Mrs. Frank T. Mitchell and Mr. Holland Beal of Boston.

His Excellency, the Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Miguel Cruchaga, and the Minister of Nicaragua and Señora de Sacasa were with Mrs. Thomas Greene in her box.

The Chief Justice and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes entertained a party of notable guests in their box, as did also the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ernest Lee Jahncke and the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Frederick H. Payne.

Representative and Mrs. Percy Hamilton Stewart had the Austrian Minister and Mme. Prochnik, the Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Freeman and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mason Remey in their box.

Judge and Mrs. Chauncey G. Parker entertained the Minister of Norway and Mme. Bachke and also Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Parker.

Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock's box party included the Swedish Minister, Mr. W. Bostrom, Gen. Blanton Winship and Miss Dorothy Sellers.

Mrs. Deming Jarves had the Minister of Czechoslovakia and Madame Veverka in her box, and Mrs. Mahlon Pitney was hostess for His Excellency, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. de Lima e Silva. Mr. and Mrs. Kenna entertained the Minister of South Africa and Mrs. Louw, together with other guests in their box.

The Minister of the Irish Free State and Mrs. MacWhite, the Attorney General and Mrs. William DeWitt Mitchell, the President of George Washington University and Mrs. Cloyd Heck Marvin and Miss Mary F. Hewins of Boston were with Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong in her box.

Several other members of the Cabinet circle were in the large assemblage, among them the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, who were accompanied by their daughter, Miss Caroline Hyde; Mrs. Robert P. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of Commerce, and Mrs. William N. Doak, wife of the Secretary of Labor, all of whom were in costume.

Senator and Mrs. John B. Kendrick, Senator and Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, Senator and Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg and Senator and Mrs. Joseph T. Robinson were among the senatorial group occupying boxes.

Senator and Mrs. Sam G. Bratton were hosts to Mrs. E. T. Lassiter, Sr., W. R. Lovelace, Randolph Lovelace and Miss Isabel Iccles.

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen had a number of guests in her box, among them Mr. and Mrs. Maxim Karolik.

Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Lee Boatwright, Jr., together with a number of others from Virginia were guests in Mrs. Robert Hollister Chapman's box.

The members of the Washington family who occupied boxes were: Mrs. Samuel Walter Washington, Miss Jane Washington Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Willis, Miss Eliza Willis, Miss Pattie Willis, Miss Virginia Bassett Mitchell, Miss Laura Landon Mitchell, Dr. John Augustine Washington, Washington Perine, Anne Washington Perine, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Washington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fahs-Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Burwell Bassett Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Jaquelin Todd, Mrs. William A. Scully, Mrs. Kate Hyde Scully, Mr. and Mrs. William Jeffries Chewing, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Williams Earle, Mrs. Horace MacFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Bushrod Corbin Washington, Mrs. Chester Baxter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Campbell Washington, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Graves Mather entertained in their box Mr. and Mrs. John Bigelow, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Holt Bloodgood and Miss Bloodgood, Mrs. George F. Becker and Miss Eleanor Houston. Others in their box were: Mr. L. G. van Hoorn, Counselor of the Legation of the Netherlands, Prince Andrew Sapieha of the Polish Embassy, Judge John Barton Payne, Commander Robert E. Emmet, Mr. Henry Page, Mr. Walter Lewis, Mr. Poultney, Mr. Hugh Barbour Hutchinson and Mr. Gordon Sheen.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, and Mr. and Mrs. Wade H. Ellis.

Mrs. Edward Walker and General and Mrs. Andre Brewster entertained His Excellency, the Belgian Ambassador and Madame May.

Former Senator and Mrs. George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, were in a box with Mrs. Gordon Woodbury and Mrs. Schofield, also of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, of Philadelphia, were in the box with Miss Lamberton.

Miss Annie B. Jennings was in the box of the regents of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg sat with members of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris of New York and the Duchess de Richelieu were in a box.

Mrs. DeCoursey Fales, President of the Colonial Dames of America, sat in the box of that Association with Mrs. J. Wilmer Biddle, President of the Philadelphia Chapter, Mrs. James Francis Sullivan, Mrs. Henry Bankhead, Mrs. R. Tait MacKenzie, Miss Van Renssalaer, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Miss Gardiner, Princess Raspoli di Poggi Suasa, Mrs. Frank Anderson and Mrs. Guy Castle.



Underwood & Underwood

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, HONORABLE FREDERICK H. PAYNE, AND MRS. PAYNE, AS THEY APPEARED ATTENDING THE BICENTENNIAL BALL, WASHINGTON, D. C. THEY REPRESENTED MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN PAYNE, OF HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ANCESTORS OF MR. PAYNE.

Dr. and Mrs. Augustus Thorndike, Miss Susan Amory and Mrs. John Lowell, all of Boston, occupied a box.

Mrs. Alvin T. Hert entertained in her box Mr. and Mrs. James Stone, Mrs. Robert J. Burdette and Mrs. Sidney Cloman.

Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd, of Virginia, entertained a number of friends from her state.

Others occupying boxes included Mrs. Stapleton and Mr. and Mrs. Leitner.

The Bicentennial Ball Supper, beginning at midnight in the main dining room of the hotel, was in itself an inspiring scene of brilliant animation. With almost every guest in Colonial costume, the great room was a riot of color. As in the foyer and Chinese Room in which the dancing took place and all other parts of the lower floor of the hotel, the decorations were a notable feature of the occasion. Everywhere, flags, bunting, flowers and other appropriate decorative elements contributed to the illusion that time had turned backward to colonial days. In the Supper Room table decorations were profuse, blending the colors of innumerable flowers with those of the bright costumes of the guests. The menu itself was unique in that it featured distinctive viands of Colonial Virginia, including Mount Vernon biscuits, Virginia meats and Mary Ball Washington ginger bread, the latter being from the original recipe of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of George Washington, as served to LaFayette.

Naturally, the music furnished was of a character appropriate to the time and place. It set the pace for the gracious dignity of this fete—minuets, Virginia reels, quadrilles were featured, such as Lady Washington chose when she entertained at Mount Vernon. Two orchestras played, and the leader of each, Meyer Davis and Sidney Seidenman, had composed special numbers for the Ball, a "Bicentennial March," and a waltz, "The Spirit of Mount Vernon."



AN INTERESTING FAMILY GROUP AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL BALL

Reading from left to right are: Suzanne Carroll Hill, as Mrs. Charles Carroll, Jr., of Carrollton (Harriet Chew), her great-great-great grandmother; Elsie Bancroft Hill as Mrs. John Eager Howard ("Peggy" Chew), her great-great-great aunt; Catherine Clayton Hill as Mary Dandridge Bancroft, her great-great-great aunt; Suzanne Howell Carroll Hill, as Mrs. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, her great-great-great grandmother; and the Honorable John Philip Hill as Colonel Ebenezer Bancroft, his great-great grandfather

DANCE PROGRAM

Following were the dance numbers of each of the orchestras:

MEYER DAVIS AND HIS ORCHESTRA

PROGRAMME

MARCHING SONGS OF '76
MEDLEY OF VIRGINIA REELS
BROTHER SOLDIERS, ALL HAIL! . . . . . (Popular Revolutionary March)
MARTHA WASHINGTON'S FAVORITE MINUETS
HAIL TO THE CHIEF
THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER
THE SPIRIT OF MOUNT VERNON . . . . . Meyer Davis
(Original waltz number played for first time)
FATHER OF THE LAND WE LOVE . . . . . George M. Cohan
STAR SPANGLED BANNER

SIDNEY SEIDENMAN AND HIS MAYFLOWER ORCHESTRA

PROGRAMME

FATHER OF THE LAND WE LOVE . . . . . George M. Cohan
DRINK TO ME ONLY WITH THINE EYES
GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL MARCH . . . . . John Philip Sousa
THE WAYWORN TRAVELLER
BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS
POTPOURRI OF COLONIAL MELODIES
FROM THE DAYS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON . . . . . Arranged by Schmidt
BICENTENNIAL BALL MARCH . . . . . Sidney Seidenman
(Written especially for and dedicated to the occasion)

A unique event was the cutting of the great George Washington birthday cake by Honorable Sol Bloom. Mr. Bloom used the famous Lafayette sword presented by the Continental Congress to General Lafayette in recognition of his part in the Revolutionary War. The mammoth cake was cut into small pieces and distributed to all who gathered for the event. This cake was sent to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by the organized Women's Committee of Spokane, Washington, and was made at the suggestion of Mrs. John Bruce Dodd, under the direction of Miss Mammie Johnson. It followed as nearly as possible the recipe used by Mary Washington. There were six pounds of frosting and 60 pounds of fruit cake, totalling 66 pounds. The decorations were carried out in a beautiful patriotic design of flags and a replica of Houdon's bust of George Washington.

Each of the great broadcasting companies made special arrangements to send an account of the spectacle to every corner of the nation. The broadcasters followed the program of events with suitable comment, mentioning the better-known guests and describing the costumes worn by those in colonial dress. This was an exceedingly lively



ARRIVAL OF BRIGADIER GENERAL WM. E. HORTON, U. S. A., RET., CHAIRMAN OF THE FLOOR COMMITTEE OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL BALL AT THE MAYFLOWER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., THE EVENING OF FEB. 22, 1932

Brigadier General Horton was accompanied by Col. John Washington Davidge, Col. M. C. Buckey, and Charles Mason Remey. The driver and footman were enlisted men from Fort Myer, Virginia.

feature of the ball and one in which the guests themselves took much interest. During the broadcasting, Director Bloom, of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was sought out by each of the broadcasting units and addressed a few words to the great audience of the air. Several of the rarer of the old minuets were also put on the air, and added color to the broadcasts.

A few of the larger news and commercial photographic services had equipped temporary studios in the hotel and hundreds of the guests posed before their cameras. In this way, interesting mementos were secured of an event that can never be forgotten by those who were present.

A truly picturesque touch was given to the Ball by the arrival of several members of the Floor Committee by coach and all in Colonial Costume. The coach was driven by an enlisted man from Fort Myer with an assistant, both of whom were in Colonial costume. The members of the Floor Committee who occupied the coach were: Brigadier General William E. Horton, Chairman of the Committee, Col. John Washington Davidge, Col. M. C. Buckey and Charles Mason Remey.

BALL AT GADSBY'S TAVERN

In the historic City of Alexandria, Virginia, where so many festivities were held in honor of George Washington during his lifetime, there was reenacted on the night of February 22, 1932, one of the famous Birthnight Balls reminiscent of the annual events in honor of George Washington which were held at this old tavern.

The Ball was given under the auspices of three historic organizations of Alexandria. Mrs. Mauchlin Niven represented the Colonial Dames as General Chairman of the Committee. The other organizations were represented by: William B. McGroarty, President of the Washington Society of Alexandria; John B. Gordon, Master of Ceremonies; and Mrs. C. A. S. Sinclair, representing the Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Direct descendants of the old friends and neighbors whom George Washington mentioned so often in his diaries were hosts, and the Ball was intended to reproduce the last Birthnight Ball at Gadsby's Tavern, which George Washington attended on February 22, 1799.

The hosts upon that occasion were represented by prominent Alexandrians of the present day, most of whom are direct descendants of the original guests at the last Birthnight Ball, and some of them wore costumes which graced the other gay occasion in 1799.

Although space was restricted, many hundreds of guests attended from Washington and other cities, and most of them were given only the opportunity of paying their respects.

The invitations to the Ball were reproduced from the original Birthnight Ball and were quaint souvenirs of the occasion. Old-time fiddlers in costumes of the period played Virginia reels and other old dance airs. Refreshments reminiscent of Colonial days were served.

ALL STATES BALL

"A tableau of living pictures from the diary of the life of George Washington," was the feature of the All States Officers Society Bicentennial fête at the Shoreham Hotel the night of February 22, 1932. The hostesses representing their states were: Mrs. Smith W. Brookhart, wife of Senator Brookhart of Iowa; Mrs. Hendrick Shipstead, wife of Senator Shipstead, Minnesota; Mrs. L. C. Dyer, wife of Representative Dyer, and President of the Congressional Club, Missouri; Mrs. H. J. Drane, wife of Representative Drane, Florida; Mrs. Robert Ramspeck, wife of Representative Ramspeck, Georgia; Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, wife of Mr. Yost, of the Federal Radio Commission, West Virginia; Mrs. Richard A. Allen, Virginia; Mrs. M. E. Woodward, Connecticut; Miss Mary V. Merrick, Maryland; Miss Pearl Mount, Alabama; Mrs. Robert P. Smith, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Paul Wooton, Louisiana; Miss Grace McGerr, Mississippi; Mrs. Elizabeth Chenowith, Nebraska; Mrs. Dennis Chavez, New Mexico; Mrs. Roy C. Potts, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Frank Mondell, Wyoming.

The feature of the ball, "The tableau of living pictures," was given at 9 o'clock in the main lounge of the hotel, after which there was dancing in the main ballroom restricted to those attending in Colonial costume.

NEW ENGLAND STATES BALL

Another outstanding feature of an evening of gala social events in the National Capital on the evening of February 22, 1932, was the beautiful ball of the New England State Societies and the states which formed the original thirteen colonies which was given at the Willard Hotel. The Ball was in charge of a committee of which Mr. Law-

rence Moran was Chairman. A special entertainment was arranged to precede the dancing. On this occasion the honor speakers of the evening were Representative William Rogers of New Hampshire and Mrs. Donald D. Caldwell, vice president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This part of the program was completed with a minuet dance, and this was followed by general dancing.

Many delegations were in attendance, including the Richmond Blues, Children of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution and the National Education Society of New England.

In the receiving line were Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Morganston of Connecticut, Dr. William Davis, New York, Representative and Mrs. Samuel Kendall of Pennsylvania, Representative and Mrs. Robert Huston of Delaware, Mr. Frank Hickey of Massachusetts and Major and Mrs. Ely Dennison of North Carolina.



THE WASHINGTON FAMILY AT HOME

Painted by Alonzo Chappel
Engraved by H. B. Hall

Copy of the picture used as the frontispiece of the beautiful Program of the George Washington Bicentennial Ball, held on February 22, 1932, at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Radio Broadcasts on February 22

THE GREAT radio chains gave generous time on the air for the various features of the Bicentennial day in the National Capital. Many of the usual features were cancelled to give extensive attention to the events which ushered in the period of American history set aside to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

At 10 o'clock, the exercises at the Bicentennial observance at Wakefield, Virginia, were broadcast. A little later, the programs of the Oldest Inhabitants Association of the District of Columbia and the Celebration of the Sons of the American Revolution were heard.

At 11 o'clock, the exercises at the Pan American Building by representatives of the Union of Pan American Republics was broadcast, and at 11:30, all networks carried the exercises at the United States Capitol, where the address of the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, was delivered before a joint session of Congress, and afterwards exercises at the East Front of the Capitol were also broadcast. At 11:40, General John J. Pershing gave an address before the Boy Scouts at Valley Forge.

At 1:30, a Bicentennial program from Boston, under the auspices of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, with the Governor, Honorable Joseph B. Ely, as the principal speaker, was broadcast.

At 2 o'clock, a patriotic international program from Stockholm, Sweden, and one from London, were broadcast. At 2:45, the listeners were given a description of the colorful George Washington parade at Alexandria which was followed by the official program at Mount Vernon.

Another interesting foreign exchange during the afternoon was a tribute to Polish patriots who assisted George Washington in his fight for the independence of the United States. Still another program consisted of music typical of the time of Lafayette which was broadcast under the title "France."

Broadcast from the east portico of Mount Vernon, a program was put on the air at 3 P. M., with Governor John Garland Pollard as the principal speaker. A short address was made by Edwin C. Broom, President of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, and one by William J. Beagan, Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, who "extended a message to boys and girls from Mount Vernon."

At 3:30 o'clock there was an international patriotic broadcast to Germany, followed by a similar broadcast from Germany. At 5 o'clock there was another international broadcast from France. The principal speaker on the latter program was President Doumer of France.

At 9 P. M., a broadcast was given from the Armory in Alexandria, where a banquet was held by the Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge.

At 10:45 P. M., Attorney General William D. Mitchell broadcast an address on "The Supreme Court of George Washington's Time." This was followed by broadcasts from the George Washington Bicentennial Ball at the Mayflower Hotel, and the Birthnight Ball from Gadsby's Tavern.

Many of the regular programs of the Broadcasting Companies contained patriotic references to the Celebration.

General Pershing at Valley Forge

THE BICENTENNIAL Birthday of George Washington, February 22, 1932, was the occasion of an interesting ceremony at Valley Forge, Pa., on the historic camp ground of General Washington and his Continentals. More than 9,000 Boy Scouts and twice that number of other persons gathered before the Washington Memorial Chapel where General John J. Pershing extolled the military genius of George Washington by describing him as "the great Commander."

"The remarkable achievements of Washington during the war in the face of every discouragement," General Pershing said, "gave him great prestige and confirmed him in the minds of his countrymen as an unquestioned leader, not only in military but in civil counsel as well. A broad-minded, many-sided patriot he was then, and he stands today the ideal American citizen.

> The strength and majesty of his character, the devotion which he inspired, were not diminished with the years. And as we look at him from a more distant age we must conclude that during the Revolution our armies were commanded by one of the greatest Captains of all time. Valley Forge is an outstanding example of a carefully selected major position. The troops camped in this valley, were sheltered from the winds of the winter, and more important still, from the observation of the enemy. The slopes of the surrounding hills were ideal for defense against weapons and methods of the eighteenth century. The position was large enough to demand a major effort on the part of Lord Howe if he sought attack.

Under conditions of hardship and discontent, General Pershing declared, "it is no exaggeration to say that the army was held together solely by the personality of Washington."

Reviewing Washington's struggle to have Congress provide his suffering troops with proper equipment and sufficient food, General Pershing said:

> There was something in Washington that rose above the ordinary, some latent power, something that made an appeal to men and caused them to trust him and to rely upon his judgment. We call it character. We cannot explain the smallest part of his power by reciting his exploits. There was in him a persistent force which acted directly by his presence —a genius by whose impulses he was guided.

General Pershing, Daniel Beard, National Boy Scout Commissioner, and General William E. Price, Commander of the Twenty-eighth Division, were the guests at Valley Forge of the Reverend Herbert Burk, rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, where the services were held.



Acme

General John J. Pershing at Valley Forge, February 22, 1932. Dr. W. Herbert Burk (left), Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, presented the General with a medal from the Valley Forge Historical Society, incident to the ceremonies in Valley Forge at which General Pershing addressed more than 9,000 Boy Scouts gathered to honor the memory of George Washington.

Tribute of the Pan American Union

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION, under its director, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, gave invaluable assistance to the Commission in connection with Foreign Participation in the George Washington Bicentennial, particularly in the twenty other Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

Months before the opening of the Celebration the Union translated a great deal of informational material from the publications and press releases of the Commission and sent these translated articles to the Spanish, Portuguese and French speaking republics that comprise our Latin American neighbors. More than 600 Spanish and Portuguese language papers in Latin America received this material, as well as 2,000 Ministers of Education, public schools and education publications. The files of the Commission, with their hundreds of newspaper clippings and often whole issues, or at least sections, of daily papers as well as magazines, show how thoroughly the Pan American Union disseminated this material.

Naturally, the great publicity thus given the Bicentennial by the Latin American press aroused a great deal of interest in the anniversary. The name of Washington, however, is known to every school boy in the Republics to the south, for George Washington is credited with being the model for all the famous "liberators" of these Latin countries, more than one of whom is called "the Washington" of his country.

Not only through the press did the Pan American Union stimulate interest in the Bicentennial, but also through the schools. The Union, through its Division of Education, placed hundreds of portraits of Washington, furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in public schools throughout Latin America during the Bicentennial Celebration. The hanging of these pictures was usually made the occasion of a Celebration and an impressive tribute from Americans to another American.

February 22, 1932, the opening of the Bicentennial was marked in Washington, D. C., by a number of memorable events, but none was more significant than that arranged by the Pan American Union.

An account of this celebration, in which the heads of mission of the 20 Latin American republics in Washington participated, together with the Secretary of State of the United States, has been included in another part of this volume in the account of the opening day of the Bicentennial in the Capital.

The participation of the Pan American Union and the heads of the Latin American missions acting as a body, culminated on "Pan American Day," April 14, 1932, when the representatives of the 21 Republics comprising the Union made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon.

Acting as personal representatives of the Presidents of these Republics, the pilgrimage was a notable tribute to the first American President. The following account of this memorable event is taken from the Bicentennial issue of the Bulletin of the Pan American Union:

The Americas Pay Homage to Washington

A notable tribute was paid to the memory of George Washington when the 20 Latin American Republics united on Pan American Day, April 14, in sending messages from their respective presidents to be read at his tomb at Mount Vernon by their Ambassadors, Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires in the United States, who stood with the Hon. Francis White, Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, under the open sky before the simple brick mausoleum containing the sarcophagi of George and Martha Washington.

One message after another eulogized Washington for the "strength of his uprightness," and the encouragement which his example gave to the American nations of the south "when on the threshold of their great destinies," and spoke of him as the hero who "represents the advent of republican democracy in the world," "the warrior, the governor, and the citizen, three times great, who was born two centuries ago for the good of the United States, for the honor of the new continent, and for the glory of the world."

Thus the voice of the Americas confirmed the opinion expressed by Thomas Jefferson more than a hundred years ago when he said of Washington: "On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect, in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its councils through the birth of a government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example."

The presidential tributes in full were as follows:

ARGENTINA

The Government and the people of the Argentine Republic join the Government and the people of the United States of America in this act in which homage is paid to the memory of their most illustrious citizen, Gen. George Washington, on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of his birth. It behooves the nations of the New World to render this just tribute to him who through his heroic efforts and his exemplary life gave a model of republican virtue to serve as a common ideal which all the nations of America strive to realize in their democratic life, adapting to this ideal their political and juridical institutions.

By giving an impetus to the struggle for the independence of his country, George Washington led the way to lasting emancipation.

The Argentine Republic, acclaiming once more the triumph of republican ideas, cherishes the memory of the hero of the great Nation of the North, because of the encouragement which the American Nations of the South received through his example when on the threshold of their great destinies.

AGUSTIN P. JUSTO.

BOLIVIA

The people and the Government of Bolivia join in this celebration and are proud to pay a tribute of loving respect and admiration to George Washington, the Father of American Democracy.

DANIEL SALAMANCA.

BRAZIL

When the United States, as all America, is commemorating the bicentennial of Washington's birthday and thinking of his venerated and beloved figure as an Apostle of Democracy, I have the honor to convey to the American Government and to the American people the sincere admiration and the friendship of the Brazilian Government and the Brazilian people.

GETULIO VARGAS.

CHILI

On this day, set apart by the American Republics to join in a reaffirmation of their common aspirations for peace and friendly cooperation, the Governing Board of the Pan American Union has chosen to pay reverent and admiring homage to the memory of George Washington.

To George Washington Latin America is indebted for the ideals he defended with incomparable brilliance and tenacity. When the time came for its determination to be free, the example of the United States was its inspiration, wherein it found the strength for its battles for liberty.

George Washington was not only the father of the democracy of this great Nation but also a model of inspiring genius for the great liberators of the peoples of the American continent.

JUAN ESTEBAN MONTERO.

COLOMBIA

From the life of George Washington one lesson stands forth that is to me of more interest than the great work he accomplished in winning the independence and liberty of his country. It is that in this great American is incarnate the type of statesman that is capable of converting his ideal of government into a practical and stable reality through the sheer strength of his uprightness and determination, without having recourse to secret machinations, to opportunism, or to that divergence between public and private morality of which the science and art of politics have been believed for many centuries to consist.

Washington intrusted his success to the rectitude of his purpose, and he was indifferent to, if not disdainful of, the fortuitous and transitory unpopularity of his deeds.

Washington is the new Prince, whose rules of government are studied with devotion and followed with loyalty by the conscientious men of all nations.

ENRIQUE OLAYA HERRERA.

COSTA RICA

Great and powerful is the United States. Its population astonishes; its swift development astounds; its productive power is immeasurable; the rapidity of its rise on the path of progress appears the work of centuries, though it is the result of barely a hundred years.

On the heights of this great Nation is outlined an august silhouette. Clothed in gentle austerity, with a faint smile that betokens paternal pride, with thoughtful mien, this noble figure sees the just and patriotic work of his hands grow from day to day. Along the straight road that his wisdom determined the great Nation marches forward, proud of its youthful might, but when it stops to meditate, the soul of the Nation is uplifted and blesses the father of its institutions, the great Washington.

CLETO GONZALEZ VIQUEZ.

CUBA

George Washington, guide and soul of the Revolution which gave independence to the thirteen Colonies, was, at the same time, the precursor of all the revolutions which have given liberty to all America. His efforts, his energy, the continuity of his aims in the most difficult hours as in those of victory, and his definite achievement were as an imperative mandate to the patriots of the rest of the new continent. In the long chain of historical events the North indicated to the South the route which led to the formation of a national conscience, the highest stage of our modern era.

Washington, from the highest national magistracy, practicing all the virtues, became the great teacher of all rulers. His life, dedicated to the public good, his serenity of action, his equilibrium in those difficult times in which nationality, though already politically formed, was not morally or psychologically perfected, constitute the fundamental teaching which was followed by all rulers in new countries.

Cuba, the last nation of America to cease to be a colony, has felt the influence of the Great American, as she could feel that of one of her most illustrious sons. His grandeur served as an example to our heroes, his high standards of morality to our governors, and all his acts inspired the best actions of our people.

On this day, the 14th of April, which has been consecrated to Pan Americanism, permit me in the name of the people and of the Government of Cuba to unite with all the other peoples and Governments of the Americas in rendering our homage of admiration and respect to the warrior, the governor, and the citizen, three times great, who was born two centuries ago for the good of the United States, for the honor of the new continent, and for the glory of the world.

GERARDO MACHADO.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

To evoke the memory of George Washington on Pan American Day, on the occasion of the bicentenary of his birth, is the same as to reaffirm the continental significance of this great champion of liberty. The glory of Washington as a symbolic hero does not belong exclusively to the United States of America; the whole American continent claims it for itself. Washington represents the advent of republican democracy in the world, and that lofty principle in the realm of political ideals was developed and consolidated in modern times by the joint effort of all the nations of the New World when they became independent republics. To America is due

the strengthening of republican ideals, which each day become more and more widely spread throughout the world, and the lofty figure of George Washington marks the beginning of this new stage in the political development of nations.

Fervently admiring the military glories and the civic virtues of George Washington and fully understanding the high significance of his personality, I have the honor, as a faithful interpreter of my Government and my people, to associate the name of the Dominican Republic with this tribute.

RAFAEL L. TRUJILLO.

ECUADOR

The Pan American Union, by taking an active and leading part in the commemoration of the second centenary of Washington's birth, is performing a service worthy of the highest praise and one that will be a stimulus to true continental solidarity.

Nobility of character, a serene spirit, virile energy, and a heart full of sympathy, love, and humanity—these qualities which Washington possessed offer a magnificent exemplar for the ready admiration of America and the world.

May it be our good fortune that he who was first in so many paths of greatness, in war, in peace, and in the hearts of his countrymen, may sincerely and loyally unite the nations of America in a lasting union of peace, prosperity, and progress.

ALFREDO BAQUERIZO MORENO.

EL SALVADOR

On the auspicious occasion of Pan American Day, I have the honor of offering my admiring homage to the memory of the great patriot, George Washington, and of paying my respects to the Pan American Union, which I fervently hope will continue to be a bond of union, a bulwark of justice, and a strong tie joining the Americas in constructive brotherhood.

MAXIMILIANO HERNANDEZ MARTINEZ.

GUATEMALA

Two centuries ago, by the grace of Providence, there was born in the thirteen Colonies of the New World that great man by whose hands human liberty, sacrificed through the absolutism of the past, was to be revived, and whose redeeming sword was to erect on a foundation of law the first democratic republic, the example of which would furnish to all nations on earth the means of their political redemption.

By virtue thereof, George Washington ceased to be merely a hero of the United States and became the founder of a new era which united all men in the same ideals of progress through equality and justice. But it was in Spanish America that his work found the unanimous welcome and immediate application that brought freedom from long-endured enslavement.

For this reason Guatemala today spontaneously and enthusiastically joins the great Republic of Washington and unites with the rest of the continent in paying honor to his name. All her schools are teaching the life and work of that blameless patrician and our press is publishing the different views by which historical criticism discovers in George Washington the most untarnished of memories, the purest of statesmen, and the most perfect of patriots.

May it please Heaven that his example shall continue to serve as a beacon to our Republics in their darkest moments of doubt and adversity.

JORGE UBICO.

HAITI

I gladly associate the Republic of Haiti on this Pan American Day with the ceremony which is part of the impressive celebration of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

Our continent owes to this leader, eminent among all leaders, its first lesson of patriotism, its first glorious deeds, its first breath of emancipation, its first democratic virtues, the first basis of its international community of interests.

Furthermore, our hemisphere owes him that great principle —which he proclaimed with profound feeling in his Farewell Address to the American people—that the independence of the Nation should be considered more precious than all the benefits which might be obtained from abroad—a grandiose conception of national dignity which should be the gospel of the Latin American Republics.

It is true that we have the doctrine of Pan Americanism, which we place today under the tutelary power of that dead hero. Let us invoke at his tomb the enlightenment of his authority so that continental union may be better understood.

It can not be for naught that, following the example of George Washington, the American peoples should have cast off the chains of slavery, social or moral degradation, political domination, or the tyrannous persecution of their European mother countries; that they should have shaken off with no definite result the unhappy and unjust legacies of the colonial regime; that they should have approved the celebrated message of 1823, without enjoying in their own countries the ideas of liberty and independence proclaimed with respect to Europe; that their dreams of a regenerating civilization should be brutally dispelled by the selfish realities of international life.

At this tomb we must draw the lessons of experience and of history. The peoples of America must reassert themselves.

Appeals to solidarity, steps toward understanding and comprehension, hymns of cooperation and conciliation, manifestations of friendship and good will, efforts at closer relations, should be compensated by our democratic equality and by respect for our national independence and our liberty.

We must put behind us destructive doctrines, legal subtleties, new and strange dogmas, as well as the entire system of "interpositions of a temporary character," praised by blind forces seeking the protection of their commercial and banking status abroad, but which foster doubts, rancors, reservations, fears, utilitarian pressure, and fictitious independence.

Permit me to pay here a heartfelt tribute to President Hoover, whose powerful will is struggling against opposing currents and is giving proof of his liberalism, especially to the Republic of Haiti. President Hoover witnessed the great tragedy of the World War. Well he knows at the price of what miseries, what distress, what sufferings, what sacrifices, nations struggle for their independence and the maintenance of their rights.

Heir to the great tradition of George Washington, like his predecessor he will take up his responsibilities and confront the obscure forces which desire to prevent his Government from permitting the idea of sovereignty to prevail over private or individual interests or over "benefits to foreign countries."

STENIO VINCENT.

HONDURAS

The Government and people of Honduras join in the homage that the United States of America is rendering to George Washington on this second centenary of his birth.

The founder of the great American Republic will always merit universal admiration. So long as the spirit of democracy abides in the world, the fundamental principles which he defended—the union of all; sacred respect for public justice; the maintenance of peace and harmony with other nations; the balance between the branches of government; tolerance for the opinions of others—these will forever be an inexhaustible fount of inspiration for all peoples.

The nations of America owe him a debt of gratitude, for by the most constructive example that the ages have seen he showed them how to build on a solid foundation a republic, free, great, affluent, powerful, and commanding universal respect.

VICENTE MEJIA COLINDRES.

MEXICO

My Government and the Mexican people associate themselves with the Government and people of the United States of North America on the occasion of the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, that exemplary patriot in whom America recognizes the originator of the independence of our continent.

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO.

NICARAGUA

Upon each occasion of homage to the memory of Washington, the people of the United States are most profoundly moved by the tribute of admiration offered by the whole civilized world. The Liberator of the United States gave not only liberty to his country but a national spirit that has been an example and an inspiration to the other nations of the earth. This is his greatest achievement. Greater even than his military triumphs, greater than his wise and noble statesmanship, is the desire he carried in his heart for the liberty of all America.

JOSE M. MONCADA.

PANAMA

The work of freedom accomplished by George Washington precedes by almost half a century the emancipation of the Latin American colonies. Bolívar was born in Caracas the same year in which Washington entered New York at the head of his troops after being victorious in the Revolutionary War and making peace with England; and the American Cincinnatus went to his tomb at Mount Vernon 10 years before the movements to regain liberty broke out in Hispanic America. There could, then, be no direct relation between Washington and the Republics of Iberian origin which today share with the United States the high ideals of Pan Americanism, but to America and to the whole world George Washington was the valiant paladin of liberty and the purest incarnation of democracy. For this reason on the bicentennial of his birth it is fitting to remember that in the history of republics it was Washington who pointed out the way, who cleared the path, and who bequeathed to future generations imperishable examples of rectitude, unselfishness, wisdom, and true republicanism; and therefore, in the name of the Republic of Panama, of which I have the honor to be President, I send today to the people of the United States, through the Governing Board of the Pan American Union, a message of cordial sympathy with the universal tribute which the free nations of the earth are rendering to the illustrious memory of the Liberator of the United States.

RICARDO J. ALFARO.

PARAGUAY

The public life of George Washington, so fertile in its immediate results, was fertile also in the consequences it had in Hispanic America. The energy and will with which he carried forward the great enterprise of bringing a new and great nation into being, his love of democracy and liberty, his unbounded faith in the future of the New World, were lessons followed in the struggles for the independence and firm establishment of our nations which began on the Río de la Plata in 1810.

Like a powerful beacon his memory illumined the path which the fathers of the Hispanic American nations followed. And this light has never failed; today as yesterday it shines supreme in the skies of American democracy.

JOSE P. GUGGIARI.

PERU

In this commemoration of the second centenary of the birth of George Washington, the founder of American independence, the Peruvian Government and people associate themselves through me with the rejoicing of the American Government and people, and pay the homage of their admiration to the hero and patriot who ordained in the United States the freest of all democracies and bequeathed to the world the unsurpassed example of his political integrity.

LUIS M. SANCHEZ CERRO.

URAGUAY

The Republic of Uraguay, where independence and democracy are revered by the people, joins in the homage which is being rendered to the memory of Washington on this second centenary of his birth. Washington's uprightness in the exercise of the highest public offices, the orientation of his Government in the direction of peace and respect for other nations, and the recognition of his virtues by his fellow citizens make of the first President of the United States a figure venerated throughout America, but particularly in Uraguay, where his memory and example are this year being honored.

GABRIEL TERRA.

VENEZUELA

I am happy to take part in the homage which the Pan American Union is today rendering to the memory of Washington.

Washington it was who made the principle of the sovereignty of the people prevail for the good of the country, and who loved peace founded on justice and mutual respect.

Inspired with the same ideas, Bolívar strove to bring about the union of the nations of this continent, and Venezuela, modeling its policy on the counsels of the Liberator, renews once again on this occasion its sincere good wishes for the brotherhood of the Republics of America and for universal peace.

J. V. GOMEZ.

After the last message had been read, a wreath was deposited on behalf of all the speakers by His Excellency Dr. Adrián Recinos, Minister of Guatemala.

Because of the departure of Secretary of State Stimson for Europe, the response for the Government of the United States was made by the Assistant Secretary of State, Hon. Francis White, who said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GOVERNING BOARD:

I wish to assure you how deeply the Government and people of the United States appreciate the tribute which your respective nations are paying to the memory of Washington. Here at this sacred shrine which was the scene of his activities for so many years, the assembling of the representatives of the Republics of America to do him honor possesses a special significance.

It was a most gracious act on your part to devote the 1932 celebration of Pan American Day to the founder of this Republic. The ideals for which he struggled have so much in common with those of the founders of the other Republics of America that I feel that we are today paying tribute to that great company of patriots to whom we owe the existence of the free nations of this Continent. Although we can never hope to repay the debt which we owe to them, we can show our devotion to the ideals for which they struggled by constantly emphasizing and fostering the common interests of the American Republics and developing in every possible way the spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness which happily exists between them.

I desire to express to you and through you to the Chiefs of State here represented the deep and heartfelt gratitude of the Government and people of the United States for this generous tribute.

Official Opening of the Celebration in New York State



Acme

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York addressing a meeting in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, at Kingston, New York.

THE BICENTENNIAL Celebration in the State of New York was formally opened by commemorative patriotic exercises held in Chancellor's Hall, State Education Building, in Albany, February 22, 1932, under the auspices of the New York State Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. A number of distinguished speakers were present, including the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of the State of New York; Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York; and the Chairman of the New York Bicentennial Commission, Honorable Charles J. Tobin, who presided. In his greeting and introduction Mr. Tobin referred to the Celebration one hundred years before in honor of the Centennial anniversary of Washington's birth, at which time the orator of the day was Oran G. Otis of the New York Assembly.

Today, said Mr. Tobin, the potency of the State, its citizens and their representatives, again assemble for the same purpose in a more imposing structure and under the shadow of the Capitol, the symbol of the State's power. The purpose which moved the coming together of this magnificent assemblage today and which inspired the procession to the Old North Dutch Church one hundred years ago, is a purpose we fondly believe that will cause similar assemblages one hundred years hence, namely, the sincere desire of the citizens of our state and nation to do homage to the immortal Washington.

It is especially fitting, continued Mr. Tobin, that the State of New York should pay homage on this day to the memory of George Washington. With the exception of his native state, Virginia, and of Pennsylvania, the relations with our state of this man "whom language cannot exalt," were perhaps, closer, more continuous and more important than were those he had with any other state. Out of the 308 battles and engagements of the Revolution, 92, or nearly one-third, took place on our soil.

After the Invocation, Honorable John Boyd Thatcher, mayor of Albany, presented Governor Roosevelt. The Governor said:

If I should die worthy of a passing thought in later years, it would be enough if people said "He helped to free his fellow men."

Through all the ages neighbors have fought against the tyranny of neighbors—they have fought against enslavement by conquest by emperors, by kings, they have fought despotism imposed in the name of religions and of parliaments and of laws.

Three centuries ago on the shores of America, a new civilization was founded by men and women seeking relief from the tyrannies of Europe and the opportunity of carving out their own lives. When, a century later, Washington was born on the banks of the Potomac, the descendants of the pioneers were discovering that the problems, the wars and the politics of an Old World had followed them across 3,000 miles of ocean.

The span of the life of Washington marks the era which established representative government in the hearts of mankind as the means of ending tyranny. He, more than any of his fellows, became the chief instrument in the attainment of this great desire which stirred multitudes in all nations.

To him came the call to lead in battle those who had taken up the arms of freedom. To him came the plea to hold together in council the exhausted States when victory had come. Upon him fell the task as the chosen First Magistrate to set up the Republic of the union of States.

Because so great a part of the scene of his service to his countrymen lay in the Colony and State of New York, we in this anniversary year of his birth, have right and reason to

remember with gratitude that George Washington gave to us a leadership of success, which at the same time was a leadership of unselfishness.

To no one of the great posts of responsibility which he held over many years, did he aspire—to each and every one he was summoned by his fellows; but be it well remembered, when he accepted rank or office there was none who could say he did not lead. His was a leadership of infinite patience, of the quiet assembling of discordant elements, of faith in the midst of dark days and inconsiderate abuse; but that leadership would not have laid the foundation of the United States if it had not had the quality of stern courage to demand as a right from others that same singleness of purpose and sacrifice for good of country which was his.

It is only once in many centuries that this old world of ours discovers a man who combines in himself this quality of courageous and sagacious leadership with a character of simple and unaffected unselfishness. When we record his triumphs let us at the same time hold the picture of Washington, his duty done, turning his steps with longing and love to his beloved Mt. Vernon. When we think of him as Commander-in-Chief of the War of the Revolution, or as the first President of our Republic, let us remember him too as a great and simple gentleman—a gentleman unafraid.

Following the address of the Governor, Chairman Tobin presented Honorable Benjamin N. Cardozo, who had already received his appointment as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Cardozo's subject was "Washington, the Constitution Builder." He said:

The heirs of a great tradition have gathered here today to proclaim their reverent pride in the splendor of a deathless heritage.

Deathless the heritage is, for the values it embodies are values of the spirit.

In Independence Hall in Philadelphia there gathered in May, 1787, fifty-five men who took upon themselves the task of framing for the tottering Republic a new charter of government that would save the great experiment from ruin and collapse. The writs that summoned them, if narrowly interpreted, would have confined them to a mere revision of the articles of confederation in submission to existing forms. They did not hesitate long in resolving that something more than revision was the mandate of the hour. Revision would have meant that the Confederate Congress must confirm and that every state must ratify. If unanimous approval was to be exacted, the delegates might as well disband, and leave the confederation to its doom. They were not so faint-hearted or so lacking in resourcefulness as to accept that counsel of despair. Instead, they turned themselves into a constituent assembly. They ordained, not a mere amendment of existing articles, but a new constitution, which was to have the force of law whenever nine of the existing commonwealths should give it their approval. In the name of the People of the United States they established in the family of nations a new federal state, the ends of whose being they summed up in a majestic preamble that thrills us even now. This newcomer in the family of nations was organized "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty" for the generation then in being and the generations yet to follow.

What did Washington contribute to the great result? Let me not belittle the nobility of his contribution by cataloging the sections that he approved or disapproved. Services of that order could have been rendered by many another. The supreme contribution that he made can be summed up in a single word. He contributed his character. Men knew from the beginning the source and secret of his power. Men knew from the beginning that here was a force that was greater than reasoning; here was a persuasiveness more compelling than argument; here was the radiance of a great and unselfish spirit, illumining the dark places with the inner



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NOTABLE SPEAKERS AT THE NEW YORK STATE CELEBRATION IN ALBANY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Those seated in the front row on the platform, from left to right, are: Former Governor Nathan L. Miller; Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of the United States Supreme Court, and former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York; Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt; and Guernsey Cross, Secretary to Governor Roosevelt.

light that was its own, and causing men to follow trustfully and humbly along its shining way.

They made him President of the Convention. The records show that he voted, but rarely joined in the debates. We know that on one occasion he apologized for speaking, expressing doubt whether his position as presiding officer imposed a duty of silence. What was needed of him was something deeper and richer, and more fruitful than words. In the uncertain days that followed, when no one knew whether the states would ratify or not, contemporary opinion is undivided that one of the decisive forces swaying the doubtful balance was the character of the man who had led his countrymen to victory and the faith inspired by that character in the charter of government, confirmed by his approving hand. Seldom has the spiritual influence of a great example, a generous and lofty nature, been shown forth to the world with more impressive and convincing power. "Believe me," said Charles W. Eliot, on an occasion when a vulgar placeman had told a group of students that it was a finer achievement to have built the Brooklyn Bridge than to have been the greatest poet of all time. "Believe me," said Eliot, standing up in wrath and majesty, "the supreme powers of this universe are not mechanical or material; they are hope and fear and love." No one has ever achieved greatly and beneficently in the long perspective of world history to whom that faith has been denied.

On this anniversary day the centuries crumple up like a scroll, and imagination seems to bring us into the visible presence of the man who did these mighty things, who set this great example, a century and a half ago. The benediction of that deathless heritage descends upon his countrymen assembled in this hall. Let us make high resolve to be worthy of our heirship. What is deathless in our heritage is not the structure of government builded by the fathers, durable and beneficent though it has proved itself to be. Only pride and arrogance would dare to say that imperfections will not develop with the centuries—have not developed even now. Only stubbornness and folly would close the eye and mind against them. What is deathless in our heritage is the faith and purpose that inspired it, a faith and purpose symbolized and made incarnate in the person of a man. Nothing can quench that. Not all the vagaries of the market nor the crash of economic values nor the discontent of the hapless nor all the hates and loves and rivalries of sects and groups and factions can rob us of that priceless boon. Here is an imperishable gift, this great effulgent figure standing far away at the daybreak of our history. Within the memory of men yet living it was said to a great statesman, "You have so lived and wrought as to keep alive the soul in England." Two hundred years ago today there was born in an English colony a man who did more than keep a soul alive. He so lived and wrought as to breathe into his country the soul that was his own.

May we keep it undefiled through all the years to come!

The next speaker was Honorable Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker of the Assembly, who paid eloquent tribute to the memory of George Washington. He was followed by Honorable Nathan L. Miller, former Governor of the State of New York, who spoke on "The Constitution and Our National Development."



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TWENTY-ONE GUN SALUTE FIRED AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, WHICH USHERED IN THE GREAT CELEBRATION IN THE METROPOLIS.



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REVIEWING STAND AT THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, WHEN MORE THAN 10,000 MEN MARCHED UP FIFTH AVENUE.

The parade was the high spot in a day given over to ceremonies of a patriotic and religious significance. Left to right in the reviewing stand are: Colonel Wm. Costigan, Honorable Grover Whalen, Chairman of the New York City Bicentennial Committee, Mayor James J. Walker, and Brigadier General Lucius P. Holbrooke.



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ONE OF THE NOTABLE PARADE FEATURES OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK CITY, FEBRUARY 22, 1932.

These flags were unveiled at Washington Square, and it was from this point that the colorful procession of 10,000 men marched up Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY OPENS THE CELEBRATION

The City of New York gave official recognition to the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration in ceremonies preceded by a military parade of 10,000 men up Fifth Avenue. The exercises were inaugurated by a salute of 21 guns from Fort Jay, and during the day there were scores of meetings, pageants, dinners and religious exercises in honor of the nation's first President. Banks, schools and business houses generally were closed. The parade was headed by Brigadier General Lucius R. Holbrooke, grand marshal, and started promptly at 2:30 o'clock from Washington Square. At the Worth Monument, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, it was reviewed by Mayor James J. Walker, Honorable Grover Whalen, Chairman of the City Bicentennial Commission, ranking army and navy officials, and distinguished citizens. Regular army regiments, marine and naval detachments, accompanied by their bands, National Guard Regiments, reserves and representatives of a dozen veteran and patriotic associations were in line.

In Brooklyn a similar parade was held by the King's County Volunteer Firemen's Association. It was reviewed at Borough Hall by Brooklyn officials.



REVERSE OF THE OFFICIAL MEDAL ISSUED AT THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1889, OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.



OBVERSE OF THE OFFICIAL MEDAL ISSUED AT THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1889, OF THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

Previous George Washington Celebrations

CELEBRATIONS of various kinds, and commemorating various events in the life of George Washington, have been held in all parts of the Union since the first Inauguration of the First President. To the city and people of Alexandria, Virginia, belong the honor of paying tribute to George Washington within a few hours after his notification of election as the First President. When Charles Thomson, who had been Secretary of the Continental Congress throughout its existence of fourteen years, reached Mount Vernon with the notification of the election of George Washington to the Presidency on April 14, 1789, the future President lost no time in preparing to assume his great duties. On April 16, Washington started for New York. He had scarcely left his home before he was met by his neighbors and friends of Alexandria, who escorted him into town and gave him an early dinner. It was upon this occasion that George Washington received his first greetings as the President of the United States. As George Washington left the City of Alexandria, he found it difficult to conceal his emotions. "Unutterable sensations," said he, "must then be left for more expressive silence, while from an aching heart I bid you all, my affectionate friends and kind neighbors, farewell."

Celebration in 1832

It was natural that many cities and communities should be especially interested in the commemoration of historical events of more or less local importance. On February 22, 1832, there were a number of celebrations held in some of the principal cities in honor of the One Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's birth. In the National Capital a subscription banquet was held at Barnard's Mansion House, at Northwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street, at which Daniel Webster presided and delivered a notable oration ending in these stirring words:

> But let us hope for better things. Let us trust in that gracious Being who has hitherto held our country as in the hollow of His hand. Let us trust to the virtue and intelligence of the people, and to the efficacy of religious obligation. Let us trust to the influence of Washington's example. Let us hope that that fear of Heaven which expels all other fear, and that regard to duty which transcends all other regard, may influence public men and private citizens, and lead our country still onward in her happy career. Full of these gratifying anticipations and hopes, let us look forward to the end of that century which is now commenced. A hundred years hence, other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth, with no less of sincere admiration that we now commemorate it. When they shall meet, as we now meet, to do themselves and him that honor, so surely as they shall see the blue summits of his native mountains rise in the horizon, so surely as they shall behold the river on whose banks he lived, and on whose banks he rests, still flowing on toward the sea, so surely may they see, as we now see, the flag of the Union floating on the top of the Capitol; and then, as now, may the sun in his course visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this our own country!

Fiftieth Anniversary of Inauguration

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was celebrated in New York on April 30, 1839. The arrangements for the Celebration were made under the direction of the New York Historical Society. The Committee on Arrangements invited John Quincy Adams to deliver the oration and the exercises were held in the Little Dutch Church in Cedar Street, New York. Many persons of distinction were in attendance. Mr. Adams occupied about two hours in the delivery of the oration, in the course of which he said:

> And on that day of which you now commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary, on the 30th day of April, 1789, was this mighty revolution, not only in the affairs of our country, but in the principles of government over civilized man, accomplished. The Revolution itself was the work of thirteen years—and had never been completed until that day. The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are parts of one consistent whole, founded upon one and the same theory of government.

The evening program, according to a newspaper account of the time, ended as follows:

> In the course of the evening, a fine transparency, representing old Federal Hall, formerly standing on the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, the scene of Washington's Inauguration, was disclosed by the withdrawal of a curtain at the upper end of the hall, and produced a brilliant effect. The figures of Washington and Chancellor Livingston were seen in the balcony, the one laying his hand upon the book, while the other administered the oath of office in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The painting was extremely well executed, and, taking the company by surprise, drew forth long and loud applause. The hall was also decorated with copies of Stuart's portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States—copies painted by Stuart himself. The festivities were continued to a late hour, and brought to a brilliant close the commemoration of a day long to be remembered in the annals of our country's happiness and prosperity.

In April of 1875 occurred the Centennial of the Battle of Lexington. Afterward came the Bunker Hill Celebration of June 17, 1875, and the great Centennial Celebration, and recently the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, the Evacuation Day Celebration, the Celebration of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and other similar centennial celebrations.

THE NEW YORK CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

The greatest celebration in honor of George Washington ever held prior to the Celebration commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth, was held in New York in honor of the One Hundredth Anniversary of his first Inauguration. The New York Historical Society was the prime mover in this celebration.

Formal invitations to the general Celebration were extended to the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and the two Houses of Congress. A meeting was held in Philadelphia in the Hall of the Carpenters Company, April 28, 1888 to arouse more interest in the New York Celebration.

PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

As the day for the opening of the great Celebration approached Benjamin Harrison, who had succeeded Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

A hundred years have passed since the Government which our forefathers founded was formally organized. At noon on the thirtieth day of April, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in the city of New York, and in the presence of an assemblage of the heroic men whose patriotic devotion had led the Colonies to victory and independence, George Washington took the oath of office as Chief Magistrate of the new-born Republic. This impressive act was preceded, at nine o'clock in the morning, in all the churches of the city, by prayer for God's blessing on the Government and its first President.

The centennial of this illustrious event in our history has been declared a general holiday by Act of Congress, to the end that the people of the whole country may join in commemorative exercises appropriate to the day.

In order that the joy of the occasion may be associated with a deep thankfulness in the minds of the people for all our blessings in the past, and a devout supplication to God for their gracious continuance in the future, the representatives of the religious creeds, both Christian and Hebrew, have memorialized the Government to designate an hour for prayer and thanksgiving on that day.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, in response to this pious and reasonable request, do recommend that on Tuesday, April 30th, at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, the people of the entire country repair to their respective places of Divine worship, to implore the favor of God that the blessings of Liberty, prosperity and peace, may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

(Seal)

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,
Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

The official program which completed the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the First Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States was as follows:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1889

Formal opening of the Loan Exhibition of Historical portraits and relics in the Assembly Rooms of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1889

The Naval Parade in New York Harbor. Arrangements having been made for the reception of the President of the United States who arrived in New York City over practically the same route as that taken by George Washington in 1789, the Reception Committee arranged to meet his steamer off Elizabethport, New Jersey. This part of the program was quite spectacular and was witnessed by hundreds of thousands of people congregated on both sides of the harbor. The President's steamer, with Reception Committee, landed at the foot of Wall Street and the President and his guests were escorted to the Equitable Building where a Reception was tended by the Committee on States.

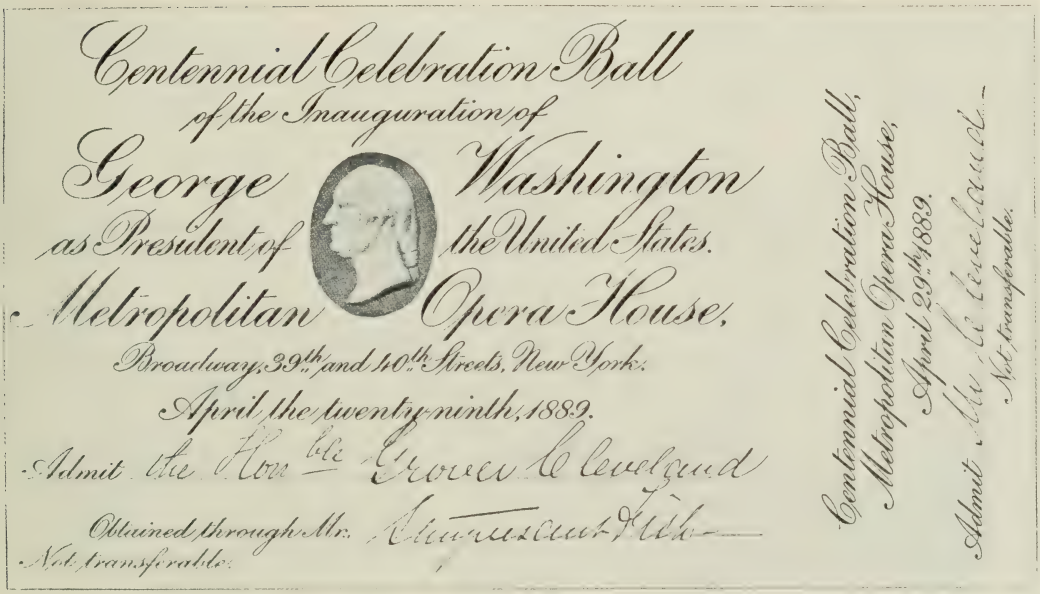
In the evening the Centennial Ball was given at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Mayor of the City of New York received the President of the United States and other distinguished guests. The President was escorted to the ball by the Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment, accompanied by the Governor of New York, and Mrs. Harrison, the Vice President and Mrs. Morton and the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Jones.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30

DIVINE SERVICES EVERYWHERE

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the President, services of thanksgiving were held in the churches

of New York and throughout the country. A special service of thanksgiving was held in St. Paul's Chapel at 9:00 o'clock which the President and other distinguished guests attended. At the close of the religious service at 9:40 A. M., the President and party proceeded to the Sub-Treasury Building at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, the scene of the Inauguration ceremony on April 30, 1789, where the Literary Exercises took place. These exercises began at 10:00 A. M. and consisted of an invocation by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.; a Poem by John Greenleaf Whittier; an Oration by Chauncey Mitchell Depew, LL.D.; an Address by the President of the United States and the Benediction by the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, Archbishop of New York. At the conclusion of the Literary Exercises the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, were driven to the Reviewing Stand at Madison Square. The parade, under Major-General John M. Schofield, U. S. A., as Chief Marshall was one of the largest and most colorful processions that ever moved through the streets of the metropolis.



FACSIMILE OF THE TICKET TO THE CENTENNIAL BALL IN NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 29, 1889, WHICH WAS A PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.

Manufacturers and Merchants Cooperation

IN BUSINESS as well as in every other field, the year 1932 was a "George Washington Year."

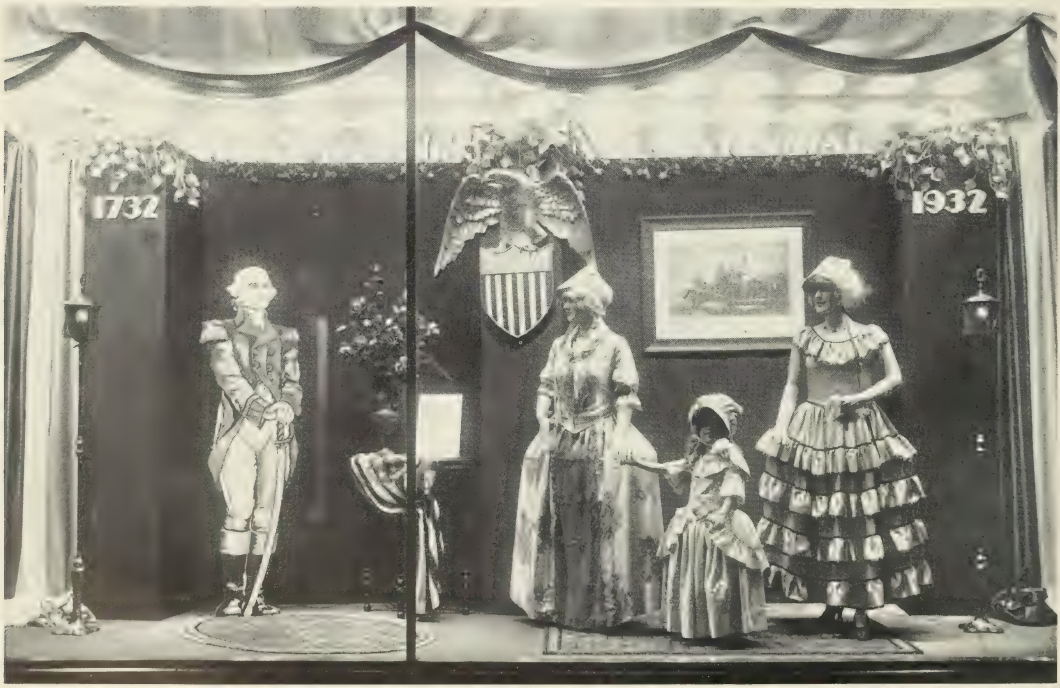
As early as the Spring of 1931 manufacturers and merchants began to display interest in the plans for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The Commission at that time received requests from several manufacturers for assistance in designing articles to meet the expected nation-wide demand for Bicentennial merchandise in 1932. Many retail stores—especially large department stores—looked forward not only to meeting this demand but also to participating in local celebrations throughout the country.

As the time for the opening of the Celebration approached, this interest increased and the Commission was flooded with requests for information and advice from merchants and manufacturers. By December, 1931, hundreds of letters were being received daily from retail merchants and more than five hundred manufacturers had sought the aid of the Commission by letter and by personal calls at the headquarters in Washington. The experts of the Commission gave all the aid possible in response to these requests.

The policy of the Commission in this respect was embodied in the following official statement:

> The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is not commercial and has nothing to sell. It is an agency of the United States Government.
>
> The Commission treats all manufacturers and retail agencies alike, giving advice and cooperation free of charge to all persons and business concerns manufacturing, producing, and selling articles pertaining to the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Negotiations should be carried on directly with the Commission.
>
> The Commission has no financial interest, direct or indirect, in the sale of articles of merchandise. No concessions or exclusive rights are granted for the manufacture or sale of any articles, and no such representations are authorized.

Trade and business organizations and journals,



A typical George Washington Window Display.
Colonial costumes and other Bicentennial decorations exhibited by a department store.

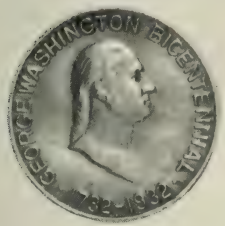
A SELECTION FROM THE MANY BICENTENNIAL MEDALS MADE IN 1932



REVERSE OF WAKEFIELD MEDAL
Made by Bailey, Banks and Biddle



BICENTENNIAL MEDAL FOR THE EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OHIO STATE FAIR
Made by F. H. Nobel Co.



OBVERSE OF THE GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS-GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL MEDAL



REVERSE OF ABOVE MEDAL
Made by Whitehead & Hoag



DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AWARDED BY THE CHICAGO GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
Made by Green Duck Co.



REVERSE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL MEDAL OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
Made by the Robbins Co.



WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL MEDAL
Made by the Bastian Bros. Co.



BICENTENNIAL MEDAL FOR THE 67TH ANNUAL SESSION OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAMP, P.O.S. of A.
Made by Whitehead & Hoag



OBVERSE, GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC MEMORIAL DEDICATION MEDAL, ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Made by Bailey, Banks & Biddle



REVERSE, GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC MEMORIAL DEDICATION MEDAL, ALEXANDRIA, VA.
Made by the Robbins Co.

advertising firms, newspapers and magazines were seeking ways to stimulate buying during the world-wide business depression. Taking note of the increasing public interest in the approaching series of Bicentennial celebrations throughout the United States and in foreign lands, many editors and trade experts expressed the hope and belief that the Bicentennial Celebration would help to put new life into business.

Gilbert T. Hodges, president of the Advertising Federation of America, reflected this attitude when he said in a public statement on March 23, 1932:

"There is a very definite feeling on the part of advertising men that this celebration in honor of George Washington has real and substantial possibilities from the standpoint of improving business conditions."

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, through Frank W. Spaeth, manager of its Sales Promotion Division, early became interested in this phase of the celebration and cooperated with the Commission in assisting retail merchants, particularly department stores, with information about the Bicentennial plans, and suggestions for meeting the expected demand for Bicentennial merchandise and organizing their employees to take part in the public celebrations during the Bicentennial Year.

Booklet of Suggestions Issued

In response to the growing demands for assistance from the business world, the Commission published in the early autumn of 1931 a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation." The pamphlet contained a practical plan for participation by department stores and merchants generally in the Bicentennial Celebration. Manufacturers, by referring to the partial list of Bicentennial merchandise expected to be in demand during 1932, found suggestions of value in supplying the retail trade. A quotation from a letter written by George Washington was printed on the inside cover: "*It is not a custom with me to keep money to look at.*" This was seized upon at once as a slogan by merchants everywhere.

The Department of Commerce, through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, became interested in the business possibilities of the celebration. Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, commenting on this "George Washington slogan" in a nation-wide radio address, said:

> Washington's attitude in that respect has a tremendous lesson for all of us at this moment. Entirely too many of us today seem to have fallen into the ill-advised and short-sighted habit of "keeping money to look at"—the practice which the Great Founder so vigorously rejected. . . . When money is willing to go to work it can put men and women to work—men and women who may now be suffering and in despair.

Thirty-five thousand copies of the pamphlet, "Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation," were distributed to manufacturers and retail merchants during the latter part of the year 1931 and the first part of 1932. These were sent by the Commission direct to stores and manufacturers in varying quantities, according to their needs. Many were also distributed through the District Managers of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. Other agencies which cooperated with the Commission in the distribution of the pamphlet were the National Retail Dry Goods Association, State and regional newspaper associations, city and State chambers of commerce and trade associations, advertising agencies and syndicates and similar organizations. It was also re-printed, either in full or in part, by many trade and business journals and by daily and weekly newspapers.

Celebration a Stimulus to Trade

The Bicentennial Celebration was utilized by manufacturers and retail merchants everywhere in an effort to stimulate sales and it is certain that the general effect upon business and employment was beneficial. That this effect would have been much greater, if there had been no general business depression at the time, is equally certain. Referring to the psychological effect of the Bicentennial Celebration in the business world, Norman S. Hinman, of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, said in an article published in the "Chicago National Market" in March, 1932:

> This Washington Bicentennial Celebration, if done right, can prove the greatest influence in this Nation against the spread of communism. This Washington Bicentennial, if taken hold of vigorously, can materially aid in the restoration of public confidence and in the breaking of the mental despondence of our people. This Washington Bicentennial is a providential opportunity offered American business for lifting itself out of its present depressed condition. American business can serve itself best and honor Washington most by seizing the providential timeliness of this celebration to rouse itself and follow him again.

Manufacturers Prepare for Bicentennial

The variety of articles manufactured especially for the Bicentennial Celebration was practically

without limit. They ranged from pen knives and pencils to dress goods and chinaware, from furniture and statuary to new roadways and bridges, from souvenirs and toys to "The George Washington," the modern air-conditioned train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The George Washington and the Colonial motifs were utilized in an amazing number of ways, covering practically the entire field of retail merchandise. There is no record of any other celebration of this kind having had so pronounced and wide-spread an effect in the mercantile world.

The Commission assisted hundreds of manufacturers in the preparation of designs for Bicentennial merchandise but numerous other manufacturers also produced articles in this category. The Commission was pleased to help manufacturers when requested to do so, but neither the approval nor the assistance of the Commission was necessary in the preparation of Bicentennial merchandise.

The assistance rendered by the Commission's experts at the request of manufacturers was varied in nature, but it consisted mainly of furnishing information concerning the historical accuracy of Colonial designs for dress goods, furniture, silverware, jewelry, costumes and uniforms for plays and pageants and numerous other articles, and advice as to the general appropriateness of new designs for Bicentennial merchandise of every description. While the Commission consistently refused to suggest specific designs, leaving all such matters to the individual initiative of manufacturers, approval was readily given, impartially and without discrimination, to all designs or samples submitted which were unquestionably authentic historically or deemed appropriate for the occasion. In every respect the Commission adhered to the policy of serving all alike and acting only within the proper scope of an agency of the United States Government.

Wide Variety of Bicentennial Merchandise

The following partial list will give some idea of the variety of articles manufactured especially for the Bicentennial Celebration and placed on sale in stores throughout the country:

- Art Goods:
  - Engravings
  - Etchings
  - Paintings
  - Lithographs
- Books:
  - Histories
  - Biographies
  - Children's Books
  - Commemorative Volumes
  - Historical Charts
- Cloth:
  - Women's Dress Goods
    - —of Silk
    - —of Cotton
    - —of Wool
  - Linens and Other Material
  - Drapery Material
    - —of Chintzes
    - —of Cretonnes
    - —of Tapestries
  - Ribbons
- Clothing:
  - Women's and Children's Dresses
  - Men's Shirts
  - Boys' Blouses
  - Scarfs
  - Handkerchiefs
  - Neckties
  - Sweaters
  - Belts
  - Hats
  - Children's Suits
- Cosmetics:
  - Compacts
  - Toilet Sets
- Costumes:
  - Colonial Costumes
  - Costume Patterns
- Decorations:
  - Banners
  - Bunting
  - Flags
  - Pennants
  - Pictures
  - Silhouettes
  - Paper Streamers, etc.
- Displays:
  - Posters
  - Fireworks
  - Floats
  - Dioramas
  - Marionettes
  - Display Material
- Emblems:
  - Badges
  - Medallions
  - Souvenir Buttons
  - Souvenir Pins
- Entertainment:
  - Motion Pictures
  - Lantern Slides
  - Games
  - Toys
  - Puzzles
  - Bridge Sets
  - Pageants and Plays
- Furniture and House Furnishings:
  - Colonial Reproductions
    - Bedroom Suites
    - Living Room Suites
    - Dining Room Suites
    - Odd Pieces
  - Sewing Cabinets
  - Stoves
  - Rugs
  - Carpets
  - Table Linens
    - Cloths
    - Covers
    - Napkins
    - Scarfs
  - Paper Plates and Cups
  - Chests
  - Lamps and Shades
  - Pillows
  - Pillow Covers
  - Pictures and Frames
  - Wall Paper
  - Calendars
  - Brushes
  - Fans
  - Hangers
  - Soap
  - Shopping Bags
  - Book Ends
  - Book Covers
  - Quilts
  - Boudoir Accessories
  - Smoking Stands
  - Ash Trays
- Jewelry:
  - Pins
  - Brooches
  - Clocks
  - Medals
  - Rings
  - Pendants
- Metal Products:
  - Memorial Tablets
  - Highway Signs
  - Historical Markers
  - Tree Markers
  - Automobile Accessories
- Novelties and Souvenirs:
  - Souvenir Coins
  - Fobs
  - Key Rings
  - Pen Knives
  - Match Boxes
  - Book Marks
  - Card Cases
  - Billfolds
  - Bridge Prizes
  - Advertising Specialties
- Stationery:
  - Letter Heads and Note Paper
  - Envelopes
  - Greeting Cards
  - Seals
  - Pencils
  - Pens
  - Tablets
  - Note Books
  - Albums
  - Blotters
  - Desk Pads
- Statuary:
  - Statues and Statuettes
  - Busts
  - Placques
- Tableware:
  - Chinaware
  - Silverware
  - Glassware
  - Trays

As early as November 1931 the "Merchants' Record and Show Window" referred to the "new

designs in fabrics, Colonial styles in women's and misses wear, house furnishings and almost every other kind of merchandise." . . .

It is not the thought in this great celebration, continues the article, to commercialize the fond memories we hold for the beloved Washington, Father of His Country, but rather it offers an opportunity for all people to pay homage to him in their own way—to show their love and respect for him and to manifest a desire to emulate his useful life.

WOMEN'S WEAR LEADS

Even—or perhaps it should be said, especially—did "women's wear" feel the influence of the Bicentennial. There was a revival of Colonial patterns and designs in dress goods and an accentuation of the patriotic motif in new colors and patterns. "The tri-color—red, white and blue—leads the van of high hues this month," announced the "Chicago National Market" in its March number of 1932. Virtually every large manufacturer of silk, wool and cotton dress goods in the United States put special Bicentennial designs on the market early in the year. These had been inspired by the dresses worn in the early days of our country and now carefully preserved in museums. The result was both authentic copies of early American prints, and—inspired by goods of such designs—fashions adapted from those early dresses.

Months before the celebration opened, silk, cotton and textile manufacturers sent representatives to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to confer on designs for the 1932 lines. As a result women again wore fabrics with the same designs as those worn by Martha Washington, Abigil Adams, Elizabeth Monroe and other celebrated women of the Colonial period. For instance, the Elizabeth Monroe pattern made up by one silk company was in a variety of color combinations and is the exact reproduction of an original dress worn by Elizabeth Monroe now in the historical costume exhibit at the United States National Museum. Other designs sent out by this silk firm also bore the names of Colonial women as well as such subtly suggestive names as "candlelight."

Even the brocades worn by Colonial ladies of



UNVEILING OF GEORGE WASHINGTON MURAL PANORAMA.
A department store Bicentennial program in which Boy Scouts, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion, Spanish War Veterans, and Grand Army of the Republic participated.

wealth were reincarnated in prints that simulated them. There were other designs that took their inspiration from Colonial gardens and still others that cleverly adapted the cherry tree and hatchet, the stage-coach, the stars and stripes, the Liberty Bell. One clever print showed the tiny figure of a Colonial dame in silhouette; another even had an outline profile of Washington.

Colors, too, took their cue from the anniversary. The three-color combination of red, white and blue was striking and popular in the plain colors, and the prints showed the charm of delicate rosebuds, sprays and bowknots of olden days.

In the woolens, a shawl in the Metropolitan Museum served as a popular pattern for a Spring wool cloth. The Colonial wool-poplins found a modern counterpart in super repweaves. Cashmere yarns, but smoother and lighter than the Colonial era knew, added a new-old note to the fashion parade. Cottons, muslins, batistes and lawns such as our forefathers wore had a revival of interest.

One silk manufacturer put out 17 different designs in the colonial feeling, and was so interested in the anniversary that he secured the cooperation of manufacturers of hats, bags, jewelry, blouses, belts, bedspreads, and novelties, even to waste paper baskets, lamp shades and pillows, to feature Colonial styles.

The Spring Style Show in New York, held shortly after the opening of the Bicentennial, offered, as a prelude to the exhibits of one designer, a pageant of authentic reproductions of eighteenth century gowns. These were named after Martha Washington, Elizabeth Monroe, and Dolly Madison, and were followed by a presentation of modern evening gowns designed to reflect the Colonial influence.

Coat fashions copied in modified form the military capes and coats worn by Colonial ladies. Evening jackets of taffeta were advanced in almost exact reproduction of the little fitted jackets of old.

One fashion writer wrote on February 18, 1932: "Maybe it's the Washington Bicentennial this year that does it. . . . Anyway, they're flying the red, white and blue everywhere for spring . . . and 'spirited' is certainly the word to describe those tri-color fashions. . . . So thank Washington . . . and fall in step with one of the most exciting fashions in an exciting season—the outfit of red, white and blue."

Another writer in one of the trade magazines said of the Bicentennial style trends:

> Flag colors are marching again to the front of the mode, both in costumes and accessories. Wherever spring fashions parade, there is a stirring array of blue coats with scarfs of red and white stripes or polka dots; of blue frocks dotted in white, having belts or sashes of red; or white sport frocks with red capes and a touch of blue for further contrast. The Bicentennial Anniversary of Washington's birthday has re-awakened a deep devotion to that most dynamic of all color combinations,—red, white, and blue.
>
> Needless to say, the smart woman will not drape herself like an American flag; there are infinitely clever ways of bringing the gaiety of the tri-color into the wardrobe without being spectacular. The best way is to use two of the colors lavishly, adding just a bit of the third tone. For instance, the tailored blue suit occupying the dominant place it does this spring, its chic is augmented by a white pique waistcoat, and a red flower on the jacket, and a red handbag.
>
> The military and naval themes naturally fall into step where patriotic colors lead. With square-shouldered, high-necked, and narrow-waisted lines; epaulettes, waistcoats, and metal button and braided trims,—all of the popular military operations have been confined to the spring styles.
>
> In place of white, buff or beige is gaining considerable prestige in conjunction with red and blue,—an alliance much fancied in Colonial days. The revival of its softened tone proves very acceptable to many who find flag shades too striking.
>
> Among the accessories, scarfs and jewelry have been first to claim the tri-color, the latter brave with novelty clip emblems and bright bead necklaces. Tailored white collar and cuff sets take trimming bands of red and French blue,—an even more springlike union than with flag blue. Millinery also enters the field with blue and white combinations, with red cherry trims, and ribbon cockades of blue and red.

The Textile Color Card Association of New York contributed to the Bicentennial trend in colors by issuing a special booklet of "Colonial Colors for the Bicentennial Year." This was intended as a guide to manufacturers and merchants that they might pay tribute, through the presentation of significant colors, to the Father of Our Country.

The colors selected by the Association for emphasis during 1932 were reproduced from original costumes of the First President and his wife and other famous personages in early American history, taken from the costume collection of the United States National Museum. The names of the colors shown in the booklet bore such expressive and descriptive names as "George Washington Buff," "Martha Washington Coral," "Lafayette Green," "Thomas Jefferson Brown."

Each color sample carried a brief historical note, and especially fine was the legend about the colors, "Star Spangled Banner Red," and "Star Spangled Banner Blue." These colors, neither very bright, were taken from the original flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write our national song.

"Those stripes and bright stars," in the words of the Association, "are today faded and tattered, the red no longer scarlet-toned, the blue no longer deep as night. But the finger of time in touching them has so changed and tempered their gleaming hues, that now, after one hundred and eighteen years, the red and the blue of the Star Spangled Banner glow anew in mellow beauty."

BICENTENNIAL MODE DOUBLY PATRIOTIC

The mode for American patriotic colors and early-American designs reacted patriotically and economically to the buying of American cloth, as shown in a statement issued by the National Wool Committee, from which is taken the following:

After all, the Patriotism demonstrated by our forefathers was practical in character. Of course, at that period, most of the wool textiles were made by the women folks and the hum of the old spinning wheel was frequently heard in many hearths and homes.

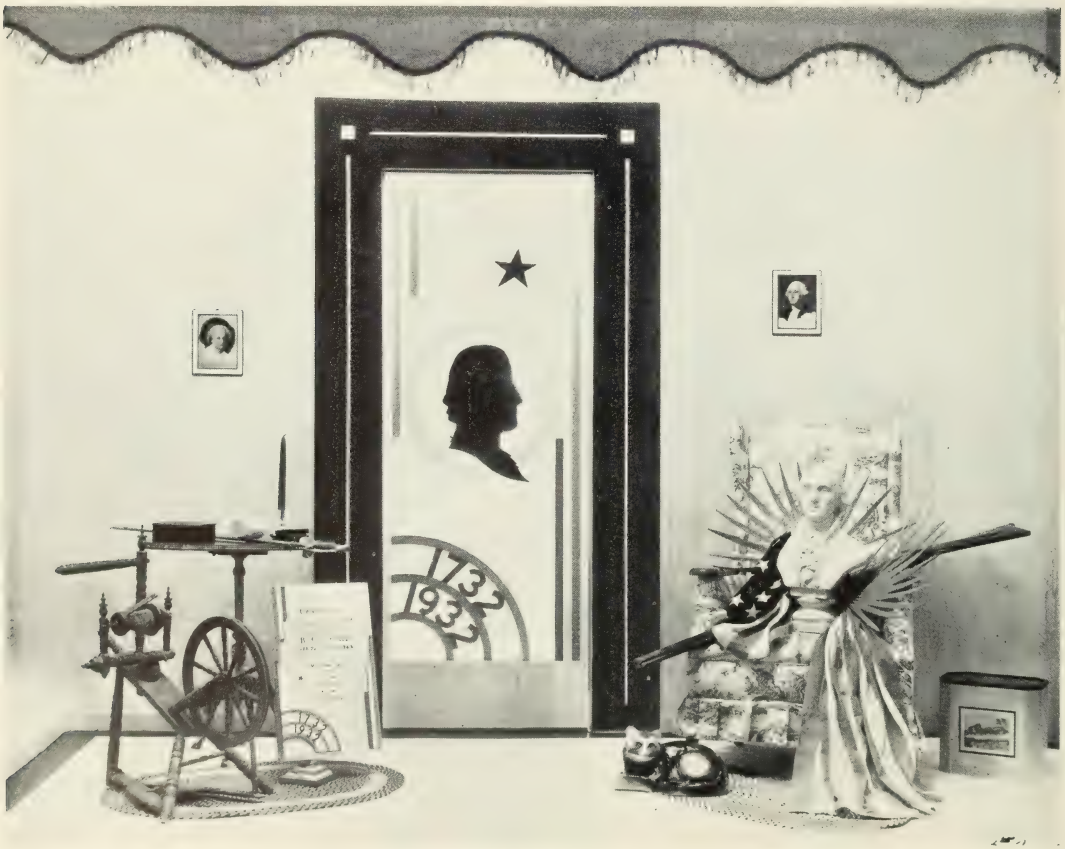
The American people have today an additional opportunity to emulate the patriotism of the forefathers by wearing American materials made from American produced wool. It is interesting to observe that many makers of women's wear are now featuring in the New York and other style centers of the country, dresses and coats which include our National tri-colors. In addition scarfs, neckties and other articles for personal wear embodying the Red, White and Blue are prominently appearing.

Color combinations of this sort when combined with the fancy light-weight woolens, so desirable for early Spring and Summer wear, contribute immensely to the spirit of the George Washington Bicentennial and are entirely in keeping with the patriotic trend of today.

Hats, accessories, hair coiffures and even shoes felt the Bicentennial influence.

Many hairdressers studied Colonial hair dress, and adapted it to modern ideas. The ringlets of old were suggested in their modern version by bangs and side curls. Hats took on a tricorne suggestion.

Accessories adroitly paid homage to the Wash-



GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

Department store window display with background of Colonial wood, wall paper, flint lock musket, spinning wheel, Revolutionary sword, and Colonial period chair.

ington Bicentennial by reflecting a Colonial inspiration. Steel buckles were revived as one of the smartest trimmings for pumps and leather belts. A simple Colonial steel buckle graced bags and matching belts, while a tongue pump with a distinct Colonial flavor, added to its period design by using a square cut steel buckle for decoration.

Printed handkerchiefs carried in patriotic colors a cherry, a hatchet, the Liberty Bell, etc. Boys' ties were imprinted with the head of Washington. Boutonnieres of manufactured red cherries were in high favor.

That the fashion trend was not only the result of an opportunity offered by a patriotic celebration, but was also and primarily a conscious tribute of the garment manufacturers and retailers of the country as their commemoration of the Bicentennial, is shown in the following excerpt from the program of the 1932 Spring Style Show, under the title, "George Washington and Our Industry":

The Garment Retailers Association of America is happy to note the interest and effort manifested by the industry in the modern version movement of Martha Washington period styles.

Many of the exhibitions that you will see tonight will show style trends back to the days of George Washington in an attempt to help commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of that great American.

Early in 1931 this association suggested that our industry cooperate with the United States Commission of the George Washington Bicentennial in aiding the public to celebrate the occasion by reviving in modern form women's styles of the days of Martha Washington. This celebration will be carried on throughout the country and it is inspiring to reflect that the garment trades are truly playing their part.

This "graceful contribution to the nation's celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's Birth," was acknowledged in the program of the Spring Style Show by the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the following statement:

I wish to congratulate the members of your progressive and influential business organization, the Garment Retailers of America, on the emphasis you are placing in your annual Fashion Show on the styles of the period of Martha Washington. You could not make a more appropriate and graceful contribution to the nation's celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth.

In giving your attention to the clothes of Washington's times, you are performing a high social service. George Washington and the men and women about him set us examples in every direction. As we turn back to them in this Bicentennial year, we would do well to learn, even in this matter of dress, from those first Americans who loved color and elegance, and yet used them in the purest taste.

You who stand guardians over our present standards of style most wisely call us back to those olden days, that we may even clothe ourselves more nearly like the patriots who stood guardians over our national destiny.

For more than two years I have watched and helped the growth of the urge of a great people to honor their greatest citizen on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. Now we stand on the eve of this more than nine months long tribute we are to pay to the man to whom we owe most of what we have and what we are. Every American seems to be acutely aware of this fact. The country rings with gratitude and reverence to George Washington. All classes of our people are filled with this feeling to which we are to give expression, beginning on February 22 and ending on Thanksgiving Day. We should be forever grateful for the gift of Divine Providence in sending us such a man as George Washington.

I predict that during this year of tribute to him the people of the United States will be astonished at the power of this new patriotism within themselves. Your organization has given me convincing and inspiring proof that my prediction will come true. Business itself has turned reverential and patriotic, and I look to see your example followed all over the land.

Once more, my heartiest congratulations and thanks for your cooperation in our effort to bring back this year the spirit of George Washington. Let us harken back to the days of the Father of His Country in the matter of dress.

Colonial Costumes in Demand

With the thousands of plays and pageants, balls and costume dances planned during the nine month celebration of the Bicentennial, there was a great demand for costumes of the Colonial period.

Costume manufacturers prepared for this demand, even doing extensive research work to secure authentic versions of the early mode. The collection of authentic costumes in the National Museum in Washington was the source for much of this study.

As a further aid to the many persons, men, women and children throughout the country who would need Colonial costumes for their participation in Bicentennial celebrations, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission issued a Costume Book of suggested designs. No patterns were issued by the Commission, but some of the larger pattern manufacturers put out special colonial patterns.

That this need for Colonial costumes was a distinct aid to the costume makers trade, is shown in the Associated Press dispatch quoted below:

The satin breeches business is booming, thanks to George Washington. The nation's zeal in commemorating the General's bicentennial has brought a rush of orders to factories which make uniforms and costumes. Watteau frocks, brocaded cutaway coats and satin knee breeches are in demand. One firm received more than 5,000 orders from groups and individuals.

Bicentennial Influences Furniture Styles

Furniture of colonial design was emphasized during the Bicentennial year. Quoting from one article on "Home Decoration": "This patriotic

celebration . . . has renewed the vogue for Federal American decorations."

The beautifully styled chairs of Washington's time, "Queen Anne," "Chippendale," "Sheraton," "Windsor," "Duncan Phyfe," "Adam," all associated with the best that was known in American colonial days, had a revival of interest during the Bicentennial. The *New York Times* of April 6, 1932, reported "manufacturers of occasional and novelty furniture are enjoying an active call for merchandise. . . . Colonial designs in mahogany, oak and walnut finishes are preferred by buyers. . . ."

Other furniture utilized coverings of prints that depicted Mount Vernon, the cherry tree, Valley Forge, scenes from the life of Washington, old colonial patterns, etc.

Furniture companies identified with the Grand Rapids Furniture Exposition took a leading rôle in encouraging a revival of the furniture of Washington's time. Emphasis on eighteenth century furniture was never more widespread than during 1932. One Grand Rapids firm which specializes in eighteenth century American designs, put out a special bed for 1932. This was adapted from General Washington's bed at Mount Vernon and followed the tradition of the times exactly. Only 200 of the beds were made—in keeping with the two hundredth anniversary.

The trade magazines of the furniture industry expressed the Colonial style trend, THE FURNITURE BLUE BOOK featuring articles on Colonial furniture and authentic reproductions of early American furniture. THE UPHOLSTERER AND INTERIOR DECORATOR, in a Bicentennial article in its March 15, 1932, issue, reproduced museum pieces of Washington furniture, as well as modern arrangements of early American furniture.

Wallpaper shared in the Bicentennial revival of the times of George Washington. Almost every manufacturer of wallpaper and fabrics for wall coverings brought out early American patterns. Many of them were in the original colorings, "deep wine-red and cream, mustard-yellow and ivory, flag-blue and gray."

The Interior Decoration Editor of McCall's Magazine wrote:

> The national celebration has encouraged our antique discoverers to be even more persevering. They have discovered, for instance, old hand-blocked wall-paper panels showing Washington on his white horse, looking over old Boston. Other panels reveal West Point, Virginia's Natural Bridge and like scenes of interest.
>
> For 1932 patriots, the new wall-paper has been made from the actual old blocks. Under six layers of paint and paper



A GROUP OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION AND A GROUP OF CHILDREN DISPLAYING COLONIAL COSTUMES.

in old houses have been found old papers which have been revived in stirring new designs. An old Wedgewood tea set displaying a classic interpretation of the Washington profile has been the inspiration for another new wall-paper.

"There is no decorative product more closely associated with the Colonial and Federal periods in American homefurnishing than wall paper," said THE UPHOLSTERER AND INTERIOR DECORATOR in an early issue of the Bicentennial year. Continuing, the article read:

During the one hundred years previous to the Revolution and during the early years of the Republic, wallpaper was used profusely in the decoration of fine homes. Evidence of this is found everywhere—in old documents, old illustrations, and in many genuine Colonial and Federal interiors preserved for us by museums, patriotic societies and the like. There is a legend that Washington assisted by none other than the celebrated Lafayette at one time turned paper hanger to the extent of covering the walls in one of the rooms at Mount Vernon with paper selected by his wife.

It is not unreasonable, therefore, to prophesy that during the present year, in which we are celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial, wallpaper in its various Colonial and Federal patterns will enjoy great popularity due to the public interest in all things pertaining to the country's earliest days.

In department stores and decorative establishments all over the country there will be innumerable displays of Washingtonian and near Washingtonian patterns and designs in fabrics, furniture, floor-coverings, etc. But none of these will be complete or truly representative of the period unless included in them is a generous assortment of the many exquisite and historically correct wallpapers which the market affords.

Scenic papers, with both large and small patterns will predominate, because this type of paper is closely associated with the period. However, in all of the displays to which we have referred those responsible for them should not overlook the fact that there are other types of wallpaper which were widely used in Colonial times. These are represented by small leaf and floral patterns; by miniature shields and stars, engraved against single tone backgrounds; and also by a number of medallion papers and papers with a diagonal lattice pattern against a plain or mottled background.

All of these patterns, and similar patterns which we have not mentioned, are to be found in the lines of the various American manufacturers and jobbers, and their display, in association with other decorative units of Washingtonian items, is particularly desirable and appropriate now, 200 years after the birth of our most celebrated Revolutionary General, and the first President of the Republic.

Linens, draperies and other household furnishings took on a Bicentennial trend "in the spirit of Colonial living."

One table linen design featured in 1932 showed the American Eagle and stars. Small novelties, such as finger towels, guest towels, bridge sets, cocktail napkins embroidered in Colonial motifs were widely shown.

Cretonne and chintz for drapes and chair coverings pictured Colonial scenes, one chintz showing scenes in old New York, another, various historic scenes cleverly woven into a floral background. One print even showed the Liberty Bell, Independence Hall and the ride of Paul Revere. There was much interest in reproducing Colonial styles in the arrangement of draperies, but there is little data concerning Colonial types of window curtains. Mount Vernon has elaborate woodwork, and there is no evidence that overdrapes were used, the woodwork probably being deemed sufficient decoration.

The Colonial mirror had a distinct and very popular revival, the plain, wide wooden frame that is its distinguishing mark proving of wide appeal. The old-fashioned lamps of glass, with hanging crystals, also found favor, and suggestive of the era were novelty lamps whose bases were miniature spinning wheels. With shades decorated with Colonial silhouettes, these lamps found a place in thousands of homes. Other Bicentennial novelty lamps had a carved base depicting an incident in the life of Washington, and "shadow lamps" showing a silhouette of the First President.

Bedspreads, too, became Colonial. There was a revival of quilts and tufted spreads with such names as "Colonial Basket," "Mount Vernon," etc.

Hand-hooked rugs and wall hangings were especially popular during the Bicentennial. One rug depicted the birthplace of Washington, "Wakefield," set amid old-fashioned flowers. Other rugs had silhouettes of ladies and gentlemen of Colonial days. One hand-hooked wall hanging had Mount Vernon worked out, sampler fashion.

Early American hob-nail glassware had a revival, among other glass novelties, this proving so popular that it is likely to become permanently in demand. Dishes designed for original fragments of a dinner service used at the birthplace of Washington were put on the market and were called "Wakefield Dishes." Special memorial plates appeared, of deep-etched glass, depicting the head of Washington surrounded by thirteen stars and the dates, 1732-1932.

"Colonial candles" were Bicentennial novelties in house furnishings. These were elongated statuettes in candle form, in pairs to represent George and Martha Washington.

Miniature busts of Washington formed children's savings banks. Youngsters were able to secure a "George Washington knife"—the traditional pocket knife that Washington's mother gave him in return for his pledge of obedience. All sorts of paper weights, ash receivers and cigarette lighters

were ingeniously designed to commemorate the Bicentennial.

Paper novelties included paper napkins and doilies cut and printed in old-fashioned designs, as well as paper plates decorated to simulate Colonial china. Playing cards, and card-table covers depicted George and Martha Washington, in silhouette, as well as historical scenes and reproductions of famous portraits of the First President.

Party favors, especially for February 22 and July 4, showed great originality and new inspiration from the Bicentennial. Paper hats were tricornered in the mode of Washington's time.

Practically every calendar manufacturer featured the anniversary, as did stationery manufacturers. Business stationery often incorporated a Bicentennial design; desk blotters, letter openers, book ends, book marks, signature blotters, desk sets, quill pens—all were reminiscent of the historic celebration.

One stationery manufacturer gave a complimentary Bicentennial calendar with each box of a certain quality of stationery. Some of the calendars issued, besides having pictures of Washington and related subjects, bore historical data of much interest and usefulness. One calendar depicting Wakefield in beautiful colors was much in demand.

The Bicentennial found expression in the cultural as well as the artistic and practical sides of human needs.

Book publishers took the opportunity to republish and feature books about Washington, editions of his diaries, children's books on Washington, and so forth. Many picture series relating to Washington and the early days of our country were issued.

Among children's school supplies, every opportunity was taken to stress the year's anniversary. School tablet manufacturers decorated the covers of their tablets with pictures of the First President and Lady Washington and scenes from their lives. There were loose-leaf notebooks bearing the likeness of Washington, the fly-leaf often containing a condensed outline of his life.

One pencil manufacturer, besides putting out "Bicentennial pencils" in buff and blue and in red, white and blue, issued a complimentary "Pictorial Biography of the Father of our Country," a booklet containing historic pictures and portraits.

Placques for school awards during 1932 usually commemorated also the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the First President, with plaque makers putting out artistic and faithful reproductions of likenesses of George Washington. One producer of bronze statues of Washington issued an instructive and beautiful commemorative book telling the story of the making of Houdon's life-size statue of Washington, the original of which is in the Capitol at Richmond, Virginia.

Impetus was given to other commemorative markers. One marker showed a miniature figure of George Washington on horseback, with a legend beneath to indicate that he had once traveled that road. The thousands of commemorative tree plantings brought a demand for tree-markers, to which the manufacturers responded with numerous significant designs.

All sorts of souvenir coins, buttons and badges were issued to commemorate the Bicentennial. One pocket piece carried the head of Washington on one side and a reproduction of Wakefield on the other. Celluloid and metal buttons of all descriptions were put out, usually bearing the head of Washington and the dates 1732-1932 or some wording to suggest the anniversary. Convention badges throughout the year were made doubly commemorative with red, white and blue ribbons and a Bicentennial pendant or button.

Display material of almost every kind and purpose played an important part in bringing the Bicentennial to people in all walks of life.

Makers of display material early began preparation of beautiful and stirring objects for display purposes. Flexible, heavy, gold-finished banners bearing a likeness of Washington, finished in dignified manner with spear-head hangers and appropriate lettering, similar banners depicting Mount Vernon, banners of felt painted with portraits of Washington, life-size models of the First President and equestrian statues of him made of papier-mache but life-like and artistically done, were available.

Decorations, banners, bunting, and drapes for buildings, store windows and speakers stands were put out in red, white and blue, and in the Colonial buff and blue. Similar decorations were available in paper with special Bicentennial designs.

Reproductions of famous and contemporary busts and statues of Washington were widely available in a range of price to suit every need.

One electric display included a large portrait of Washington with electric candles on either side.

Display manufacturers put out every conceivable requirement along this line, from miniature to life-size settings and figures for use in store windows, as well as in interior decoration. One interesting mechanical display portrayed the origin of the American flag as it is popularly thought to have occurred, with a mechanical Betsy Ross sewing, while Washington, Robert Morris and Col. Ross look on.

Even the fireworks manufacturers joined the plans for the Bicentennial and featured many Washington subjects. Some companies put out a "complete Bicentennial fireworks program," with Presidential salutes and red, white and blue effects.

RETAIL MERCHANTS PARTICIPATE

The pamphlet, *Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation,* was of great assistance in linking the desire of the manufacturer to participate in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration with that of the merchant and department store owner. The ideas which it supplied to stores for tying up their activities with the Celebration were at the same time suggestions to the manufacturer for producing merchandise of Bicentennial appeal. In turn, the Bicentennial articles offered by the manufacturers furnished ideas to the department stores.

The slogan of the booklet, *"It is not a custom with me to keep money to look at,"* uttered by George Washington more than a century and a half ago, proved a welcome one to the merchant and gave a practical angle to a patriotic celebration.

The pamphlet was prepared with the assistance of several experienced managers of large department stores. It included suggestions for organizing the managerial staffs and employees of stores for participation in local Bicentennial celebrations, and for the setting up of special departments for the display of Bicentennial merchandise; a list of articles of special Bicentennial appeal; suggestions for window and interior displays and exhibitions of Washingtoniana; proposals for newspaper, direct mail, radio and telephone tie-ups; a calendar giving dates during the Bicentennial year appropriate for department store participation; and suggestions for children's activities in connection with community Bicentennial celebrations.

The pamphlet met with instant approval from the retail trade and from manufacturers. On September 11, 1931, Frank W. Spaeth, manager of the Sales Promotion Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, New York City, wrote to the Commission: "I want to congratulate you upon obtaining such an unusually splendid promotional outline for retail stores for the George Washington Bicentennial. I believe that this plan can be adopted or adapted by every retail store throughout the country."

BOOKLET OF SUGGESTIONS WIDELY DISTRIBUTED

More than 5,300 retail stores in the United States received one or more copies of this pamphlet directly from the offices of the Commission. In addition, distribution of thousands of copies was effected through branch offices of the Department of Commerce, local chambers of commerce, and other semi-official business organizations.

Distribution of the pamphlet to stores by states, direct from the Commission, was as follows:

Alabama	62	Nebraska	59
Arizona	27	Nevada	14
Arkansas	60	New Hampshire	37
California	295	New Jersey	141
Colorado	57	New Mexico	24
Connecticut	61	New York	510
Delaware	20	North Carolina	105
District of Columbia	47	North Dakota	25
Florida	64	Ohio	318
Georgia	90	Oklahoma	99
Idaho	34	Oregon	55
Illinois	335	Pennsylvania	520
Indiana	180	Rhode Island	44
Iowa	91	South Carolina	48
Kansas	90	South Dakota	31
Kentucky	74	Tennessee	85
Louisiana	71	Texas	284
Maine	44	Utah	34
Maryland	65	Vermont	32
Massachusetts	189	Virginia	97
Michigan	188	Washington	82
Minnesota	83	West Virginia	89
Mississippi	72	Wisconsin	135
Missouri	110	Wyoming	26
Montana	46		

Total, department stores 5,349

The pamphlet, *Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation,* is herewith reprinted in full as follows:

SUGGESTIONS

For Merchants and

DEPARTMENT STORE COOPERATION

In the

Nation-Wide Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Prepared Under the Direction of Donald A. Craig, in Charge of the Division of Special Activities

"It is not a custom with me to keep money to look at."

—George Washington.



FOREWORD

Through their close and daily contact with the people, the department stores and merchants of the country are in a position to take a very important part in the nation-wide celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Millions of men, women and children in every city and town in the country will have an active part in the celebration beginning February 22 and continuing until Thanksgiving Day, 1932.

Every store will find in its own city a committee planning the local series of celebrations in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Plays, pageants, parades, marionette shows, costume balls, bridge parties, teas, historical movies, art exhibits, Colonial exhibits and special contests are among the activities planned by various committees.

Every store, as a part of the community, will find innumerable ways to assist in these local patriotic celebrations. There will be considerable demand for the special merchandise and novelties necessary in a celebration of this type, and every store should be in a position to satisfy these demands.

In order that the retail stores may fully appreciate the possibilities in this celebration for patriotic and good-will-building cooperation, the Commission is offering in this pamphlet suggestions which have been compiled after consulting the managers and advisors of some of the largest stores of the United States, whose organizations are already well advanced in plans for taking part in this gigantic celebration.

Each store may adapt this plan to its own needs and those of its particular community. Many of the items of merchandise which will be in demand are listed, although there has been no attempt at a complete list. Suggestions are offered for stimulating the interest of customers and store employees, as well as for planning both interior and exterior decorations to harmonize with the spirit of the occasion.

The Commission has no interest in advancing the commercial needs of any one group. Its only desire is to see that manufacturers and retail stores are in a position to serve their customers by supplying the merchandise they will require for their participation in the celebration. The Commission cannot give names of firms or groups selling merchandise and novelties. We suggest that the managers of each store consult their own buying office for this information.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission will be glad to supply literature and give every possible assistance to the stores and manufacturers of the country in planning their participation in the celebration. The Commission will be glad also to receive additional suggestions for merchants' and manufacturers' cooperation, and to learn of any plans that may be formulated.

SOL BLOOM, *Director,*
United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is not commercial and has nothing to sell. It is an agency of the United States Government.

The Commission treats all manufacturers and retail agencies alike, giving advice and cooperation free of charge to all persons and business concerns manufacturing, producing and selling articles pertaining to the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Negotiations

should be carried on direct with the Commission.

The Commission has no financial interest, direct or indirect, in the sale of articles of merchandise. No concessions or exclusive rights are granted for the manufacture or sale of any article, and no such representations are authorized.

For information or advice please address or call at the offices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT STORE COOPERATION

While the plan, as outlined in this pamphlet, is intended primarily to assist department stores in arranging for their participation in the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in 1932, it contains suggestions which will be helpful to all merchants during the Bicentennial Year. It can readily be adapted to the needs of every community and every store.

Manufacturers, by studying the partial list of articles which will be in demand for the celebrations all over the United States and in foreign countries, will also find suggestions of value to them.

ORGANIZATION

A committee to be known as the George Washington Bicentennial Committee should be appointed in every department store. It is suggested that the membership of this committee consist of:

General Merchandise Manager, Chairman.
Advertising Manager.
Sales Promotion Manager.
Display Manager.
Apparel Merchandise Manager.
Furniture Merchandise Manager.
Novelty Merchandise Manager.
Children's Department Manager.
Store Superintendent.
Personnel Director.

This committee should be an active group from now until the end of the celebration on Thanksgiving Day, 1932.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL DEPARTMENT

Some stores are planning to set up a special *George Washington Bicentennial Department* where all articles relating to the celebration will be placed on display. This department should be in charge of a competent person who is thoroughly familiar with: (1) The plans of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; (2) the plans for participation by the store; and (3) the plans for participation by the local community in general.

It is suggested that contacts be made by a representative of the store with patriotic, civic, religious, educational, social, fraternal and all other local organizations, and advice offered on costumes for pageants, plays, and parades and other articles which may be useful in local celebrations.

George Washington Days may be planned, when the public will be especially invited to view the articles in the George Washington Bicentennial Department. Employees may be encouraged to invite their families.

In many stores this George Washington Bicentennial Department is being set up principally to call attention to the various articles which will be found in the regular merchandise departments.

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENTS

The following is a partial list of the many articles which will be in demand for the celebrations all over the country:

Art Department:

Colonial Pillow Tops to be embroidered.
Colonial Bed Spreads.
Tablecloths with Colonial Designs.
Scarfs and Centerpieces.

Beauty Parlor:

Colonial hairdressing for balls or parties.
Wigs.

Book Department:

Washington Biographies.
Colonial and Revolutionary War Fiction.
Illustrated Pamphlets.
Children's Stories.
Crayon Coloring Books.
Magazines.
Colonial and Bicentennial Music.
Book-plates.
Book-ends.
Charts on Life of George Washington.

Boys' Department:

Washington Emblems on Sweaters.
Historically Designed Ties.
Washington Penknives.
Washington Medals.
Washington Notebooks, Pencils and Caps.
Costumes.

Candy Department:

Candy Novelties for Washington parties.
Novelty Boxes.

Chinaware Department:

Dishes of Colonial and Historical Pattern.
Colonial Tea Sets.
Paper Plates and Cups.

Electrical Department:

Shades, Lamps, Special Lights for party decorations.

Fabrics & Draperies:

There will be a decided Colonial influence on curtains, drapes, wall paper and covers.

Furniture Department:

There will be a demand for Colonial Suites and Colonial Pieces. Many homes will be furnished in Colonial style.
Colonial Fireplaces and Andiron Sets.

Girls' Department:

Sweater Emblems.
Notebooks.
Scarfs.
Costumes.

Grocery Department:

Special Cakes, Sweets and old fashioned Preserves for Colonial parties.

Handkerchief Department:

Handkerchiefs with historical prints.

Jewelry Department:

Colonial Rings.
Colonial Necklaces.
Colonial Bracelets.
Colonial Brooches.
Medallions.

Kiddies' Department:

Sweater Emblems on Dresses or Suits.
Colonial Shoes.
Costumes.

Linen Department:

Colonial Bridge Sets.
Colonial Tablecloths.
Colonial Towels and Bath Mats.

Men's Department:

Costumes.
Historical Motifs for Ties and Handkerchiefs.
Washington Belt Buckles.
Washington Cigarette Holders and Lighters.
Special Wallets.

Music Shop:

Patriotic Songs.
Colonial and Bicentennial Songs and instrumental compositions.
Marches.
Records—for pageants, schools and plays.

Novelty Shop:

Cigarette Holders.
Bridge Prizes.
Ash Trays.
Match Boxes.
Playing Cards.
Washington Penknives.
Washington Buttons.
Washington Medals.
Washington Pennants.
American Flags.
Colonial Coach Doorstops.
Crepe Paper Decorations.
Paper Napkins, Cups, Plates, etc.
Book-ends.
Pencils.

Picture Department:

Pictures of George Washington, and of the Revolutionary War period will be popular.
Washington Busts and Pedestals will be in demand.

Piece Goods Department:

Colonial and Historical Prints.
Costume Advisor in this Department.

Rug Department:

Colonial Designed Rugs.
Hooked Rugs.

Scarf Department:

Colonial Prints on Scarfs for Men and Women.

Stamp Department:

United States Government issue of a series of 12 stamps to commemorate Washington's 200th Birthday will be sought by collectors.
United States Government issue of 5 stamped envelopes.
Special Washington Albums.
Picture Post Cards.

Stationery Department:

Special Letterheads.
Colonial Ball Invitations.
Washington Birthday Invitations.
Novelty Pencils.
Washington Calendars.
Washington Notebooks.
Colonial and Bicentennial Music.
Charts on Life of Washington.
Letter Openers.

Paper novelties, such as caps, napkins, tablecloths and favors for parties; silhouettes, seals and costumes.

Toy Department:

Colonial Dolls.
Washington Dolls.
Cherry Trees and Hatchets.
Washington Marionettes.
Revolutionary War Soldiers.
Paint Sets.
Colonial Coaches.
Bicycles and Tricycles, decorated in buff and blue.

Tree Department:

George Washington Trees (to be planted on Arbor Day and other appropriate occasions during 1932).

Women's Department:

It is quite possible that the nation-wide and world-wide celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington will influence fashions just as the French Colonial and Overseas Exposition in Paris (1931) definitely affected fashions, both in Europe and in this country.

In any event many costumes will be in demand for pageants, balls, parties, parades and plays. There are costumes on the market which are historically correct, the designs having been adopted after consultation with experts of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

WINDOW AND INTERIOR DISPLAYS AND EXHIBITIONS OF WASHINGTONIANA AND STORE DECORATIONS

In almost every community there is some relic of historical importance in the life of George Washington or of America's early days. Store windows are a most desirable place for showing these relics to the public. In many cities the local and state committees are getting the cooperation of stores and the use of their windows for these exhibitions. It is suggested that stores get in touch with the local chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution for ideas and advice regarding Washington relics. Historical and educational societies will be helpful also.

The following are suggested along this line:

Special displays and backgrounds depicting the life of George Washington.

Window exhibitions of famous paintings of Washington and Revolutonary War incidents.

Art exhibits from local art schools on Washington and related subjects.

Exhibitions of historical papers.

Displays of new books on Washington's life.

Window exhibitions of genuine (if possible) Colonial costumes in contrast to modern costumes.

Special Colonial merchandise displays of items on sale in the store.

Special toy and stamp displays.

Exhibits by fraternal, church, historical or civic groups, in window space loaned by the store for that purpose.

The playing of flood lights outside, on either a tableau or figure of Washington or a special message.

Flags and pennant decorations.

Special decorations for departments selling Bicentennial merchandise.

Decoration of the wall spaces over elevator entrances.

NEWSPAPER, DIRECT MAIL, RADIO AND TELEPHONE TIE-UPS

Participation of the advertising division is very important. It will depend on the extent to which a store's merchandise and service divisions will be used in this celebration.

For attention value, the use of pictures of George Washington, or preferably an emblem consisting of a picture of the Houdon bust of Washington (the official picture) in a circle or oval with the dates, 1732-1932, and the words, GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL, is suggested on the following: Store's outgoing mail, envelopes, packages, package inserts, store signs, store literature.

In the regular newspaper advertisements there should be constant reminders of the Bicentennial Celebration, such as publishing an historical fact a day relating to George Washington, and advertising a George Washington Bicentennial Novelty a day.

Many stores will distribute advertising art calendars with reproductions in color of approved paintings of George Washington, Wakefield, Mount Vernon, and of notable events in the life of the Father of our country. Prize Essay Contests of school children will be conducted in connection with calendar distribution.

Mailing cards, folders, blotters, posters and fans presenting chapters from the life of Washington will have an important part in the 1932 advertising programs of mercantile houses.

Some stores are sending a special letter to all residents of streets bearing Washington's name and to Washington Clubs or Societies.

Many stores are preparing to have novelty give-aways as souvenirs for customers who visit the store during certain periods. One store is planning a street pageant of its own.

Special radio programs are being arranged with material from plays prepared by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

One store plans to have its telephone operators greet customers with a reminder of the celebration during its first week, February 22-29; or with a reminder to customers to attend some civic celebration of Washington's Birthday.

A Calendar for Department Store Participation

Every store should make a special effort to open the period of the celebration February 22, 1932, with impressive interior and exterior decorations and displays of special merchandise.

It is urged also that *advance publicity* be given to the plans for the celebration in the store and the community, beginning as early as possible in the Fall of 1931. Advance advertising and interior and exterior displays are suggested. Every effort should be made to acquaint the people of each community as early as possible with the plans for the celebration.

The dates proposed below for special store activity, during the celebration period in 1932, are of national significance and will be useful to stores in all parts of the country. In addition each community will have dates of local significance, especially those communities which have local anniversaries associated with George Washington or the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Some of the dates of national significance are as follows:

February 15:

First window displays of Washingtonia. Display and advertise novelties and merchandise for Washington Birthday parties.

February 20:

Impressive displays in windows and store both interior and exterior.

February 22-27:

Special George Washington Birthday Sale, including an inside attraction for adults and children, such as marionette shows on life of Washington or special moving pictures.

February 23:

Mass meeting of employes with speakers and patriotic songs or plays.

March 27:

Easter week. Other attractions for adults and children. Souvenir give-aways.

April 19:

Patriots' Day. (Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord). New exhibits from local patriotic societies.

April 25-May 2:

Boys' Week. Originally sponsored by the Rotary Club of New York, now a national event.

April 30:

Washington's First Inauguration Day. A window presentation. A display of all the Presidents in pictures.

May 1:

National Music Week. Feature Colonial and Bicentennial Music.

May 5:

Arbor Day. Tree planting in memory of George Washington.

May 8:

Mothers' Day. Advertise novelty gifts of Colonial influence. Window displays of gift merchandise. Displays of pictures of Washington's mother, Mary Ball Washington. Advertisement on Washington's devotion to his mother.

May 30:

Memorial Day. A memorial window. Employes' services day before.

June 14:

Flag Day. A window display of Colonial flags and the flags of the Thirteen Original States. Encourage parades by local organizations in Colonial costumes.

July 4:

Independence Day. A window for facsimile of Declaration of Independence. A picture of Liberty Bell. Tableau, "Signing of the Declaration of Independence." Encourage local celebrations.

August (entire month):

Show Colonial furniture and house furnishings.

September 5:

Labor Day. A window of special tribute to Washington and his relationship to labor. An advertisement on the same idea.

September:

Public School Day. (Select the day on which local public schools open.) Window depicting Washington's interest in promoting popular education. Advertisement depicting this interest. Celebration in juvenile departments and school advertisements. Give-away novelties relating to Washington.

September 17:

Constitution Day. Pictures of Constitutional Convention. A tribute from local lawyers' groups.

September 17:

Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States. Window displays.

October 19:

Yorktown Day. Tableau showing surrender of Cornwallis. A Colonial party or bridge in the Tearoom.

October 27:

Navy Day. Window displays.

October 31:

Halloween. Display Colonial costumes for Halloween parties and Colonial Balls. A party for children in the

Juvenile Shop. Story-telling, games and souvenirs for children. A party for employes (Colonial costumes).

November 11:

Armistice Day. A tribute in windows and advertisements to war veterans and to the military genius of George Washington.

November 24:

Thanksgiving Day. Expression of thanks for life and services of George Washington. Advertisement and window displays.

Special store participation is also suggested, depending on local conditions, along the following lines:

Fraternal Day. All fraternal organizations in the country expect to organize their tribute to George Washington, probably about May 15.

Boy Scout and Girl Scout Days. Windows illustrating Washington's inspiration to the Youth of the country.

Stamp Day. Window displays of new stamp issues and stamped envelopes of the United States Government commemorating the George Washington Bicentennial.

Foreign Aid Appreciation Days. Windows depicting aid given by Lafayette, Pulaski, von Steuben, Koskiuszko, de Kalb, and other foreign patriots, on appropriate dates.

Child Health Day (in May). Baby Week Promotions.

Children's Day (in June). Window and interior displays.

Local Anniversaries. Special attention should be paid to all anniversaries of events in the local history of each community, especially if they also have Colonial, Revolutionary or National significance.

Participation in Children's Activities

Most stores consider their juvenile following important to the future of the store; consequently, many of them are finding that the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration will afford them an excellent opportunity to make their young customers better acquainted with the store by featuring novel activities such as the following:

A history of George Washington played by marionettes. (One store is booking a company for return engagements several times during the course of the celebration.)

A Washington Club sponsored by the store. (Special moving-picture shows and marionette shows may be held for this group, and novelty give-aways used.)

A slogan contest or epigram contest, summarizing in a few words the inspiration George Washington has been to his country.

A prize for the best essay on George Washington submitted by a school child. The prize may be a trip to either Mount Vernon, Philadelphia or Washington, with a visit to historical places in the life of George Washington.

Birthday parties for all children whose birthdays fall on Washington's Birthday, February 22.

A "Children's Hour" during which stories of George Washington's life may be told, and plays enacted.

Most stores will find it advisable to keep in touch with school and playground activities during this celebration.

Employe Cooperation

Many stores consider it good practice to obtain co-worker cooperation in giving the store the proper spirit and appearance necessary in celebrations of this kind.

Here are some suggestions gathered from many stores' plans:

Group meetings on various floors and in departments to acquaint employes with the extent of the store's cooperation from a merchandise standpoint, so that customers may be correctly advised;

Special speakers assigned to discuss the spirit and meaning of the celebration;

A Colonial bridge party with appropriate favors or a Colonial dance for co-workers as a means of furthering the friendship and good will of employes;

Distribution of special pamphlets furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission or local historical groups;

Store "Sings" of appropriate patriotic and Colonial songs;

Talks that will inspire employes with a real interest in helping their store participate in local celebrations of this great anniversary.

Bicentennial An Incentive

That the merchants and department stores of the nation found inspiration in the Bicentennial Celebration for a renewed attack on the nation's business depression, is shown in the following extracts from the January 1932 issue of *Linens and Domestics*:

Department of Commerce's Dr. Julius Klein says George Washington never told a lie because he was never asked to state when a depression would end . . . George Washington's birthday this year will be the signal for probably the biggest campaign in retail dry goods history to end a depression such as George never dreamed of . . .

It's probably needless to emphasize the importance and value of correct and interesting displays . . . special booths, tables and window displays will follow in the natural course of events, but special sections will be absolutely invaluable for dramatic interest. In planning special settings, there is plenty of inspiration to be had at Mount Vernon. The major rooms of Washington's home were mid-Georgian, French and Early American. And as a last word to the weary but wise buyers . . . make sure that every sales person on your force knows what it is all about.

Anniversary Observed Throughout Stores

In many stores, the Washington Bicentennial was employed as a "tie-up" throughout the store. In the furniture departments, eighteenth century furniture was featured, with Colonial bedroom suites, "butterfly" tables, Queen Anne secretaries, etc. Accessories such as blouses exploiting the tricolor, novel scarfs, handkerchiefs, neckties, jewelry, sweaters, handbags and lamps, pictures and all sorts of gifts and novelties stressed the patriotic theme. Costume departments, with ready-made and made-to-order costumes, were truly Bicentennial centers throughout the celebration period.

Educational programs and social functions for employes and customers were features of the Bicentennial in many department stores. Others provided marionette shows, motion pictures, and souvenirs for children, while some conducted essay contests, independently or in cooperation with local schools, societies and Bicentennial committees.

Stores in all parts of the country vied with each other in their Bicentennial window displays. Not

only did they display Bicentennial merchandise, but they reproduced scenes from the life of Washington and his contemporaries and from the Revolutionary and Colonial periods of American history. Many stores gave window and interior space to historical and patriotic societies, Boy Scout Troops, and similar organizations for special Bicentennial exhibits. Others arranged for loan exhibits of Washingtoniana and heir-looms of the Colonial period.

Practically every store linked its advertising with the Bicentennial, some in the form of dignified tributes to the Father of our Country, some in stressing Bicentennial merchandise. One large store distributed leaflets especially prepared, to guide the customer to Bicentennial articles throughout the store, another stocked its public writing desks with postcards and stationery bearing a likeness of Washington or a Bicentennial slogan.

National Window Display Contest

The interest of the retail stores of the nation in paying honor to George Washington through perhaps their most important contact with the people, their display windows, and the interest of those who make these window displays, took definite form as early as June, 1931, when the International Association of Display Men, in formal meeting, resolved to have a "Bicentennial Window Display Contest."

The contest was conducted under the auspices of the Association with the approval and cooperation of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission which, in addition to prizes offered by the Association, awarded certificates to the winners to commemorate officially their participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

There are members of the International Association of Display Men in more than 900 cities in the United States and it was estimated that between 1,800 and 2,000 windows were decorated in the Bicentennial theme for the purposes of this contest alone.

The rules of the contest as promulgated by the Association provided that "all displays must be strictly patriotic or institutional and the displays eligible to the contest must be void of merchandise hookup."

The contest was divided into divisions according to the size of the cities from which contestants participated, beginning with cities of over 500,000, and graduating to towns of less than 10,000 population. There was a first and second prize in each class. The contest opened on Washington's birthday and continued through the month. Awards were made from photographs submitted to the contest committee of the Association and were as follows:

Class A. *First Prize:* R. M. Martin, Consolidated Gas Co., New York City. *Second Prize:* Clement Kieffer, Jr., Kleinhans, Buffalo, N. Y.

Class B. *First Prize:* J. H. Dubuisson, Cain-Slaon Co., Nashville, Tenn. *Second Prize:* Hugh Carter, Gerber's, Memphis, Tenn.

Class C. *First Prize:* L. L. Wilkins, Kerr Dry Goods Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. *Second Prize:* C. W. Morton, Weinstock Lubin Co., Sacramento, Cal.

Class D. *First Prize:* W. K. McGee, L. H. Field Co., Jackson, Mich. *Second Prize:* M. H. Luber, Killian Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Stores Report Bicentennial Activities

For the purpose of this report, questionnaires were sent to the retail stores of the nation, requesting a summary of their participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration for the permanent records of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

As submission of this information was entirely voluntary, the records of the Commission in this respect are inevitably incomplete. However, from the data available, a number of reports of store activities during the Bicentennial are given herein as typical of the splendid interest and cooperation of the merchants of the nation in the observance of this historic anniversary.

Montgomery Ward & Co. took part in the Washington Celebration by means of appropriate window and interior displays in every one of its stores throughout the country.

One Ward window showed a painting of a well known Mount Vernon scene. The picture was painted by a noted artist in Chicago, in oils on black velour, eight by twelve feet in size. This huge painting was a traveling exhibit; at some time during the Celebration, each of Ward's large stores had this picture displayed. In many cases these portraits were also lent by store managers for patriotic programs in connection with the Celebration. Later many store managers donated these pictures to patriotic organizations and to schools.

Another Ward window showed Washington's portrait, accompanied by a scale reproduction of the Washington Monument.

On Washington's birthday every one of Ward's hundreds of stores had a window display. No merchandise was allowed to be placed in these windows.

One important New York store, Arnold Constable & Co., opened a Bicentennial exhibit in February, 1932, the

extent of which may be indicated by the fact that the insurance premiums covering the exhibition ran into thousands of dollars.

The exhibitions included a collection of relics probably second only to those in the National Museum in Washington. They were all loan exhibitions, made through the courtesy of famous collectors as well as direct family heirs. As a background, on one wall for a distance of 65 feet, was a set of scenic wallpapers portraying the inauguration of Washington in New York City.

In the South, the D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd., of New Orleans, ran full page advertisements the week of February 22 with streamer headlines, "1732—George Washington Bicentennial —1932," featuring Bicentennial merchandise and an advertisement of a "George Washington Birthday Dinner" in the store restaurant, and a brief editorial beneath a picture of the First President. Throughout the store there were patriotic displays and portraits of Washington, while the main street window displayed a Stuart painting. This store advertises by radio, and their broadcast on February 22 was made a Bicentennial program of patriotic airs.

In Buffalo, N. Y., The Wm. Hengerer Co., assembled a very complete collection of medals, coins and currency connected with the life of Washington and displayed them the week of Washington's birthday.

On February 22, the store also presented a pageant and parade commemorating the day. This was given twice during the day, with more than 200 persons participating. The parade traversed all nine floors of the store, concluding on the mezzanine with a tableau and patriotic music.

This store took the opportunity to tie up all their advertising with the Bicentennial, and also had a "Bicentennial Booth," window displays, and special exhibits and displays throughout the store.

Ben Simon & Sons, of Lincoln, Nebraska, "elected as a matter of preference to honor George Washington other than in a mercenary way," according to a letter received from them at the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Accordingly, they decorated their store with a 250-foot scenic panorama depicting the life of Washington. This panorama was not made up of fine art portraits, but was, rather, a humorous characterization of the life of the "first American." It extended around the entire first floor and was unveiled at special services which were participated in by local Boy Scouts, the D. A. R. and S. A. R., American Legion and various other patriotic societies. The event was made a civic Bicentennial celebration and the speeches made by the representatives of the societies, as well as by the Mayor, were broadcast. The showing of the panorama continued throughout the Bicentennial year.

A description of the panels, as taken from the *Merchants Record,* reads:

Pop-eyed customers bend heads skyward to view twenty-eight mural paintings depicting the life of George Washington that hang about the mezzanine balcony of Ben Simon & Sons' clothing store in Lincoln, Neb. The humorous caricatures take smiling readers in continuity about and around the store. Leaning on the women's frilled collars counter, they blink at George II as he upbraids Mr. Stork for blessing the belligerent colonists with babies. Stumbling over boxes of shoes, they watch George grow to manhood.

Surrounded by china statues, wares of the gift department, they chuckle at Washington's first missions for his country. They smile at crazy creatures, dressed in Indian costumes, dumping tea overboard, as they knock men's shirts from display tables. Elbows crush neckties but customers snicker at Washington a-courtin'. A papier mache manikin peacocking a spring hat peers at them as they watch Molly Pitcher bore a smoking cannon, and they hesitate at the front door to admire six-foot portraits of Washington and his wife, Martha.

Action and humor accelerate interest as the life events are dramatized on murals. Washington, the boy general; Mary Washington, his mother and teacher; Washington, the horseman, the would-be-sailor, the boy surveyor, the "social lion." Mr. Pickering bettered Emanuel Letutze's "Washington Crossing the Delaware" one step by showing the general and his army touching shore after the perilous crossing, instead of in midstream.

George III is pictured thinking up embarrassing taxes for the colonists. Murals show Paul Revere, the Boston Tea Party, the Battle of Bunker Hill, Independence Scene, Capture of Trenton, Betsy Ross, Valley Forge, "Molly Pitcher," victory with Cornwallis' surrender and the inaugural of Washington as President of his country.

Appropriately enough, a tea-party ushered in the Bicentennial celebration at one store in Boston, Filene's. With "cut-out" souvenir programs the shape of a boy bugler in Colonial costume, there was a truly Washington luncheon served, with eggs poached by an authentic Washington recipe, ice-cream in the form of a log and cherries, and "hatchet cookies." A George Washington play, tableaux and patriotic music completed the program.

The huge Marshall Field and Company in Chicago, reported their participation in the Bicentennial Celebration as follows:

At the beginning of the Bicentennial Celebration we displayed a window, which created wide-spread comment and praise. The original wax model of the Wedgwood portrait of George Washington, created about 1873, was included in an exhibit in our China Section, Second Floor. The famous author, Rupert Hughes, spoke on "The True George Washington" on February 22nd in our Walnut Grill, in recognition of the official opening of the Washington Bicentennial. A tremendous crowd heard his lecture.

Copies of Daniel Webster's "Eulogy on Washington" were distributed at the Rupert Hughes lecture. The first few hundred were numbered copies and should be of value as mementos to the people who received them.

The Jack and Jill players gave a play about George Washington's childhood in our Young People's Theatre. Girls dressed in Colonial costumes gave away candy favors in our Candy Section, Third Floor. An entire room in our Picture Galleries was devoted to pictures of Washington and to pictures representing various incidents in his life. Colonial costumes, favors, cards, flags, and other things suitable for the Washington Bicentennial Celebration were presented in a special section on the fourth floor.

In recognition of the Bicentennial, a special George Washington luncheon featuring foods favored in Colonial days, was served in our Tea Rooms.

An historical exhibit was the major contribution of the Boston Store, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the Bicentennial. Included in the exhibit were a wide range of articles, from maps to furniture. According to the report of the Boston Store:

The exhibit was an outstanding success. There were approximately 475 items; the owners' evaluation was about $80,000; there were about 75 contributors. The display consisted of 16 locked cases in the form of a square, four cases to a side. Inside the square were placed the larger items like furniture, spinning wheels, hooked rugs, blankets and quilts. Among the interesting items on display were an original letter written by George Washington, a map drawn by George Washington when he worked as a surveyor, chinaware from which George Washington ate on a number of occasions, flint locks, pistols, swords, bullet molds, shoulder straps, and bullet and cannon balls from the Revolutionary

war, Colonial clothing, Colonial earthenware and chinaware, old medical cases, tooth extractors, old clocks, chairs, beds, chests, spinning wheels . . . a regular museum!

The attendance was most gratifying; we gave the school children any information they requested about the various items in the cases.

"The Golden Rule's most important contribution to the George Washington Bicentennial," reads the report from that store in St. Paul, Minnesota, "was a George Washington Essay Contest conducted in St. Paul grade and high schools."

The contest, and news of it, was made an integral part of the advertising program of the store. The report concluded:

Hundreds of school children participated in the contest. For the two best essays submitted (one for grade schools and one for high schools) The Golden Rule awarded the winners with the velvet hangings described below:

(1) To the winning essay from Saint Paul Grade Schools . . . a black velvet hanging, size 7x4½ feet, picturing the famous scene of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." The award to be hung in the class room of the winner until the end of the school year and then to become his permanent individual property.

(2) To the winning essay from Saint Paul High and Junior High Schools . . . a black velvet hanging, size 7x4½ feet, depicting in rich colors the "Mount Vernon" House of George Washington. The hanging is to be placed in the class room of the winner until the end of the school year and is then to be his permanent personal property.

In Houston, Texas, Levy Bros. Dry Goods Company featured the Bicentennial Celebration by means of an historical window display. The window was unveiled the afternoon of February 20 and the curtain was not drawn until the evening of Tuesday, February 23. Panels of buff and blue made up the background and across the top of them were 13 stars of silver with the dates "1732" and "1932."

One of the interesting exhibits in the window was a group of 13 canes representing the original 13 states, each one of which had an authentic history connected with George Washington's time. A gun, pistol and sword in the display were also relics of Revolutionary days.

In Baltimore, Maryland, Hochchild, Kohn Company featured a series of window displays every one of which contained genuine relics from the days of Washington. One of the most interesting of these showed a kitchen of that period. Another window represented a drawing room in which every article was contributed by some descendant of the Washington family. One chair is reputed to have been used by Mary Ball Washington when she rocked the young George in her arms. The figure of a woman standing in the room wore an original dress that had belonged to Martha Washington. One of the most beautiful of the windows showed another drawing room with the figures of two ladies, one wearing a black velvet dress that had been worn by Mrs. Monroe. All of the furniture used in this window was at one time used in the White House during the Monroe administration. A case in the window contained a number of handsome pieces of jewelry worn by Mrs. Monroe during her life in the White House.

John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Inc., made their beautiful store a veritable dedication to the memory of George Washington. American flags and pictures and statues of the First President adorned the whole first floor and in the center aisle was a miniature reproduction of Mount Vernon complete in every detail, even to trees and shrubbery.

In Minneapolis, the L. S. Donaldson Co. began their Bicentennial participation as early as December, 1931, with a well-defined program for the entire period of the celebration. An outline of their activities through the week of Washington's Birthday, as taken from their report to the Commission, reads in part as follows:

The first of December, 1931, Donaldsons opened on their ready-to-wear floor a George and Martha Washington Costume Shop. The stock consisted of costumes for men, women, and children. This shop, the first of its kind in Minneapolis, was opened with a tea to which heads of all women's organizations in the city were invited and at which presidents of patriotic organizations alternated at the tea tables. Over three hundred persons attended. . . .

The largest of Donaldson's twenty-six windows was devoted, the first week in December, 1931, to Colonial costumes. It was the first display of its kind in Minneapolis, and the major showing of 1931. . . .

The official Minneapolis city ceremony, in observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was held in front of the Donaldson building at noon, Monday, February 22nd. The famous Donaldson flag was displayed in honor of the occasion:

(This flag was made in Minneapolis and measures 90x172 feet. The stripes are 7 feet high. The stars are 5 feet high. The flag weighs 2,000 pounds (1 ton). It required 40 miles of thread; 3,000 feet of rope are used to hand the flag. Over 100 men were required to get the flag in place.)

The ceremony was broadcast from the canopy over the central entrance. Members of the local George Washington Bicentennial Committee were present together with Mayor William A. Anderson, and Governor Floyd Olson. . . .

Donaldson's set aside the week of February 22nd as "George Washington Bicentennial Week." The first of a series of events was the Bicentennial Sorority Tea at which representatives from twenty-one University of Minnesota sororities entertained in the George and Martha Washington Costume Shop. The affair was open to the public, and over five hundred attended. . . .

A survey of the entire store was made for merchandise related to the Washington era; special displays were arranged in these departments:

Furniture, (Early American). Rugs, (Hooked-rag). Draperies, (Chintzes, linens). Curtains. Quilts and coverlets. Pewter and copper decorative items. Glassware. China. Pictures (of the period). Lamps. Fireplace fixtures. Stationery sets (quills and ink pots). Favors. Table decorations. Costumes. Books. Novelties. Toys. Shoes, (Colonial pumps). Jewelry. Ready-to-wear. . . .

Every sales person on the main floor of the store wore a small American flag every day during the week of February 22. Flags were crossed on the street floor posts, and all interior case displays were carried out in red, white and blue. . . .

Donaldson's had a program for children every Saturday morning, in a specially constructed "Little Treatre" on the Children's Floor. On Saturday, February 27th, the "Teeny Weeny Band" from the Minneapolis College of Music presented a George Washington program. This band is made up of 90 children from four to twelve years of age. Ushers for the occasion were dressed as George and Martha Washington. On the same afternoon a Donaldson staff artist was stationed on the children's floor to make sketches of youngsters accompanied by their mothers. The sketches were mounted on red, white and blue card board mats, in keeping with the George Washington theme. . . .

The Donaldson Tea Room was completely redecorated in February, 1932, following an early American color scheme. Flags were draped on the orchestra platform, small flags were used at every table, red glasses were used on white table cloths, the room was festooned in red, white and blue, waitresses were dressed in Martha Washington costumes and menus adopted a colonial color and design theme. Starting the first of February a colonial dish was served every day. The story of this dish and its connection with the Bicentennial celebration was told on a small slip of paper attached to every menu. The week of February 22nd a group of young students from the Minneapolis College of Music and Dancing, danced the Minuet at noon, daily. . . .

With the opening of its costume shop, Donaldson's announced two contests for school children:

1. A Colonial doll dressing contest for girls from eight to fifteen.

2. Colonial essay contest for boys from eight to fifteen. The subject of the essay to be "Fashions for Men in the Time of Washington."

The contest opened December 10th and essays were judged by members of the Minneapolis George Washington Bicentennial Committee on February 15th. . . .

Beginning the middle of February a Donaldson representative met with groups of Girl Reserves from every Junior High School and Senior High School in Minneapolis to tell them about Colonial fashions and their influence on the Spring fashions of 1932. This Donaldson representative journeyed weekly throughout the Spring season with a trunk full of merchandise to school buildings to talk to groups of girls ranging from twelve to twenty.

Camp Fire Girls of Minneapolis were invited to refurnish the Colonial house on Donaldson's furniture floor, an authentic adaptation of a home of the Washington Era.

From Seattle, Washington, the department store



A TYPICAL BICENTENNIAL PRIZE WINDOW DISPLAY

of Frederick & Nelson reported their participation in the Bicentennial as follows:

Frederick & Nelson has been particularly active in sponsoring a definite tie-up with the Bicentennial Celebration throughout the year. The major activity was during the week of February 22nd. Seattle is especially Washington conscious because it is the largest city in the State named after the first President and is also the location of the University of Washington. Frederick & Nelson enlisted the aid of the History Department of the University of Washington and the Washington State Museum in obtaining data, pictures and objects of historical interest.

A full battery of six windows was used to display this material. Interesting old pictures of important incidents in Washington's life were obtained from private sources. Photostat copies of authentic documents of Washington's time were obtained. A steel engraving of Washington's cabinet was borrowed. These and much more illustrative material was obtained.

All this material was gathered into an exhibition of unusual interest and educational value, making use of six adjacent windows for the week of February 22nd. Information and illustrative material relating to the early history of the State of Washington and historical material relating to this district when it was a territory was grouped in one window. This was of particular interest to "Seattleites" because important dates in this State's history in many cases correspond to important dates in George Washington history.

Additional stress was placed on the celebration of the Bicentennial at Frederick & Nelson by recognizing it on the other patriotic holidays during the year. There was special activity in promoting the sale of books relative to Washington and Washington biographies, historical maps, Washington State and Northwest history and the sale of banners, flags, etc.

Herbst Department Store of Fargo, North Dakota, had a Washington Bicentennial Quilt Fair as a part of the Herbst Bicentennial Program. "It seemed to be propitious, both, because of interest in the Colonial period and the popularity of quilt making," reads this store's report. A week before entries opened, letters were sent to the Presidents and Secretaries of the Federated Women's Clubs in the surrounding towns. At the same time, mimeographed sheets explaining the Fair, were distributed to all the departments in the store, to be given to customers.

Curiosity regarding it was aroused by large posters, placed on ledges on both sides of the main floor, stating that there was to be a Washington Bicentennial Quilt Fair, the date on which entries would be accepted, and the words, "Ask About It."

"In an enthusiastic moment," the report concludes, "we hoped the entries might reach the 100 mark. We had 223 quilts displayed on framework from the ceiling of the main floor."

From California, Bullock's, a department store in Los Angeles, wrote:

On February 22, Washington's birthday, we used an entire window for display of material in connection with the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth. The background was a large oil painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware. This painting is a copy of the famous painting which hangs in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City.

On this same day at each entrance of our store we had large floral pieces with appropriate cards explaining the occasion. The oil painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware" when removed from the window was used on the Street Floor along with a display of Colonial relics. Later the painting was removed to the public lounge on the Fourth Floor, where it is still on exhibition.

We had a series of lectures in our auditorium from February 22 to March 3. There was also a film shown, "George Washington—His Life and Times."

HISTORIC MAP

In commemoration of the Bicentennial the Bishop, Dean and Chaplain of Washington Cathedral published a descriptive map of the region within one hundred miles of the National Capital, portraying events and places of major interest in the nation's political, cultural and religious history. In the design are represented the important battlefields of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars within the area of the map from Yorktown in the South to Gettysburg in the North; small views and dates of the founding of about forty interesting early colonial churches, and historic places where events of importance took place.

Especial emphasis is laid upon the principal events in the life of Washington and upon the careers of the characters associated with him in the founding of the nation.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway

THE original conception of a highway between the City of Washington and Mount Vernon, Virginia, the home of George Washington, came from some of the citizens of Alexandria, Virginia, in 1886. In 1888 the Mount Vernon Avenue Association was incorporated by the Virginia Legislature to further this idea. Out of the provisions of an Act of Congress, passed in 1889, Brigadier General Peter C. Haines, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, surveyed and reported on three principal routes between the City of Washington and Mount Vernon.

Although the idea fostered by this Association had been from time to time recognized and endorsed by Presidents of the United States, by Secretaries of War, by Members of Congress, and by most of the great national and patriotic organizations, no tangible progress was made toward its fulfillment until vitality was given the idea by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Early in the year 1928, upon the suggestion of this Commission, Congress passed an Act authorizing and directing the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to take such steps as might be necessary to construct a suitable memorial Highway to connect Mount Vernon with the south end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River, and providing funds for this purpose.

The need for improved highway facilities to Mount Vernon had greatly increased from year to year. Entirely aside from the memorial aspect, there had been pressing need for a suitable and adequate thoroughfare to the home of the founder of the Republic. In 1885 there were only 35,000 visitors to Mount Vernon. In 1928 there were over 400,000, coming from every state in the Union. In August, 1925, an actual count of the traffic on the existing road leading to Mount Vernon, made by the Bureau of Public Roads, showed that the road was used during one week by 9,157 automobiles and 208 busses, or an average daily traffic of 1,306 automobiles and 30 busses.

Two general routes were considered for the location of the Highway: one, following closely along the shore of the Potomac River and passing through the City of Alexandria; the other following a direct inland route and skirting the City of Alexandria. After weighing the merits of the two



THE MOUNT VERNON TERMINUS OF THE MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY, SHOWING THE PROVISION FOR TRAFFIC CIRCULATION AND PARKING

routes, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission unanimously adopted the River route as having greater scenic and historic advantages than the inland route and offering superior possibilities for the development of park areas between the Highway and the River.

The route adopted for the Highway traverses a territory full of historical associations and reminiscent of the days of Washington. About half way between Washington and Alexandria, the Highway passes close to the site of Abingdon, the home of John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's son. Here Nellie Custis, who was reared by George Washington, was born. A beautiful view of the river and a panorama of Washington and the north shore may be seen from this point.

Passing on to Alexandria the route enters the city by Washington Street and passes directly by Christ Church, where the Washington pew may be seen. This church is visited annually by hundreds of thousands of people, in addition to those attending services.

Alexandria was Washington's home town. It was his market place, his post office and his voting place. It was the meeting place of the Lodge of Masons to which he belonged, and the lodge hall is now the depository of a great many articles and paintings associated with him which will be removed soon to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial. The trowel, the square and the plumb used in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol may be seen here and also the Bible that was used in the days of Washington. Here, also is an original painting of Washington by William Williams and many other paintings and interesting relics.

There is scarcely a foot of ground in Alexandria that Washington did not tread. The old quarters of the volunteer Fire Company of which Washington was a member still stands. In Gadsby's Inn, now the City Hotel, he recruited his first company of Provincial Troops authorized by Governor Dinwiddie, with which he fought the Battle of Great Meadows. In the ballroom of Gadsby's Tavern in 1798 was held a celebration of Washington's birthday. From the steps of the same building he gave military commands to Fairfax County Independent Company, one of various such county companies organized in anticipation of the outbreak of the Revolution, and whose uniform of blue and buff became that of Washington as Commander-in-Chief. Here also he voted as late as 1799.

This route also is a convenient approach to the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, on the outskirts of Alexandria. Continuing through the City of Alexandria and proceeding southward the traveler soon reaches the southern limits of the town and passes within a stone's throw of the first cornerstone of the District of Columbia still standing on Jones Point, with the inscription yet legible. Leaving Alexandria, the route crosses Hunting Creek and rises on high ground from which the broad panorama of the river and distant Washington are spread before the eye and then, overlooking the river, it follows the ridge to Old Fort Hunt, and thence to the entrance gates of Mount Vernon.

This highway is not only replete with historic interest, but for scenic beauty it is perhaps unexcelled by any highway of similar length in America. It is approximately 15 miles in length and though varying somewhat in width, it is at all places wide enough for several automobiles to pass abreast in each direction. One of the interesting features of the Highway is the provision made for temporary parking at many points along the route by which tourists may stop and enjoy numerous lovely vistas of the river and of the distant Maryland Hills. The route of this great Highway is elaborately planned to facilitate the handling of traffic to the South bank of the Potomac, from which point the various connections are made with the principal bridges, although the main Highway connects with the Arlington Memorial Bridge. The engineering plan at the gates of Mount Vernon is upon a generous scale, providing for a large park circle, surrounded by arms of the boulevard, and adequate parking space. The boulevard is marked by suitable tablets and every appointment is carefully provided for safety, utility and beauty.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway was authorized by Congress May 23, 1928, as an activity of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The Highway was designed and constructed under the direction of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Public Roads. Its construction was begun September 17, 1929, and the Highway opened for traffic January 16, 1932. Formal dedication of the great Highway

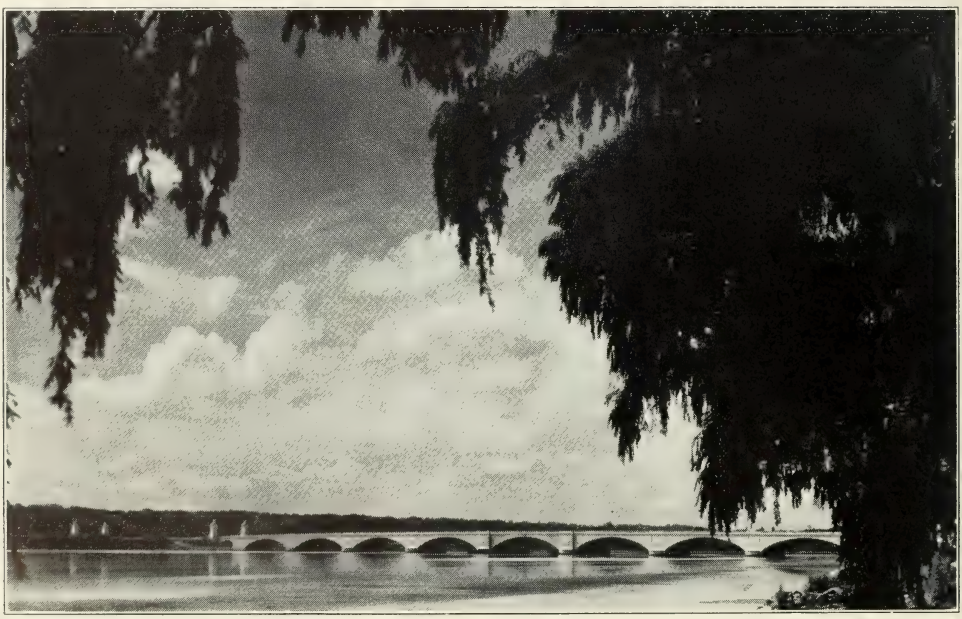
for public service took place November 15, 1932, at which time the President of the United States and Mrs. Hoover and other high officials of the government, members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, officers and engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads traversed the Highway to Mount Vernon, where an informal reception was held at the gates of the estate. A suitable tablet of bronze upon the Highway commemorates these events.

ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE

Although the building of the great bridge across the Potomac River, connecting the Mall of the National Capital with beautiful Arlington Cemetery, was not distinctly a George Washington memorial project, its completion in 1932 and its intimate relation to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, make reference to it at this time appropriate. This bridge is a realization of the dream of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, who insisted there be such a bridge of enduring granite spanning the broad bosom of the Potomac as a symbol of the Union of the North and South.

The Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission was created by Act of Congress and directed to take the necessary steps to select a suitable design. The project was to fit into the elaborate plans for the development of the National Capital as outlined by the McMillan Commission of 1901, providing for a return to the spirit of the original L'Enfant plan. The cost of the bridge was not to exceed $14,750,000. This sum proved sufficient for the construction of the bridge, together with an elaborate system of approaches both from the Washington and the Virginia ends. From the latter side one boulevard continues to the entrance of the Arlington National Cemetery and another joins the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway on the island, while the eastern approach articulates with the landscaping about the Lincoln Memorial.

The bridge is monumental in character and size, being of granite handsomely carved in historical designs. It was formally opened by President and Mrs. Hoover, high government officials and members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission at the same time as the dedication of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, Nov. 15, 1932.



THE ARLINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE. LOOKING ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER TOWARDS THE HILLS OF VIRGINIA.

WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA, WHERE WASHINGTON WAS BORN

IN THE Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington it is of the greatest historical importance to refer not only to the event itself, but also to his birthplace which is one of the most revered patriotic shrines in America. George Washington was born at Pope's Creek on the Potomac River, Westmoreland County, Virginia, in a brick house on land acquired by his father, Augustine Washington, Sr., in 1717. It is not known whether the father built the house.

The original homestead in which George Washington was born was burned Christmas Day, 1780, and for a century and a half this historic spot was almost forgotten. It passed through successive ownership and even most of the foundations of the original mansion were taken away and used to rebuild other houses in the neighborhood. As the years passed, practically all of the historic relics of the time of the early Washington family were obliterated. The family burying ground in which were a number of flat grave stones, became a pasture, and old landmarks were destroyed by succeeding generations of owners and tenants.

For nearly 150 years the ancestral acres of the Washington family in America remained neglected and forlorn, and practically forgotten. The site was difficult of access and few Americans had the interest or the curiosity, to stand upon that soil made immortal by its historic associations.

However, one man did visit this spot with reverence and with a deep sense of patriotic obligation. George Washington Parke Custis, step grandson of President Washington, in 1815 marked the site of the original mansion. He placed there a stone marker at the actual site of the edge of the birthroom. His own public statement emphasized that spot. The marker bore this inscription:

HERE, THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY
1732 (Old Style) GEORGE
WASHINGTON WAS BORN.*

Thus, with simple dignity, this man familiar with the story of Wakefield settled the question as to the exact spot where stood the house and this was later confirmed by excavations made preparatory to erecting the replica.

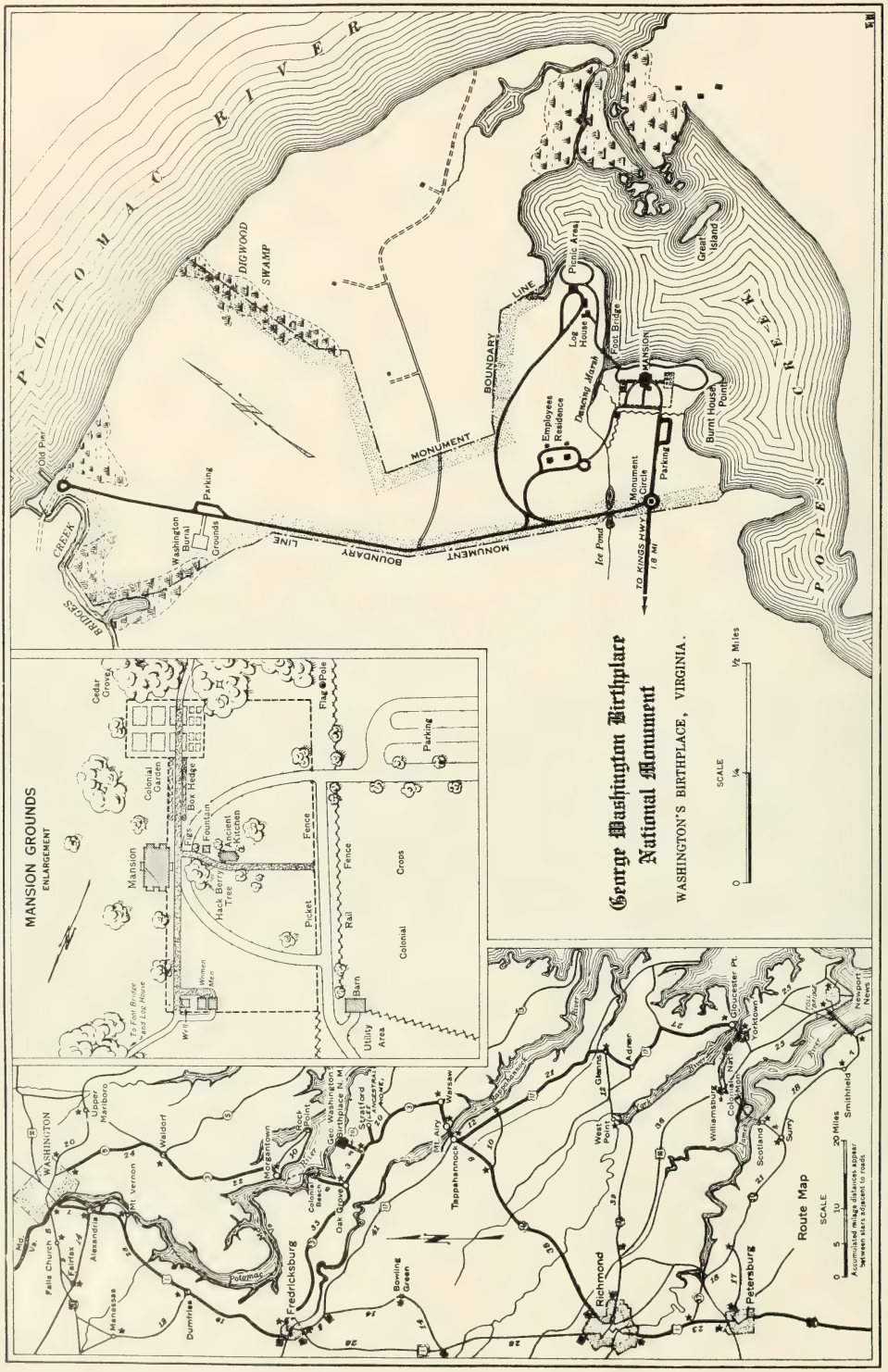
In 1858 a deed was executed by George Corbin Washington, son of Louis William Washington, then sole owner of that site, conveying to the State of Virginia the sixty foot square as being the exact ground on which had stood the house in which George Washington was born, for the purpose of erecting a monument thereon.

In 1882 the State of Virginia conveyed to the United States Government the same site as the exact ground on which the birth house stood specified as sixty feet square; also, the same dimension is cited in the deed issued to the United States Government by the heirs of Louis William Washington in 1882 as being the ground beneath the house in which George Washington was born. Upon this site the Government of the United States erected a monument in 1896. This monument was simple in design and consisted of a shaft of Vermont granite 51 feet high, mounted upon a suitable base and pedestal. When it was decided to build a replica of the Washington homestead upon the site of the original mansion, it was necessary, of course, to remove the monument, and therefore it was relocated about a quarter of a mile away at the intersection of the main highway with the short road leading to the mansion itself. The present monument indicates the road to be taken by tourists in reaching Wakefield.

With the exception of constructing the road between the birthsite and the wharf, the fencing of government lands and general maintenance work, nothing further of note was done at Washington's birthplace until after the organization of the Wakefield National Memorial Association which was incorporated under the laws of Virginia, January 18, 1924, for the purpose of recovering the long neglected birthplace of George Washington, restoring it and making it a place of pilgrimage for all the people.

The story of the George Washington Birthplace Memorial Monument, as it now exists, according to Horace M. Albright, late director of the National Park Service, is largely the story of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, under the able

* For Article on Date of George Washington's Birth see Vol. III p. 689.



MAP SHOWING THE GENERAL LOCATION OF WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. INSET ENLARGEMENT SHOWS AREA OF THE MANSION HOUSE AND SURROUNDING PROPERTY

presidency of Mrs. Josephine W. Rust. It was Mrs. Rust who conceived the idea of creating an association to perform in behalf of Wakefield a service similar to that done by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. Mrs. Rust was born in the neighborhood of Wakefield. From her own knowledge and the knowledge of her family and friends, she was as familiar with the locality as any other person. She realized, and regretted, the neglect that had permitted this sacred place to be given into the hands of strangers and the traces of its chief historic interest obliterated.

Mrs. Rust made this project her life work and lived only to see its certainty of fulfillment. Besides Mrs. Rust, the other officers of the Wakefield National Memorial Association included:

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, First Vice President.
Mrs. John D. Sherman, Vice President.
Mrs. Charles Moore, Vice President.
Mr. Charles Arthur Hoppin, Examiner of Ancient Records of Persons and Property.
Dr. Thomas Walker Page, Secretary.
Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, Recording Secretary.
Mr. Benjamin S. Minor, Counsel.
Mr. A. M. Nevius, Treasurer (Riggs Nat. Bank).
Mr. Edward W. Donn, Jr., F. A. I. A., Architect.

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Mrs. Ada Fairfax Chandler, Montross, Chairman for the Northern Neck of Virginia.
Mrs. Reinoehl Knipe, Norristown, Pa., Vice Chairman, Wakefield Committee Daughters of 1812.

By an Act of Congress approved June 7, 1926, the Association was given authority to build a replica, as nearly as practicable, of the Augustine Washington house on government-owned land, with the provision that plans should be approved by the National Fine Arts Commission and the Secretary of War and that when the work was completed it should be turned over to the Government. In 1926 the Association also, under the supervision of the War Department, made excavations at the birthsite to recover all possible information in regard to the foundations of the house. These excavations, together with the information obtained at the time of excavating for the monument foundation, gave much data for determining the size and the type of the house.

In 1927 the Association was instrumental in getting a Government appropriation for improving the road between the birthsite and the Potomac River, past the family graveyard. When it was determined that the plan of rebuilding the house was as authentic as it could possibly be made, the National Park Service supervised the production of 240,000 hand-made bricks at the expense of the Association. These bricks were made in a field adjoining the birthsite, from clay obtained in the same field. The size of the bricks was 2⅝ by 8¾ inches and they were made by the same method as was used in colonial times. The results obtained were most satisfactory as regards the quality of texture, hardness and glazed ends, about which the architect was much concerned. Special shapes were made for water tables and wall tops.

At the initiation of the Association, in 1929, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., purchased 273.56 acres of the original Washington tract, running along the government road between the birthsite area and the Potomac River and Bridges Creek at the cost of $115,000. This land was transferred to the Government December 12, 1930, and by the proclamation of the President became a part of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, March 30, 1931.

In 1929 the Association also purchased thirty additional acres of land at a cost of $8,000 to consolidate the lands purchased by Mr. Rockefeller.

On June 22, 1931, the Association deeded its land at Wakefield, about 100 acres, to the Government. The present area of George Washington Birthplace National Monument is 394.37 acres.

In the Spring of 1930 the Association excavated and rebuilt the old family vault at the burying ground and collected the remains of all the bodies that were buried outside the vault and placed them in the reconstructed vault and sealed it. The top of this vault is about one foot below the ground surface. Five table stones have been erected and the burial ground, an area of 70,000 feet square, is enclosed by a wall of hand-made brick with iron gates.

Within this enclosure are the remains of Col. John Washington, his wife Ann Pope; his brother Lawrence; his sons Major Lawrence Washington and Captain John Washington and his family; Augustine Washington (father of George Washington) and his first wife Jane Butler; Augustine Washington 2d (half-brother of George) and his family. Effective means were taken to protect the remains from vandals and to preserve fragments of original stones.

The services at the reinterment on May 20, 1930, were conducted by the Right Reverend James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, and the Reverend Mr. Cartwright, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at King George County Court House. Present on that occasion were many people of the neighborhood and interested visitors from nearby cities. Among the official witnesses of the interment were Mrs. Josephine W. Rust, President of the Wakefield National Memorial Association; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, member of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Edgar P. Allen, of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Colonel H. S. Kimberly, in charge of the photographic service of the above Commission; and Mr. Edward W. Donn, Jr., architect for the Wakefield National Memorial Association.

The plans for improving the graveyard called for a monument of Aquia Creek sandstone (quarries from which stone for the Capitol and White House was taken) inscribed to John Washington, the immigrant, and of similar design to monuments of its period. The table stones are inscribed to the descendants of John Washington known to have

been buried there. An inscription on the central table stone is as follows:

THE ANCIENT BRICK VAULT BENEATH THIS STONE WAS REBUILT AND THE REMAINS THEREIN OF POSSIBLY TWELVE BURIALS AND TWENTY ADJOINING GRAVES WERE RE-INTERRED HERE APRIL 28, 1930, BY THE WAKEFIELD NATIONAL MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The brick wall about the burial ground has a coping similar to that used at Bruton Church at Williamsburg, Va. About the enclosure cedars and other appropriate trees and shrubs add to the quiet beauty of the shrine and border the pathway which extends from the road to the graveyard.

Other important features of the extensive rehabilitation work are: a brick walk between the Mansion and the ancient kitchen, from the Mansion to the Colonial Garden and from the Mansion to the newly constructed well and pump house; a gravel walk from the ends of the brick walk in a random course through the birthsite area; a roadway through the grounds to the rear of the Mansion; parking areas at the Mansion and burial ground; reconstruction and oil treating of road between the monument and birthsite; relocation, construction and oil treating of road around monument and between monument and burial ground: building a gravel walk from road to burial ground and around the table stones inside the brick wall; the construction of about 2,000 feet of "Snake" rail fence, transplanting of cedars on each side of birthsite approach road and around Monument circle; planting of trees and shrubs on the approach path to burial ground; obliterating of abandoned old road and the removal of certain fencing. The Association is also furnishing the Mansion with copies of furniture of the period.

One of the most impressive of the improvements is that of rehabilitating the ancient flower garden by the planting of box and other old-fashioned shrubs, which have added greatly to the beauty of the grounds. The Colonial garden is enclosed by a hand-split picket fence, white-washed in the style of Washington's day. On the sundial in the garden is the following verse:

"A place of rose and thyme and scenting earth,
A place of the world forgot,
But here a matchless flower came to birth—
Time passed and blessed the spot."

The birthplace of George Washington at Wakefield, and the home which is his last resting place at Mount Vernon, are both upon the right bank of the Potomac River and about 70 miles apart. Both, however, are within a few hours by motor from the City of Washington and are connected with it and with each other by scenic highways traversing a section that is steeped in romance and in historic lore.



OFFICIAL WITNESSES OF THE REINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF APPROXIMATELY THIRTY MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY, WHO WERE BURIED IN THE OLD BURYING GROUND AT THE ORIGINAL FAMILY ESTATE, WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA.
Left to right: Edgar P. Allen; Mrs. Josephine Wheelright Rust, President of the Wakefield National Memorial Association; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, one of the Commissioners of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins; Edward W. Donn, Jr., Architect of the reconstructed Wakefield mansion; and at the back, Colonel H. S. Kimberly.
(Upon this site later was constructed the beautiful cemetery garden and marble entablatures shown on page 116)

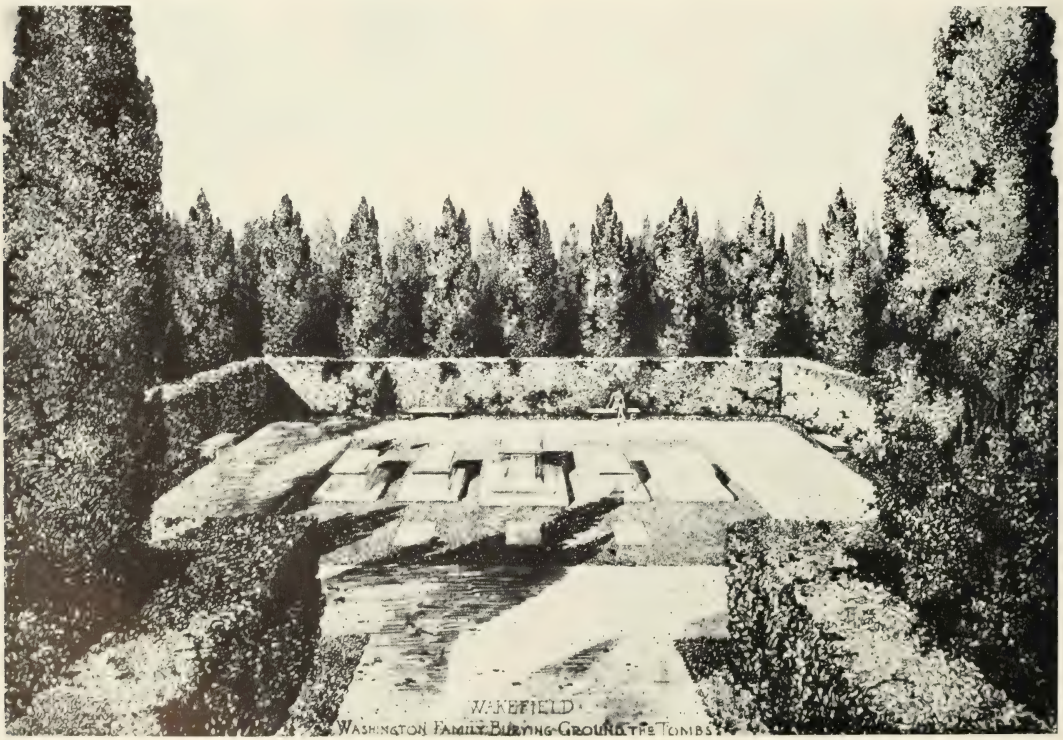
Wakefield is situated in Washington parish of Westmoreland County, Virginia. John Washington, George Washington's great grandfather, who came from England about 1657, settled on a plantation on the southeast side of Bridge's Creek. There, on a large plantation overlooking the lower Potomac, three generations of the Washington fam-

ily had made their homes prior to the birth of the boy whose name has become so famous as to attach interest to all things connected with his actions, life and career.

It should be remembered, however, that the birthplace of George Washington on Pope's Creek, about a mile from Bridge's Creek, was not a part of the original plantation. His father purchased it in 1717 from Joseph Abbington. The studies by Horace M. Albright and Charles O. Paullin show not only this fact, but also that before he purchased the Pope's Creek land Augustine Washington probably lived on the Liston tract northwest of Bridge's Creek, which he had inherited from his father, Lawrence. The original Bridge's Creek plantation was willed by the immigrant John Washington to his second son, John, and did not come again into the hands of a direct ancestor of George Washington until his father acquired it from his cousin John in 1742. Only then, a year before Augustine Washington died, did the land between Bridge's and Pope's Creeks, now the Wakefield National Monument, and including both the birthplace of George Washington and the ancestral burying ground, come into the possession of a single Washington. This property Augustine willed to his son Augustine, from whom it descended to the latter's son William Augustine, who probably bestowed upon it the name Wakefield, and who possessed it when the house was burned. In his will, written in 1810, he calls this part of his estate the Burnt House Plantation.

In selecting his family home, John Washington exhibited the same wisdom and foresight which he later displayed (in 1674) when, in company with Nicholas Spencer, he secured a land grant of 5,000 acres between Dogue's Run and Little Hunting Creek on the west bank of the upper Potomac, which later became known as Mount Vernon. The later acquisition on the upper Potomac was known as Epsewasson or Hunting Creek or as Washington Plantation until, in 1743, it was named Mount Vernon by Lawrence Washington, half brother of George, and a descendant of the original owner. It was so named in honor of Admiral Vernon of the British Navy, under whom Lawrence Washington served.

As was the case in the building of most of the



THE WASHINGTON FAMILY BURYING GROUND AT WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA, AS RECONSTRUCTED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

great Colonial homes of Virginia, the chief reason for the selection of these two sites by John Washington was their frontage on navigable water. This was a necessary consideration as the early settlers depended almost entirely upon the old world for their supplies. Also, the rivers formed the easiest method of transportation between plantations and from plantations to markets. We can hardly disregard the fact also that the Virginians of the early days had an eye for beauty. As one travels through this romantic section of Virginia he is struck by the fact that these mansions, almost without exception, were built upon sites that command unusually beautiful views. The strip of land along the Virginia Tidewater sections of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River is unusually rich in the ancestral homes of those whose names are now indelibly inscribed upon our history. Among those ancestral homes, the two homes of George Washington head the list of early settlers given by Joseph Dillaway Sawyer, and among the names of the other proprietors are the Lees, Jeffersons, Madisons, Monroes, Carys, Staffords, Masons, Fairfaxes and scores of others, all of whom had much to do with the making of the early history of Virginia.

The present Wakefield estate lies upon the south bank of the Potomac River, between Bridge's Creek on the west and Pope's Creek on the east. These streams are about a mile apart. The original house of John Washington was doubtless at Bridge's Creek, where the first Washington lived after 1664, and from that fact has arisen a notion in the minds of some, that George Washington was born sixty-eight years later in a small cottage facing that Creek at its mouth. The imaginary picture of this cottage has also been called George Washington's home on the Rappahannock. The recent investigations, however, show the fallacy of this idea concerning the site and character of George Washington's birthplace. In erecting the house at Wakefield the National Park Service has accepted the historic findings of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, that George Washington Parke Custis, step-grandson of President Washington, in 1815 marked the site correctly.

There has been much discussion, says Sawyer, concerning the old colonial homestead on the 1,000-acre farm upon the Potomac River, near Bridge's Creek, famous the world over as the birthplace of George Washington. It has been asserted that the house was but a cottage, of meager dimensions and a story and a half in height. But this assertion is not substantiated by known facts. The foundation area of the house, before it was filled in and leveled, clearly indicated a building of some forty by sixty feet over all, with foundation walls of usual thickness, manifestly designed to support a substantial and commodious dwelling.



MAKING BRICKS BY HAND AFTER THE ORIGINAL METHOD BY WHICH BRICKS WERE MADE UPON THE WASHINGTON ESTATE, WAKEFIELD, VIRGINIA, FOR THE BUILDING OF THE MANSION HOUSE.

After 150 years the historic house was rebuilt by the Wakefield National Memorial Association, aided by the Federal Government and sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. This beautiful home stands amid sacred surroundings like its prototype of long ago, built of hand-made bricks of clay taken from the field from which the original material came. The rebuilding of the home in which George Washington was born is an interesting story of patient research and unselfish devotion. Mrs. Rust, as President of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, assumed a heavy responsibility. With the exception of $50,000, every dollar that went into the project was raised by subscriptions. The rebuilding of the mansion was from plans prepared by Edward W. Donn, Jr., an architect of Washington, D. C., who has specialized in the study of Colonial architecture, particularly of old Virginia homes. Authentic data for restoration was secured by the prolonged and painstaking work of Charles A. Hoppin, Examiner of Ancient Records of Persons and Property. Mr. Donn's design has been accepted by the best qualified authorities as reproducing a typical colonial house of the size and character of the original Wakefield.

The mansion stands on a knoll overlooking the extensive lake-like mouth of Pope's Creek on one side and facing the broad expanse of the Potomac. In its quiet dignity, and the solemn hush which pervades the entire surroundings, Wakefield reminds one of the atmosphere of Mount Vernon.

A spirit of peace, of sacred memories, encompasses the serious visitor as though time itself had stood still over this revered spot in a perpetual benediction, not for the great soldier, statesman and patriot, born here, but for the wonderful boy who played among its ancient trees and dreamed his dreams beneath their spreading leaves.

WASHINGTON IS THE MIGHTIEST NAME OF EARTH—LONG SINCE MIGHTIEST IN THE CAUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTY, STILL MIGHTIEST IN MORAL REFORMATION. ON THAT NAME NO EULOGY IS EXPECTED. IT CAN NOT BE. TO ADD BRIGHTNESS TO THE SUN, OR GLORY TO THE NAME OF WASHINGTON IS ALIKE IMPOSSIBLE. LET NONE ATTEMPT IT. IN SOLEMN AWE WE PRONOUNCE THE NAME, AND IN ITS NAKED DEATHLESS SPLENDOR LEAVE IT SHINING ON.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Historic Exhibitions of Portraits

THE United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission took special pride in the Historical Loan Exhibition of portraits of George Washington and his associates, which was held in The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., from March 5 to November 24, 1932. In all of its manifold activities, which were without precedent and which carried the inspiration and knowledge of George Washington's life and character to every part of our country, nothing has been of greater value or of more unique interest than this remarkable exhibition.

No previous attempt at anything like so complete a collection of great portraits of George Washington and his contemporaries ever was made. True, in 1889, at the great Centennial of the Inauguration of George Washington in New York City, a notable group of Washington portraits and portraits of his contemporaries was placed on exhibition at the Metropolitan Opera House for three weeks and aroused much interest. But for the Bicentennial of George Washington's birth, greater preparation had been made and a wider field of research revealed more of the really historic portraits that were assembled in Washington.

This exhibition was one of the earliest projects approved by the Director. The opportunity came as a logical development of the study of George Washington and the Revolutionary period and was one of the several activities of the Commission, that from the very nature of things, could not be taken to the people in their own homes and communities.

In selecting a manager of the Loan Exhibition, the choice fell naturally upon Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, whose life-long identity with the finest culture of the National Capital, and whose distinguished intellectual qualifications were acknowledged in artistic and literary circles over a period of many years, made her ideally fitted for the responsibility. Mrs. Hoes, who was the great-grand daughter of President Monroe, had lived

The Trustees of
The Corcoran Gallery of Art
request the honor of your presence at the
Opening Private View of an
Exhibition of Portraits of George Washington and his Official Family
to be held at the Gallery in Commemoration of
The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of
George Washington
Under the auspices of the
United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission
on Saturday evening, March the fifth, nineteen hundred and thirty-two
at nine o'clock

Facsimile of Invitation to the Preview of the Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition, Held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., on March 5, 1932.



His Excellency, The British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, viewing the "Lansdowne" portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, owned by Lord Rosebery and lent for the Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition, Washington, D. C.

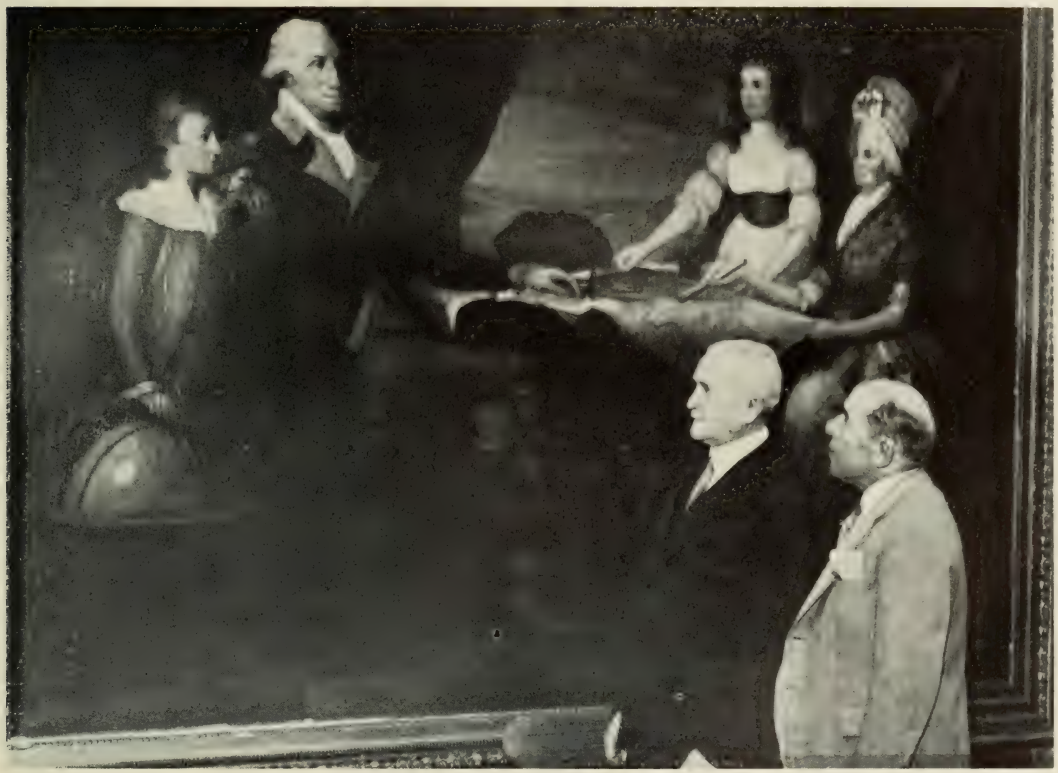
practically all her life in Washington. Her acquaintance was wide and her personal influence in securing loans of valuable portraits was manifest in many instances. Although frail of body, her mind was singularly active and her enthusiasm for the success of the enterprise was unflagging. The Commission acknowledges its deep debt of gratitude to Mrs. Hoes for her unselfish and competent organization and management of the Loan Exhibition.

The Portrait Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Loan Exhibition was composed of:

Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman
F. Lammot Belin
Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis
Mantle Fielding
Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes
George C. McClellan
John Hill Morgan
Duncan Phillips
Alexander Wilbourne Weddell

The George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition Committee:

The Vice President of the United States
Mrs. William H. Taft
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge
The Ambassador of Mexico
The Royal Italian Ambassador
The Ambassador of the French Republic
The Ambassador of Germany
The Ambassador of Poland
The Ambassador of Great Britain
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of the Treasury
The Secretary of War
The Attorney General
The Postmaster General
The Secretary of the Navy
The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of Agriculture
The Secretary of Commerce



GENERAL JOHN J. PERSHING AND HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR, VIEWING THE FAMOUS PAINTING OF THE WASHINGTON FAMILY BY EDWARD SAVAGE, LENT BY THE ESTATE OF THOMAS B. CLARKE FOR THE BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Secretary of Labor
The Minister of Venezuela
The Governor of Maryland
The Governor of Virginia
Admiral William V. Pratt, Chief of Naval Operations
General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, United States Army
Major General B. H. Fuller, Commandant, United States Marine Corps
Leo S. Rowe, Director General, Pan American Union
C. Bascom Slemp
Charles G. Abbot, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
Alexander Wetmore, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
F. Lammot Belin
Miss Mabel T. Boardman
Henry Ford
Frederic A. Delano, Chairman, National Capital Park and Planning Commission
Mantle Fielding
Miss Helen C. Frick, Frick Art Reference Library
Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, President General, D. A. R.
Miss Frances Benjamin Johnston
Henry W. Kent, Secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art
Mrs. McCook Knox
John F. Lewis, President, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts
George B. McClellan
John Hill Morgan
Charles Moore, Chairman, National Fine Arts Commission
Duncan Phillips, Phillips Memorial Gallery
Potter Palmer, President, Chicago Museum of Art
George A. Pope, President, San Francisco Art Museum
Walter G. Peter, Direct Descendant of Martha Washington



GENERAL VIEW OF GALLERY NO. 1 OF THE BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Robert Wirt Washington, Direct Descendant of Augustine Washington

Alexander Wilbourne Weddell, Virginia House, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, Manager, National Historical Loan Exhibition.

General supervision of the entire exhibition was, of course, under the direction of Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman of the Portrait Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Loan Exhibition. Mrs. Knox devoted much time and energy to the successful organization and arrangement of the exhibits and her special knowledge of art and wide acquaintance with the artists of this and other countries equipped her for distinguished service and for discharging with great credit the responsibilities placed upon her.

Through the courtesy of The Corcoran Gallery of Art, four spacious exhibition rooms were made available to the Commission and every possible help and courtesy was extended by the officers and employes of the Corcoran Gallery. The Board of Trustees of this great institution consisted of: Charles C. Glover, C. Powell Minnigerode, George E. Hamilton, Robert V. Fleming, Corcoran Thom, Lewis R. Morris, Charles C. Glover, Jr., R. M. Kauffmann and Gari Melchers.

The Commission is under special obligation to Mr. C. Powell Minnigerode, Director and Secretary of the Gallery, who assisted with enthusiasm in the display of the loan collection.

The paintings were collected from Museums and private and public ownership in this and other countries. The generosity of these owners made the Exhibition possible, and the Commission publicly acknowledges its obligation to those who loaned these great works of art to this government; to the authorities of the Frick Art Reference Library in New York for their generous cooperation, and also to those who assisted in the collection of rare and interesting exhibits of Washingtonia. So that the Exhibition itself was in every way worthy



GENERAL VIEW OF GALLERY NO. 2 OF THE BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

of its sponsorship by the government of the United States and the participation of those public spirited men and women, at home and abroad, who contributed so generously to its success.

PREVIEW RECEPTION

Before the formal opening of the Exhibition a Preview Reception was held at the Corcoran Gallery, the evening of March 5, 1932. This was one of the most notable artistic events ever held in America. It brought together not only the cultural leadership of the National Capital, but many distinguished visitors from other places. The event was formal and the musical features were furnished by the United States Marine Band, Captain Taylor Branson, Director. Beautiful souvenirs were given the guests, each souvenir containing an artistic picture of the famous Lansdowne Portrait. The list of guests included the Presidential family, Vice President Curtis and Mrs. Gann, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States; Members of Congress; Members of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, and other distinguished men and women of Washington and other cities.

HOW THE PORTRAITS WERE ASSEMBLED

Many and interesting are the accounts of how the 120 rare portraits in the Historical Loan Exhibition were traced and secured. When it was decided to add portraits of Washington's brothers and sisters to the collection, difficulties were met with not encountered in securing the better known and more easily traced portraits of George and Martha Washington and the members of Washington's Cabinet. Additional portraits often were found in the old homes of the Washington family in Westmoreland County and King George County, Virginia, as well as in other homes of Virginia and adjacent states.

Most famous in the collection was the renowned Lansdowne portrait of Washington loaned by the owner, the present Lord Rosebery of London.



GENERAL VIEW OF GALLERY NO. 3 OF THE BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This was accomplished by the kind offices of the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, who co-operated with Representative Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in bringing it to this country for the occasion. Acting in behalf of Lord Rosebery, in a brief ceremony at The Corcoran Art Gallery, March 4, 1932, Sir Ronald Lindsay unveiled the famous Lansdowne portrait of George Washington in the presence of Director Bloom of the Commission, Mr. C. Powell Minnigerode, Director of The Corcoran Art Gallery, and the members of the Portrait Committee of the National Historical Loan Exhibition, including Mrs. McCook Knox, Chairman, F. Lammot Belin, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, Mantle Fielding, Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, Col. George B. McClellan, John Hill Morgan, Duncan Phillips and Alexander W. Weddell.

The Lansdowne portrait is one of three painted from life by Gilbert Stuart. It was ordered by William Bingham and painted in 1796. A more detailed account of the portrait is given in the Catalogue references.

Another picture of great historical value is the first painting ever made of George Washington by Charles Willson Peale. This is the famous portrait, "The Virginia Colonel," which was loaned by the Washington and Lee University and shows the Father of His Country as a young man in the uniform of a Colonel of the Virginia Militia. Harvard University sent its Edward Savage portrait of Washington which has always remained in the University.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, sent his collection of the portraits of the first five Presidents by Gilbert Stuart. Other important paintings in the collection were loaned by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, being James Monroe, by Rembrandt Peale; Mrs. James Monroe, by Benjamin West; James Madison, by John Vanderlyn, and a miniature of James Monroe, painted by Sené in



GENERAL VIEW OF GALLERY NO. 4 OF THE BICENTENNIAL HISTORICAL LOAN EXHIBITION AT THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1794 when he was Second Minister to France under Washington.

There was in the collection a Thomas Sully of Thomas Jefferson, loaned by the University of Virginia; Martha Jefferson Randolph, also by Sully, and loaned by Burton H. R. Randall; a portrait of Baron Von Steuben by Ralph Earle, owned by Mr. William Randolph Hearst; the James Sharples portrait of George Washington and Martha Washington which is owned jointly by Mrs. Robert E. Lee, Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Jr., Mrs. Hunter DeButts, and Dr. John Bolling Lee of New York.

In this remarkable collection there were canvasses representing fourteen of the nineteen artists to whom there is little doubt George Washington sat for portraits. There are, of course, differences of opinion, even among the highest art critics, as to the accuracy of the list of painters of portraits from life. But the following list is believed to be as accurate as can be compiled. The artists whose canvasses or miniatures were in the George Washington Bicentennial Loan Exhibition are indicated by a star:

*Charles Willson Peale
*William Dunlop
*Joseph Wright
*Robert Edge Pine
*John Ramage
*Madame de Brehan
Christian Gülager
*Edward Savage
*John Trumbull
Archibald Robertson
William Williams
*Walter Robertson
*Gilbert Stuart
*Rembrandt Peale
*James Sharples
F. Kemmelmeyer
Pierre Eugene du Simitiere
*Adolph Ulric Wertmüller
*Charles Balthazar Julian Fevret de Saint-Mémin

Every object in the Loan Exhibition was insured against all hazards for an agreed amount from the time it left the owner's possession, in transit, being packed and unpacked, while on exhibition at The Corcoran Gallery of Art, and until it was returned safely to the owner. All packing, unpacking, shipping and insurance in connection with the Bicentennial Loan Exhibition were handled for the Commission by the Security Storage Company, of Washington, D. C., through its President, Clarence A. Aspinwall, and its Vice President and Treasurer, Charles W. Pimper, to whom the Commission is greatly indebted for their cooperation and efficiency.

CATALOGUE OF HISTORIC EXHIBITS

The following list of portraits and Washingtonia is taken from the official Catalogue of the George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition:

1. MARTHA WASHINGTON (1731-1802)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait was given to the Virginia Historical Society many years ago by Mrs. J. A. Chevallie of Richmond, Virginia.

Martha Washington was the daughter of Colonel John Dandridge, a planter in New Kent County. She was eighteen years of age at the time of her first marriage, to Daniel Parke Custis. She was a widow when she was twenty-six; and two years later she married George Washington. She survived him by only a few years. 25″ x 30″

Lent by The Virginia Historical Society

2. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JOHN RAMAGE (c. 1747-1803)

Crayon drawing signed "J. Ramage, May 2nd, 1789."

John Ramage was born in Dublin about 1748, and as early as 1775 he is mentioned as a goldsmith and miniature painter in Boston. He was an accomplished artist and became the foremost miniature painter of "the beaux and belles" of the period. His miniatures were daintily set in gold frames made largely by his own hand. 16¼″ x 14¾″

Lent by Fridenberg Gallery, New York, New York



MARTHA WASHINGTON
By Charles Willson Peale
Lent by The Virginia Historical Society

3. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (C. 1751-1811)

This portrait of George Washington probably hung for a number of years at Mount Vernon and at the death of Martha Washington, she left it to her grandson, George Washington Parke Custis. It hung on the walls of Arlington for many years. At his death, he left it to his daughter, who had married General Robert E. Lee. At Mrs. Lee's death, it became the property of her heirs.

In Mrs. McCook Knox's "Life of Sharples," she quotes from the inventory of Mount Vernon made after the death of George Washington:

"1 Small ovolo Gilt frame containing the likeness of W— Custis.
1 do. Geo. W. Lafayette
1 do. Gen'l Washington
1 do. Mrs. W—n."

Mrs. Knox further says: "Although the inventory does not mention the artist we have good reason to believe that these four portraits were the work of James Sharples, drawn by him from life."

9¾" x 8"

Lent by Mrs. Robert E. Lee
Dr. George Bolling Lee
Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Jr.
Mrs. Hunter deButts

4. MARTHA WASHINGTON (1731-1802)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (C. 1751-1811)

This crayon portrait is a companion piece of the portrait of George Washington by Sharples; it probably hung at Mount Vernon and subsequently at Arlington, with the portrait of Washington.

9¾" x 8"

Lent by Mrs. Robert E. Lee
Dr. George Bolling Lee
Mrs. Hanson E. Ely, Jr.
Mrs. Hunter deButts

5. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (C. 1751-1811)

The owners inherited this pastel from General Alfred A. Woodhull, U. S. A., late of Princeton, New Jersey. General Woodhull inherited it from his aunt, Miss Carolina Salomons, who was a granddaughter of President Smith of Princeton, and a great-granddaughter of President Witherspoon.

On the back of the frame is written in faded ink, "Taken from life Rocky Hill, New J——y, ——2nd."

9½" x 7¼"

Lent by Mrs. Lillian E. A. Tompkins and Miss Mary Ellicott Arnold

6. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait, owned originally by Edward Pennington of Philadelphia, one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, was purchased by the Library Committee of Congress for the Capitol, Washington, D. C., from Mrs. C. W. Harris.

It hangs in the room of the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

About 30" x 25"

Lent by The United States Government

7. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was in the possession of the Philips family, near Manchester, England, for over a century. The first owner was either Nathaniel Philips (1726-1808) or his son, Samuel Philips of Heybridge. It passed to the former's nephew, Robert Philips (1794-1853) who left it to his son, John William Philips 1827-1914), who left it to his son, William Norton Philips of Heybridge. The portrait was purchased in New York in March, 1924, by the present owner.

29" x 23¾"

Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Richard deWolfe Brixey

8. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This is generally considered the original Lansdowne portrait, although the one owned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts may be the life portrait. This picture was ordered by William Bingham and presented by Mrs. Bingham to the Marquis of Lansdowne (1738-1805). After his death the collection of pictures at Lansdowne House, London, was sold on March 19-20, 1806. This canvas was bought by General William Lyman, American Consul, and was later purchased by Samuel Williams. Mr. Williams becoming insolvent, his creditors disposed of the picture by lottery when it became the property of John Delaware Lewis, M. P. It was exhibited in the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and subsequently passed into the hands of the late Earl of Rosebery and hung in his London home, 38 Berkeley Square. Present owner, the Earl of Rosebery.

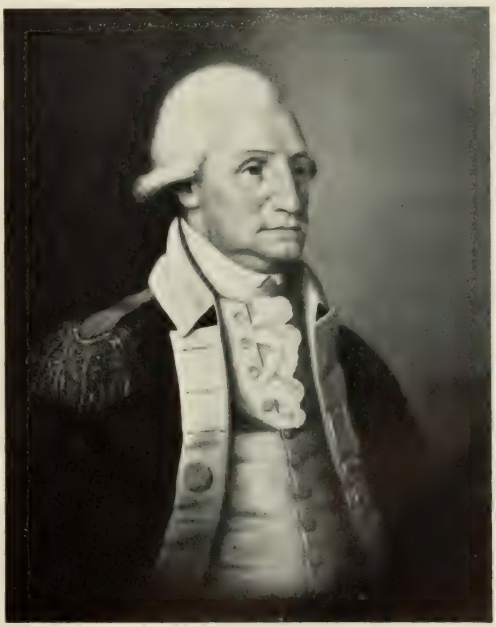
98" x 62"

Lent by The Earl of Rosebery

9. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was presented to the Gallery by Mrs. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe in 1902.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Edward Savage
Lent by Harvard University

Mrs. Tayloe's former home was The Octagon House, in Washington, D. C., which was built for this well-known Virginia family.
29″ x 24″

Lent by The Corcoran Gallery of Art

10. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
BY WILLIAM DUNLAP (1766-1839)

On May 10, 1838, William Dunlap wrote: "The picture in crayons of General Washington belonging to Dr. Ellis, now in the National Academy Gallery at Clinton Hall, was painted by me from the life in the autumn of 1783 at Head Quarters, Rocky Hill, New Jersey; and presented by me to John Van Horne of Rocky Hill. Congress was then in session at Princeton and the Commander in Chief had his Head Quarters at Mr. Berrian's house within a few miles."

Dr. Ellis married Miss Van Horne, and they were the grandparents of the present owner.
26½″ x 20½″

Lent by Mrs. A. V. H. Ellis

11. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

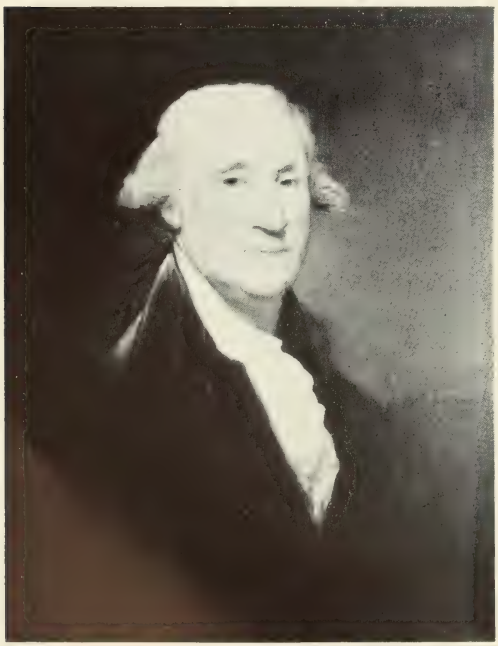
Edward Savage was employed by Harvard College to paint this portrait of the President, and Washington recorded in his diary giving him three sittings on December 21 and 28, 1789, and on January 6, 1790.
21″ x 25″

Lent by Harvard University

12. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This canvas is usually referred to as the original portrait from life of this type. It was painted in 1795, probably in Stuart's studio on the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. The portrait was one of two, ordered by John Vaughan of Philadelphia, noted on Stuart's list of April 20, 1795, and the family tradition is that it was taken by John Vaughan to his father, Samuel Vaughan (1720-1802), a London merchant then living in Fenchurch Street. It was engraved in London by Thomas Holloway, for Lavatier's "Essays on Physiognomy," published November 2, 1796. This type bears the name of the owner of the portrait, which was the first to be engraved. On the death of Samuel Vaughan the portrait passed to his son, William (1752-1850), and probably to his grandson, Petty Vaughan (1788-1854). It was acquired from the executors of William or Petty Vaughan by Joseph Harrison, Jr., the Philadelphia financier and art collector, before 1859. In 1912 it was purchased at the sale of pictures belonging to the Harrison Estate, after the death of Joseph Harrison's widow, by the late Thomas B. Clarke, of New York.
29″ x 23¾″

Lent by The Estate of Thomas B. Clarke



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Gilbert Stuart
Lent by The Thomas B. Clarke Estate

13. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait was painted at Mount Vernon in May, 1772, in the uniform of a Colonel of Virginia Militia. It hung at Mount Vernon until the death of Martha Washington, who bequeathed it to her grandson, George Washington Parke Custis. He left it to his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Lee, who bequeathed it to her son, G. W. Custis Lee. It is now owned by Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.
50″ x 40″

Lent by Washington and Lee University

14. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)
BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

While Washington was presiding over the Constitutional Convention of 1787, Peale desired to paint his portrait for the purpose of having it engraved. On July 3, 1787, Washington wrote in his diary, "Sat before the meeting of the Convention for Mr. Peale, who wanted my picture to make a print or mezzotinto by." On July 6, 1787, he wrote, "Sat for Mr. Peale in the morning. Attended Convention. Dined at the City Tavern with some members of the Convention, and spent the evening at my lodgings." On July 9, "Sat in the morning for Mr. Peale."

After 1787, Peale, in filling commissions for bust portraits, painted a few portraits of this type, or in head size facing left. In his diary for 1788-9 Peale records the painting of two replicas, one finished August 20, 1788, and the other, head size, on December 7, 1788. An entry immediately preceding that of May 3, 1789, states that he had sold a picture of Washington to the Dutch Consul. This portrait was purchased in Holland in 1925.
23″ x 18½″

Lent by Mr. John Hill Morgan

15. GEORGE WASHINGTON AT DORCHESTER HEIGHTS (1732-1799)
BY JANE STUART (C. 1810-1888)

Copy by Jane Stuart, daughter of Gilbert Stuart, from the original by her father which hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston. This portrait was presented to the Maryland Historical Society by the Germania Club of Baltimore, to whom it had been presented many years before by the late Adolph Meyer.
39″ x 33″

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

16. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

This portrait, with a companion one of Martha Washington, was painted for John Adams during Washington's first term as President, when John Adams was Vice-President. A receipt preserved by the Adams family reads as follows:

"Received, New York, 17th April 1790, of the Vice-President of the United States, forty-six and ⅔. For a portrait of the President of the United States and his Lady. Edward Savage."

30″ x 25″

Lent by The Adams Memorial Society

17. THE WASHINGTON FAMILY

BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

This canvas was painted between 1789 and 1796. On March 10, 1798, Savage published his celebrated print of "The Washington Family" from this canvas.

Possibly this canvas was painted for the purpose of exhibition along with Savage's Panorama. Savage joined David Bowen in the New York Museum, later the Columbian Gallery, in which this canvas was exhibited. This collection was eventually taken to Boston, to the Columbian Museum, which became in 1825 the New England Museum. In 1848 the collection was purchased by Moses Kimball and maintained by him until 1890. Kimball states that the painting came into his possession upon his purchase of the New England Museum. In 1891 Kimball sold the canvas to Samuel P. Avery, Jr. Later it was sold by him to William F. Havemeyer of New York City, and was purchased from him by the late Mr. Thomas B. Clarke.

84″ x 111″

Lent by The Estate of Thomas B. Clarke

18. MARTHA WASHINGTON (1731-1802)

BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

This is the companion to the portrait of George Washington. They have always hung in the dining-room of the Adams Mansion in Quincy, Massachusetts, the home of John Adams, in which he and his wife, Abigail, died. This house has been occupied by four generations of the family, and is now preserved as a family memorial by their descendants.

30″ x 25″

Lent by The Adams Memorial Society

19. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY ROBERT EDGE PINE (1730 OR 1742-1788)

This portrait was purchased in 1817 in Montreal by Henry Brevoort, and descended to his son, J. Carson Brevoort, and, at his death, to Mr. Grenville Kane.

Engraved by H. B. Hall, for Washington Irving's Life of George Washington.

36″ x 28″

Lent by Mr. Grenville Kane

20. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait shows Washington in his military coat with buff facings, with buttons and strap on collar, neck-cloth with linen frill. It belonged to the Charles J. Eaton collection of paintings presented to the Peabody Institute by a former member of its Board.

22″ x 18½″

Lent by The Peabody Institute



THE "VIRGINIA COLONEL" PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

By Charles Willson Peale

Lent by Washington and Lee University

21. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JOSEPH WRIGHT (1756-1793)

The Quaker artist, Joseph Wright, painted this portrait while Washington was President, and it shows him with a map on his knee of the future City of Washington. The portrait was exhibited in New York in 1889 at the Centennial of Washington's inauguration and in Chicago, 1893, at the World's Fair.

49″ x 39″

Lent by Mr. Clarence Winthrop Bowen

22. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

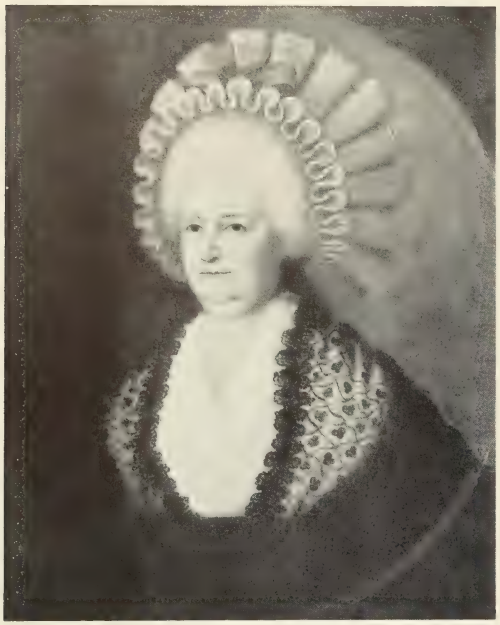
Charles Henry Hart, who compiled the Historical, Descriptive and Critical Catalogue of the works of American Artists in the collection of Herbert L. Pratt, says of this portrait:

"This is the last portrait of Washington painted from life by Charles Willson Peale, according to Rembrandt Peale, who claimed that his father painted fourteen different portraits of Washington from life, the last sitting being for this portrait."

The portrait in the New York Historical Society is usually called the original of this type; but Mr. Hart considered that the greater fineness of this copy points to it being the original.

30″ x 25″

Lent by Mr. Herbert Lee Pratt



MARTHA WASHINGTON
By Edward Savage
Lent by The Adams Memorial Society

22a. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The owner of this portrait, Mrs. Ordway, says this picture has been in the possession of her family since 1805, and that it was presented to her great grandfather, Hon. John B. C. Lucas, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania. Mr. Lucas resigned his seat in Congress during the administration of President Jefferson to accept the position of District Judge and as one of the Commissioners for the adjudication of land titles in the province of upper Louisiana. Mrs. Ordway also says the portrait was presented to her great grandfather by an old friend, and it is family tradition that Washington gave this portrait to the "old friend." Subsequently the picture was owned by James H. Lucas of St. Louis. He bequeathed it to her daughter, Mrs. John B. Johnson, and at her death it came into the possession of the present owner.
19″ x 16″

Lent by Col. and Mrs. Godwin Ordway

23. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY EDWARD SAVAGE (1761-1817)

Edward Savage made this replica from the life portrait of Washington done in 1789-1790 and he retained it until his death, when it was passed on to members of his family, who in turn presented it to the Art Institute of Chicago.
17½″ x 14″

Lent by The Art Institute of Chicago

24. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, New York, the father of Mrs. Charles Hamlin, purchased this picture in 1868 at Washington from Miss Eleanor Brooke. Miss Mary Callahan, a great great aunt of Eleanor Brooke, bequeathed the picture to Eleanor Brooke's grandfather, Dr. John Ridgely of Annapolis, who, by his will, bequeathed it to Eleanor Brooke.

It was exhibited in the Philadelphia Exposition of 1923, with other paintings by Rembrandt Peale.
28″ x 23″

Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin

25. WASHINGTON AT DORCHESTER HEIGHTS (1732-1799)

BY JANE STUART (c. 1810-1888)

Copy of portrait of George Washington at Dorchester Heights by Gilbert Stuart, done by his daughter, Jane Stuart, about 1860, in Boston. Miss Stuart made the portrait while she was a guest at the home of John Amory Codman, father of the present owner.
36″ x 29″

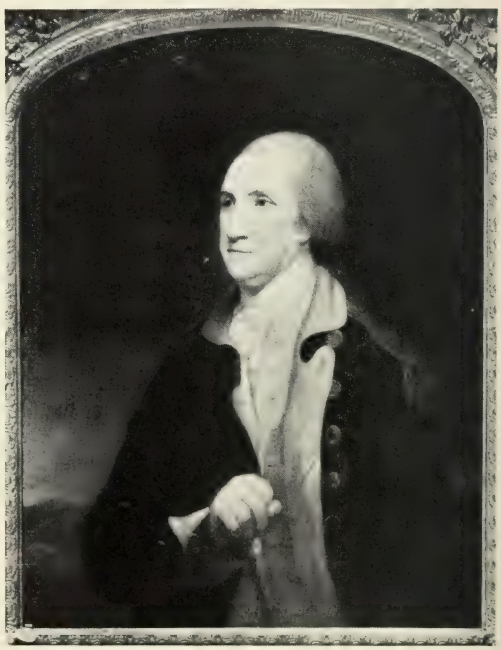
Lent by Mrs. Maxim Karolik Codman

26. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

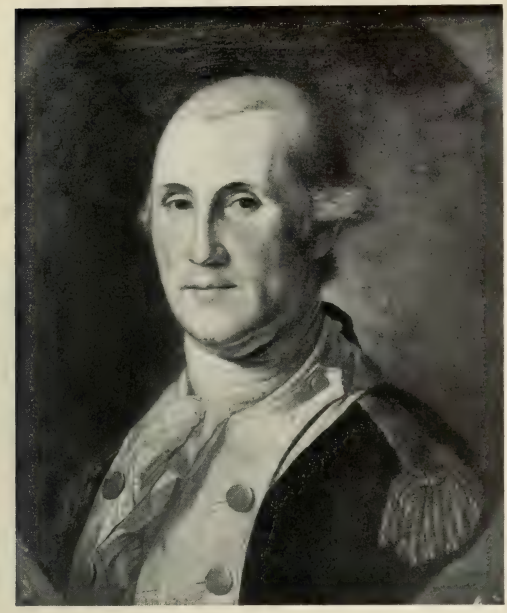
BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait was given in 1889 by R. B. Kennon, South Gaston, North Carolina, to the Virginia Historical Society. Mr. Kennon was a descendant of Robert Kennon, an early member of the Cincinnati, whose certificate of membership, signed by Washington, is owned by the Historical Society.
22½″ x 19½″

Lent by The Virginia Historical Society



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Robert Edge Pine
Lent by Mr. Grenville Kane



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Charles Willson Peale
Lent by The Peabody Institute

27. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

On the stretcher of this portrait, painted about 1795, is pasted a paper with the following inscription:

"Portrait of General Washington painted by an Irish artist named Stewart for a public building in New York, and sent by an American gentleman as a present to William Sinclair of Belfast."

The portrait was purchased from Sir William May in Ireland.

29" x 24"

Lent by Honorable Andrew W. Mellon

28. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

William Constable, great-great-grandfather of the present owner, had his portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart. At that time Mr. Constable saw Mr. Stuart painting the so-called Lansdowne portrait of Washington, and he was so impressed with it that he commissioned Stuart to paint for him a full length portrait of Washington. Hezekiah Beers Pierrepont, great-grandfather of the present owner, married William Constable's daughter, and purchased from him this full-length portrait of Washington, which afterwards came down by inheritance to Mr. Pierrepont.

This picture has always been known as the Constable portrait.

90" x 61"

Lent by Mr. Robert L. Pierrepont

29. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait is one of a set of replicas painted by Gilbert Stuart for Colonel George Gibbs who lived for many years in Newport, Rhode Island. The set stayed in the Gibbs' family for several generations. It was bought by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston about 1874 and has since remained in this same family.

The other four pictures belonging to this set, of President Adams, President Jefferson, President Madison and President Monroe, are hanging together elsewhere in the exhibit.

28½" x 22"

Lent by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge

30. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY ADOLPH ULRIC WERTMULLER (1751-1811)

Painted from life in 1794, signed "A. Wertmüller, S. Pt. Philadelphia, 1794."

This portrait was painted in the Senate Chamber between August and November, and retained by Wertmüller for himself. It was sold among his effects and purchased by John Wagner of Philadelphia. It passed down by inheritance through several generations, until it became the property of the late Mr. Samuel T. Wagner.

25½" x 21"

Lent by The Estate of Mr. Samuel T. Wagner

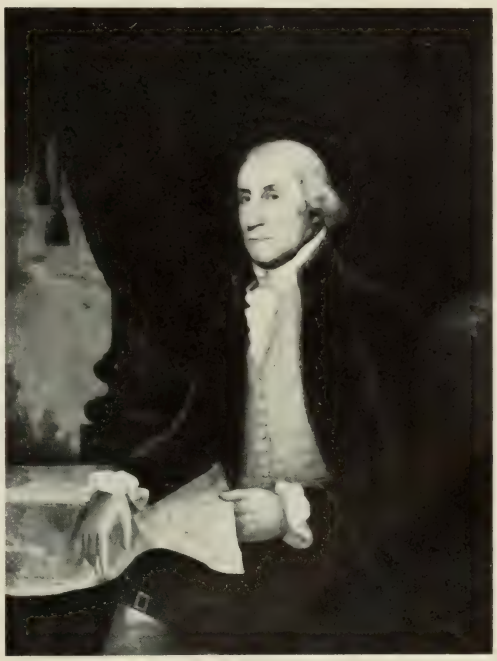
31. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JAMES FROTHINGHAM (1781-1864)

James Frothingham began life as a painter in his father's chaise manufactory. With meagre instruction in colors, he finally began a career as a portrait-painter, and obtained recognition as a truthful and painstaking artist. His works had sale chiefly in New York and Salem. His copy of Stuart's "Washington" was much admired, and his original portraits were praised for fidelity of coloring.

28½" x 21"

Lent by Mrs. A. F. Watson



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Joseph Wright
Lent by Mr. Clarence Winthrop Bowen

32. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

In 1900 Merton Russell Coates, Esquire, F.R.G.S., Eastcliffe Hall, Bournemouth, England (subsequently Sir Merton Russell Coates, J.P., F.R.G.S.), presented this bust to President Theodore Roosevelt who later sent it to the Department of State where it has been ever since.

According to a statement from Mr. John Cook, Curator of the Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795) and Sons, Limited, Etruria Museum at Stoke-on-Trent, dated August 13, 1929, the bust was made by this firm in 1890; a plaster cast is in the museum, but up to August 13, 1929, it had not been possible to find any information as to the original from which the bust was made.
Height 19″

Lent by The Department of State

33. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was presented in 1878 by Miss Richea G. Etting to the Maryland Historical Society. Miss Etting, who was a very old lady at the time she presented the portrait, stated that it was painted for her father, Solomon Etting, the well-known Baltimore merchant, by Gilbert Stuart, and that she remembers that she accompanied her father as a child to the artist's studio and watched him painting the portrait. (See John Hill Morgan and Mantle Fielding, "Life Portraits of Washington.")
29″ x 24″

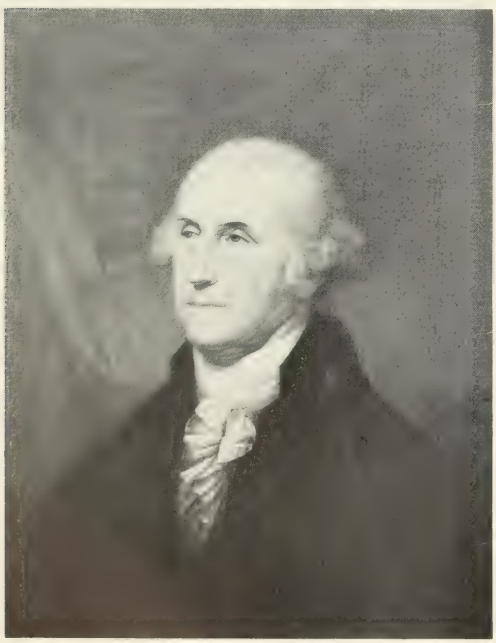
Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

34. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By WILLIAM BIRCH (1755-1834)

This miniature was given by George Washington to James McHenry, great-great-grandfather of the present owner. James McHenry was a close personal friend of Washington, and his Secretary of War. This miniature is one of three portraits of Washington, from which Mr. McHenry was asked to take his choice; he chose this as being the best likeness of the three.
3½″ x 2¾″

Lent by Miss Edith McHenry



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Rembrandt Peale
Lent by Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin

35. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By RICHARD CHAMPION (c. 1743-1791)

This plaque was designed by Richard Champion, a porcelain fabricant, of Bristol, England, who came to this country and died in South Carolina.
8¼″ x 7″

Lent by Mr. Walter G. Peter
From the Britannia W. Peter Kennon Collection of Washington Relics

36. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This miniature was probably painted about 1785. It was presented to Colonel Nathaniel Ramsey by George Washington. Colonel Ramsey gave it to Nicholas Cowenhoven who gave it to Robert Benson. Mr. Benson bequeathed it to the Long Island Historical Society at his death, December 15, 1883.
2″ x 1½″

Lent by The Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, New York.

37. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By JAMES PEALE (1779-1876)

This miniature, painted by a brother of the famous Charles Willson Peale, is incased in a watch and was purchased from the artist's son in 1847 by the Artillery Corps Washington Grays. This information is engraved in the watch which contains the miniature. Back of the miniature is a lock of George Washington's hair which was obtained by one of the members of the Washington Grays on the occasion of their visit to Mount Vernon on February 22, 1832.
1¾″ x 1⅜″

Lent by Artillery Corps Washington Grays, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

37a. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Small pin with profile portrait of George Washington. Presented to Commodore Morris by Gen. Lafayette.

Lent by Mrs. Arthur D. Addison

38. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

By MARQUISE DE BREHAN

The Marquise de Bréhan, accompanied her brother, the Comte de Moustier, who succeeded the Chevalier de la Luzerne as Minister of France, to the United States of America. She was a gifted woman and visited Mount Vernon in 1788. Washington's diary for October 3, 1789, says, "Walked in the afternoon, and sat about two o'clock for Madame de Bréhan to complete a miniature profile of me, which she had begun from memory, and which she had made exceedingly like the original." This ring miniature was painted in New York. Madame de Bréhan made several of these paintings, which she executed in a style then exceedingly popular and known as en grisaille, which, when referring to mural decorations, would mean in monochrome in various tints of gray to imitate sculpture; when applied to miniature, it was called camaieu. These were painted in tones of gray and sometimes in yellow, and in general gave the effect of cameos cut on shell.
13/16″ x 9/16″

Lent by Mrs. John Hill Morgan

39. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY PHILIP A. PETICOLAS (1760-1843)

This miniature has been in the possession of Mr. Frank for over twenty-five years, and was purchased from the daughter of an intimate friend of the Peticolas family.

From the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Journal of January 9, 1802, is taken the following advertisement: "Miniature painting, music and French tuition. Peticolas will take likenesses at his usual price of twenty-five to forty dollars. No likeness—no pay. P. A. Peticolas."

2½″ x 2″

Lent by Mr. Charles Lee Frank

40. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

It is said that Washington sat to Charles Willson Peale for this miniature for Anna White Constable (Mrs. William Kerin, to whom it was presented in 1785) in Philadelphia, in 1785, and it has been in the possession of her descendants ever since.

1¾″ x 1⅜″

Lent by Miss Josephine B. Foster

41. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

A wax miniature.

Diameter 4″.

From the collection of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, lent by his granddaughters, Mrs. Vinton Freedley and Mrs. Dent W. Macdonough.

42. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY WILLIAM THORNTON (1761-1827)

This Water-Color Painting of Washington is by Dr. William Thornton, first Commissioner of Patents, Architect of the United States Capitol, the Octagon House and Tudor Place. Dr. Thornton was an intimate friend of Washington and of Mrs. Thomas Peter of Tudor Place, granddaughter of Mrs. Washington.

The drawing was given by Thornton to Mrs. Peter, and it is thought it was originally made for Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795).

4½″ x 4″

Lent by Mr. Walter G. Peter
From the Britannia W. Peter Kennon Collection of Washington Relics

43. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES PEALE POLK (1767-1822)

A miniature silhouette on ivory.

1″ x 1″

Lent by Mrs. Miles White, Jr.

44. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY WALTER ROBERTSON (—1802)

George Washington had this miniature painted as a present for his step-granddaughter, Eliza Custis, afterwards Mrs. Thomas Law. Mrs. Law left it to her grandson, Edmund Law Rogers, who was the father of the present owner.

1¾″ x 1½″

Lent by Mrs. Charlotte Rogers Mustard



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Gilbert Stuart
Lent by Honorable Andrew W. Mellon

45. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (C. 1751-1811)

Made in Philadelphia while Washington was President, this pastel portrait was bequeathed to the Wadsworth Atheneum by Daniel Wadsworth in 1848. It came to Daniel Wadsworth from his father, Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, an intimate and highly esteemed friend of Washington.

Jeremiah Wadsworth was commissary-general of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and in 1786-88 he was a delegate to the Continental Congress.

9½″ x 7½″

Lent by The Wadsworth Atheneum
Hartford, Connecticut

46. GENERAL WASHINGTON (1732-1799), COLONEL KNOX (1750-1806), AND GENERAL PUTNAM (1718-1790)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

This sketch on a drum head, said to have been made by Trumbull on the battlefield, is signed, and dated 1776.

In every one of Washington's movements from the siege of Boston to Yorktown, Henry Knox, colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general in command of the artillery, remained with his chief throughout the whole war. He was Secretary of War in Washington's Cabinet and chosen by him as one of the majors-general when in 1798 war was threatened with France.

Israel Putnam, veteran of the French and Indian War, was one of the first majors-general appointed by the Continental Congress to serve under Washington, he being already at the siege of Boston. Continued in close

association with his chief in the New York and New Jersey campaigns, but later was generally on post command.
Diameter 16″

Lent by Collection of J. Hopkins Smith

47. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Statement of facts in regard to this portrait, found in the American Consulate at Bordeaux, France, reports to the Secretary of State as follows: "Mr. Fenwick, the former consul, married here and left a family of which one son survived until 1858. Just before his death he presented to the Consulate at Bordeaux a small oil painting—a portrait of General Washington which he claimed his father had brought from the United States in 1790. It has been hanging on the walls of the Consulate since that time, without attracting any particular attention from my predecessors, who, I judge, regarded the claim that it was an 'original portrait from life' with incredulity."

Translation of the comment of Imberti to whom the portrait was submitted for judgment: "Imberti, 34, Cours de l'Intendance, & Rue. de Grassi, I Bordeaux, May 14, 1900: "The portrait of Washington submitted to my examination calls to my mind from its delicate and vibrating touch, its vigorous and harmonious coloring, its sober and correct designing, certain works of the painter Brown (Mather) born in America (1760-1831). He settled in London, was a pupil of West and painter to George III. The portrait was surely painted about the end of the last century (1796) and I ascribe it to this artist. . . ." "Signed IMBERTI."
9¼″ x 7½″

Lent by The Department of State

48. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY EDWARD DALTON MARCHANT (1806-1887)

This is a copy made for the Adams family from an original Sharples portrait, by Edward Dalton Marchant, who was born in Massachusetts in 1806. He first exhibited in 1829 at the National Academy of Design. In 1845 he settled in Philadelphia, and it was doubtless about this time that he made this copy of the Sharples portrait.
9¾″ x 7½″

Lent by Miss M. L. A. Clement

49. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (C. 1751-1811)

The present owner of this portrait is the great-great-grandson of the original owner, Judge Richard Peters, an intimate friend of George Washington.

On Trumbull's list, among the originals which he recognized of Washington, is noted "Sharples painted two small portraits in crayon, one in profile, the other more front view, in 1796; one of them is in the possession of Judge Peters of Philadelphia."
9½″ x 7″

Lent by Mr. Richard Peters, Jr.

50. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

Rembrandt Peale was the son of Charles Willson Peale.

The Peabody Institute has no definite knowledge of the origin of this portrait, except that it was bequeathed with the Charles J. Eaton collection of paintings by a former member of the Board.
24″ x 20″

Lent by The Peabody Institute

51. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

In a recent history, the following account is given of this portrait: "This portrait was painted by Stuart in 1810 for the Honorable Josiah Quincy, later mayor of the City of Boston, who was himself twice painted by the artist. He visited Stuart's studio in Essex Street on several occasions and is said to have purchased this portrait during one of his calls. It hung for years in the family homestead at Quincy, Massachusetts. In



MINIATURE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Marquise de Bréhan
Lent by Mrs. John Hill Morgan

1896 it was sold by Josiah Phillips Quincy of Boston, grandson of the original owner, to George Nixon Black of Boston, whose collection was bequeathed to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts."

This picture is known as the Nixon-Black portrait.

27″ x 22″

Lent by The Boston Museum of Fine Arts

52. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

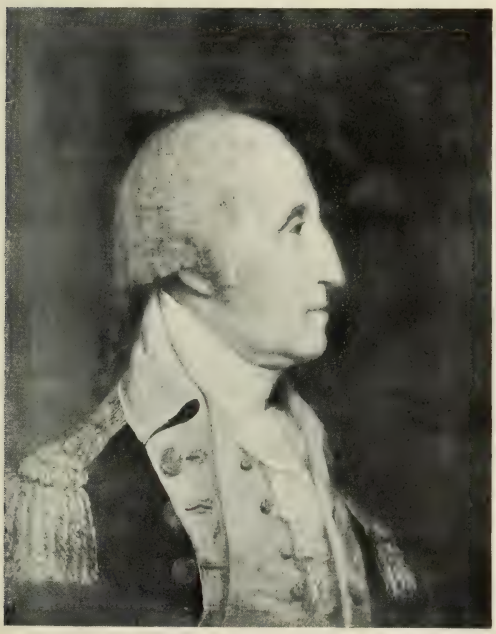
BY JOSEPH WRIGHT (1756-1793)

This bust portrait of Washington carries with it an interesting pedigree which goes back to about 1815 when Thomas Shields, a tavern keeper of Alexandria, Virginia, and an ancestor of its late owner, bought the picture at an auction in Alexandria. Shields was a Mason and, being a member of the same Masonic lodge to which Washington belonged, was thoroughly familiar with it as an accurate likeness. His opinion was endorsed many years later by Washington's step-grandson, G. W. Parke Custis, who saw the picture shortly before his death in 1857 and declared it a more correct and faithful expression of Washington's face than any of the numerous portraits he had seen. From a comparison of it with the Houdon bust the measurements are said to be identical. The picture passed to Mr. Shield's daughter and then to her son, the late G. L. McKean of Chicago, from whose widow the Museum bought it.

When or where the picture was painted is not known, but 1790 is thought to be its approximate date. Wright drew and etched a profile portrait of Washington in that year and it is said painted a portrait of him at that time.

21½″ x 18½″

Lent by The Cleveland Museum of Art



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Joseph Wright
Lent by the Cleveland Museum of Art



GEORGE WASHINGTON
By Rembrandt Peale
Lent by the United States Government

53. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

Peale painted this portrait in 1823 and it is considered better than his portrait of George Washington made in 1795. It combined the life portrait made in his early youth with those of his father, Charles Willson Peale, as well as a study of the Houdon statue and other life portraits of Washington.

It was purchased by Congress in 1832 and hangs in the Vice-President's room at the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

72″ x 54″

Lent by The United States Government

54. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait of George Washington was owned by Judge Robert Goldsborough, who is said to have obtained it directly from the artist who, in December, 1799, was staying at the Judge's homestead, "Maple Grove," near Easton, Maryland, and painted portraits of members of the Goldsborough family. It hung at Maple Grove for 148 years, until acquired by its present owner.

23″ x 19″

Lent by The Honorable J. S. Frelinghuysen

55. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

The original owner of this portrait of George Washington was Andrew Kennedy, Sr., a wealthy ship chandler and tanner of Philadelphia, who bought it from Charles Willson Peale. The present owner has the original will,

dated July 8, 1818, in which Andrew Kennedy's widow bequeathed the portrait to her son, Robert, who was Mr. Beck's maternal grandfather. The portrait has thus been in Mr. Beck's family for 140 years.
29½″ x 25″

Lent by Mr. John S. Beck

56. MRS. WILLIAM CUSHING (1754-1834)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Mrs. Cushing was Miss Hannah Phillips, wife of Judge Cushing, who was appointed an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1789.
10″ x 8″

Lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine, 2nd

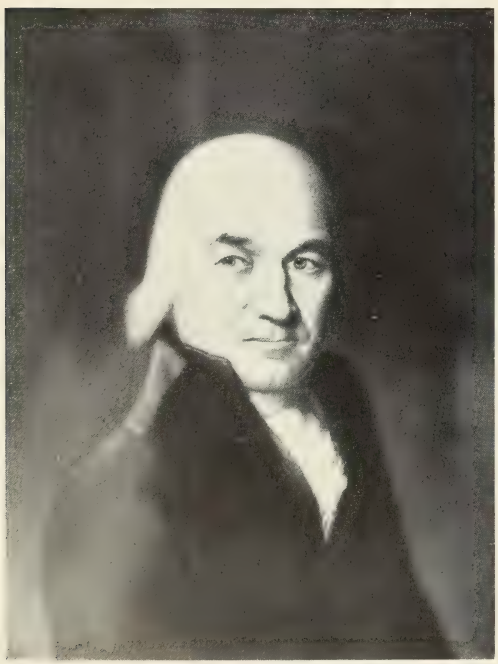
57. OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1754-1807)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

This portrait was bought in 1874 by Horace Gray when he was a member of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, from Tench Tilghman, who brought a number of Sharples portraits to Boston at that time. The portrait was bequeathed in 1902 to the present owner, a nephew of Horace Gray.

Oliver Ellsworth of Connecticut, appointed Chief Justice by George Washington; qualified for office March 8, 1796; resigned September 30, 1800. Member of the Continental Congress 1778-1784, when he became a Judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Member of the Federal Convention; first United States Senator from Connecticut; author of the Judiciary Act of 1789; in 1799 appointed delegate to negotiate treaty with France.
9¾″ x 7¾″

Lent by Mr. Roland Gray



OLIVER ELLSWORTH
By James Sharples
Lent by Mr. Roland Gray

58. WILLIAM PATERSON (1745-1806)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Mr. Boggs states: "The portrait has come down in the family through the son of Justice William Paterson, namely William Bell Paterson, and from the latter to my mother, Cornelia Bell Paterson, and from her to her son, William Paterson Boggs, who was my brother, and from him to me."

William Paterson of New Jersey, appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by George Washington; qualified for office March 30, 1793; died in office September 9, 1806. Member of Continental Congress 1780-1781, and a member of the Federal Convention. Was Senator from New Jersey in 1789, but resigned in 1790; Governor of New Jersey 1791-1793.
10″ x 7½″

Lent by Mr. J. Lawrence Boggs

59. WILLIAM CUSHING (1732-1810)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

William Cushing was born in Scituate, Massachusetts. He was graduated at Harvard in 1751, studied law and became Attorney-General of Massachusetts, became Judge of the Massachusetts Superior Court in 1772, Chief Justice in 1777, and in 1780 was chosen the first Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court under the State Constitution. In 1789 Judge Cushing was appointed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. President Washington nominated him Chief Justice in 1796, but he declined.
10″ x 8″

Lent by Mr. Robert Treat Paine, 2nd

60. *JOHN BLAIR (1732-1800)

BY LEOPOLD SEYFFERT (1887- —)

The portrait was painted for the Virginia Bar Association, and by it presented to the present owner.

John Blair of Virginia was appointed by George Washington a Justice of the Supreme Court; qualified for office February 2, 1790; resigned January 27, 1796.
30″ x 25″

Lent by The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

61. *BUSHROD WASHINGTON (1762-1829)

BY LEOPOLD SEYFFERT (1887- —)

This portrait was painted for the Philadelphia Bar and by it presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

Bushrod Washington was born in Virginia, June 15, 1762; a nephew of Washington and his literary executor; was bequeathed Mount Vernon by Washington; graduated from William and Mary College in 1778; original member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; served in the Revolutionary Army; studied law in Philadelphia under James Wilson; member of the House of Delegates of Virginia; member of the convention of Virginia that ratified the Federal Constitution, and appointed associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Adams.
35″ x 27″

Lent by The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

* In an effort to complete the personnel of Washington's Supreme Court and Cabinet, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has taken a few portraits made by later artists where original portraits were not obtainable.

Every member of the Supreme Court and Cabinet during Washington's two administrations is represented, with the exception of Charles Lee (1758-1815) who was appointed attorney-general on December 10, 1795.

62. *JAMES IREDELL (1750-1799)

By Mrs. Marshall Williams

This portrait of Judge Iredell was painted by Mrs. Marshall Williams about 1899, from a portrait owned by his descendant, the late Iredell Meares, at one time connected with the United States Department of Justice.

James Iredell, of North Carolina, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by George Washington; he qualified for office August 2, 1790, and died in office October 2, 1799.

In 1777 James Iredell became a Judge of the North Carolina Supreme Court; commissioned in 1787 to codify the statutes of the State and, as a result, prepared Iredell's Revision of the Statutes of North Carolina, 1791.

30″ x 25″

Lent by The Supreme Court of North Carolina

63. OLIVER ELLSWORTH (1745-1807)

By W. R. Wheeler

This portrait was purchased from Mr. Wheeler under Act approved October 2, 1888 and it is a copy from an original by Ralph Earle.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, was appointed Chief Justice by George Washington; qualified for office March 8, 1796; resigned September 30, 1800. Member of the Continental Congress 1778-1784, when he became a Judge of the Connecticut Supreme Court. Member of the Federal Convention; first United States Senator from Connecticut; author of the Judiciary Act of 1789; in 1799 appointed delegate to negotiate treaty with France.

47″ x 37″

Lent by The Supreme Court of the United States

64. JOHN MARSHALL (1755-1835)

By Robert M. Sully (1803-1855)

John Marshall, after service as an officer in the Revolutionary Army, became a lawyer at Richmond, and was prominent in the Ratification Convention of Virginia as an advocate of the Constitution. He was Washington's political adviser and correspondent, and the chief Federalist of his State. Washington offered him several positions, which he declined; but under Adams he was a member of the famous X Y Z Mission, Secretary of State, and finally was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which position he made one of the greatest in legal history. He wrote the first extended biography of Washington.

36″ x 25″

Lent by The Corcoran Gallery of Art

65. *JAMES WILSON (1742-1798)

By Leopold Seyffert (1887- —)

Painted for the Philadelphia Bar and by it presented to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

James Wilson was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by George Washington. He qualified for office February 2, 1790, and died in office August 21, 1798. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; was a member of the Continental Congress 1775-1777, 1782-1783, 1785-1787; and a member of the Constitutional Convention. He was active in securing ratification of the Constitution by Pennsylvania.

30″ x 24″

Lent by The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

* In an effort to complete the personnel of Washington's Supreme Court and Cabinet, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has taken a few portraits made by later artists where original portraits were not obtainable.

Every member of the Supreme Court and Cabinet during Washington's two administrations is represented, with the exception of Charles Lee (1758-1815) who was appointed attorney-general on December 10, 1795.



Bushrod Washington

By Leopold Seyffert

Lent by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

66. JOHN RUTLEDGE (1737-1800)

Artist Unknown

John Rutledge of South Carolina, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by George Washington; took the oath of office September 26, 1789, but served only as a Justice on circuit; resigned March 5, 1791; appointed Chief Justice by George Washington August 12, 1795; nomination rejected by the Senate September 15, 1795. Governor of South Carolina 1779. Saw service in the Revolution in the army of the South 1780, until the end of the war. Member of the Continental Congress in 1774-1775 and 1782-1783; Chancellor of his State 1784.

18″ x 14″

Lent by Mr. E. B. Rutledge

67. JOHN MARSHALL (1755-1835)

By John D. Martin (1797-1857)

This portrait was purchased out of the Miscellaneous Expenses of the Court on December 21, 1889.

John Marshall was an officer in the Revolutionary Army. He was Washington's political adviser and correspondent, and the chief Federalist of Virginia. Washington offered him several offices which he declined. He wrote the first extended biography of Washington.

30″ x 25″

Lent by The Supreme Court of the United States

68. MRS. SAMUEL CHASE (ANNE BALDWIN) (c. 1743-c. 1777)

By Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827)

First wife of Judge Samuel Chase of Maryland, and her two daughters, Matilda Chase and Anne Chase. This

portrait and the companion portrait of Judge Samuel Chase were left to the Maryland Historical Society under the will of Mrs. Ann C. Laird, of Georgetown, D. C., 1892, a great-granddaughter of Judge Chase.
50″ x 36½″

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

69. JOHN JAY (1745-1829)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait has been in the possession of the descendants of John Jay since it was painted in 1794. It now belongs to his great-grandson, Peter Augustus Jay, who is also the owner of the silk robes portrayed in the picture.

John Jay of New York was appointed by Washington as first Chief Justice of the United States, holding office from February 2, 1790 to June 29, 1795. Member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1776, and 1778-1779, and its President in 1779. Appointed Minister to Spain in 1779 but never officially received, he was one of the Commissioners to negotiate the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain. Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1786, he continued as acting head of the department under Washington until March 1790. He was active in securing the ratification of the Federal Constitution. In 1794 he negotiated the Jay Treaty with Great Britain and was Governor of New York from 1795 to 1801.
51½″ x 40″

Lent by Mr. Peter Augustus Jay

70. SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait and the companion portrait of Mrs. Chase and her daughters were left to the Maryland Historical Society under the will of Mrs. Ann C. Laird of Georgetown, D. C., 1892, a great-granddaughter of Judge Chase.

Samuel Chase of Maryland was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by George Washington, qualified for office February 4, 1796; died in office June 7, 1811. Member of the Continental Congress 1774-1778 and 1784-1785, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Served in various judicial offices in Maryland 1791-1793.
50″ x 36½″

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

71. SAMUEL CHASE (1741-1811)

BY JOHN WESLEY JARVIS (1780-1834)

This portrait has always remained in the possession of the same family, descending from generation to genera-



GOVERNOR THOMAS JOHNSON AND FAMILY
By Charles Willson Peale
Lent by the C. Burr Artz Library of Frederick, Md.

tion until it became the property of Judge Chase's great-granddaughter, the present owner.

Samuel Chase of Maryland was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by George Washington; qualified for office February 4, 1796; died in office June 7, 1811. Member of the Continental Congress 1774-1778, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Served in various judicial offices in Maryland 1791-1793.
28″ x 22½″

Lent by Mrs. Arthur D. Addison

72. GOVERNOR THOMAS JOHNSON AND FAMILY

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Governor Thomas Johnson (1732-1819) of "Rose Hill," Frederick County, Maryland. He was a member of the Continental Congress, 1774-1777, and nominated Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army in 1775; Revolutionary Governor of Maryland 1777-1779; again Member of the Continental Congress from 1781-1787, and Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court, 1791-1793. Mrs. Johnson (Ann Jennings) (c. 1745-1794). Thomas Jennings Johnson (1766-1813) eldest son. Ann Jennings Johnson (Mrs. John Colin Graham) (1768-1851). Rebecca Johnson (c. 1770—d. childhood).

This painting was left by Mrs. Ann Graham Ross (Mrs. Worthington Ross) of Frederick, Maryland, a great-granddaughter of Governor Johnson, to the C. Burr Artz Library of Frederick. The Trustees of this Library fund have deposited it with the Maryland Historical Society, pending the erection of the Library.
48″ x 58½″

73. THOMAS McKEAN (1734-1817)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Thomas McKean, President of Delaware in 1777; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from 1777 to 1799; Governor of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1808. He was a member of the Continental Congress from Delaware 1774-1776, 1778-1783; a signer of the Declaration of Independence; and President of Congress in 1781.
28⅞″ x 24¾″

Lent by Mr. John Hill Morgan

74. JAMES McHENRY (1753-1816)

BY C. B. J. F. de SAINT MÉMIN (1770-1852)

This Saint Mémin portrait of James McHenry, on pink paper, was made during this artist's visit to America when he painted so many of the notable men of that day. The portrait has descended to Mrs. Bruce through a number of generations.

James McHenry was Secretary of War under President Washington.
23″ x 17″

Lent by Mrs. James Bruce

75. JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826)

BY EDWARD DALTON MARCHANT (1806-1887)

This copy of a Sharples portrait of John Adams, was made in 1847, and is now owned by a descendant of this illustrious man.

John Adams was Vice-President under President Washington.
9¾″ x 7¾″

Lent by Miss M. L. A. Clement

76. MRS. TIMOTHY PICKERING (1754-1824)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Mrs. Timothy Pickering was Rebecca White, a daughter of Benjamin White of Boston, and his wife, Elizabeth White, of Bristol, England. She was born in England and came to this country with her parents in 1765. In 1776 she married Timothy Pickering of Salem. Mr. Pickering succeeded Edmund Randolph as Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet.
32″ x 25″

Lent by Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald



MRS. TIMOTHY PICKERING
By Gilbert Stuart
Lent by Mrs. Richard Y. FitzGerald

77. TIMOTHY PICKERING (1745-1829)

BY C. B. J. F. de SAINT MÉMIN (1770-1852)

Charles Balthazar Julien Fevre de Saint Mémin arrived in Canada in 1793, but soon afterward reached New York. Before leaving France a compatriot of his invented a machine which helped very much in producing mathematical accuracy in the profiles of his portraits. Saint Mémin made portraits of some of the most distinguished men and women of this date, including this one of Timothy Pickering, on pink paper.

Timothy Pickering was born in Salem, Massachusetts. Under Washington he was Postmaster General (1791-1795), Secretary of War (1795), and after December, 1795, Secretary of State.
23″ x 17″

Lent by Mr. Frederick Silsbee Whitwell

78. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (1752-1816)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

The present owner is collaterally descended from Gouverneur Morris through Gouverneur Morris' nephew, Gouverneur Morris Wilkins.

Morris was a delegate to the New York Provincial Congress, 1775-1777; member of the Continental Con-

gress 1778-1779; first United States Minister to France under Washington, 1792-1794; member of the United States Senate from New York 1800-1803.
9½" x 7¼"
Lent by Mr. John S. Turnbull

79. JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826)
By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait is one of a set of five replicas painted by Gilbert Stuart for Colonel George Gibbs who lived for many years in Newport, Rhode Island. The set stayed in the Gibbs' family for several generations. It was bought by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston about 1874 and has since remained in this same family.

While George Washington was serving in the Revolutionary Army, John Adams was doing his part in the Continental Congress and as envoy abroad. When Washington was elected President of the United States, Adams was at the same time elected Vice-President, and he served throughout the two terms with Washington, succeeding him finally as second President of the United States.
24" x 21"
Lent by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge

80. JAMES MADISON (1751-1836)
By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait is one of a set of five replicas painted by Gilbert Stuart for Colonel George Gibbs who lived for many years in Newport, Rhode Island. The set stayed in the Gibbs' family for several generations. It was bought by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston about 1874 and has since remained in this same family.

Madison is generally known as the Father of the Constitution, and he served with George Washington at the Federal Convention in 1787.
24" x 21"
Lent by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge



MRS. OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.
By John Trumbull
Lent by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt

81. JAMES MONROE (1758-1831)
By REMBRANDT PEALE (1778-1860)

One of the interesting features of this portrait is that it was painted while Monroe was President of the United States. The figure, which is life size, is seated in a chair on the portico of the White House, and in the distance is the Capitol as it then appeared.

Monroe's association with Washington was from his earliest life in the Revolution. He was severely wounded at the battle of Trenton and if it had not been for timely rescue, he would have bled to death, as an artery was severed. He carried the bullet to the day of his death and it is probably now in his coffin. He became an aide to Lord Stirling and was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth; and shared in the dreary winter at Valley Forge.
54" x 44"
Lent by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes

82. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)
By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait is one of a set of five replicas painted by Gilbert Stuart for Colonel George Gibbs who lived for many years in Newport, Rhode Island. The set stayed in the Gibbs' family for several generations. It was bought by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston about 1874 and has since remained in this same family.

Thomas Jefferson was President Washington's first Secretary of State, but they differed considerably in regard to politics, Washington being a Federalist and Jefferson a Republican, precursor of the Democratic party, as the Federalists were of the Republican party. Jefferson went back to live at Monticello until he became Vice-President under Adams.
24" x 21"
Lent by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge

83. JAMES MONROE (1758-1831)
By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait is one of a set of five replicas painted by Gilbert Stuart for Colonel George Gibbs who lived for many years in Newport, Rhode Island. The set stayed in the Gibbs' family for several generations. It was bought by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston about 1874 and has since remained in this same family.

While James Monroe was serving his native State of Virginia as United States Senator in 1794, he was selected by George Washington to represent his country in France as Second United States Minister, to succeed Gouverneur Morris. He arrived in Paris just after the fall of Robespierre.
24" x 22"
Lent by Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge

84. WILLIAM SHORT (1759-1849)
By JOHN NEAGLE (1796-1865)

This portrait was deposited with the Pennsylvania Historical Society on November 24, 1899 by the Colonization Society of Pennsylvania. That Society went out of existence in 1923 and gave the portrait outright to the present owners.

William Short was made Chargé d'Affaires to France in 1789 his commission being the first one that was signed by Washington as President. Washington appointed him Minister at The Hague in 1791 and transferred him to Madrid in 1794.
26" x 22"
Lent by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

85. WILLIAM BRADFORD (1755-1795)
By CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

On January 27, 1794, William Bradford succeeded Edmund Randolph as Attorney-General of the United States by the appointment of President Washington, which office he held until his death.
29″ x 24″
Lent by Mr. Willing Spencer

86. MRS. OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (1767-1805)
By JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

Portrait of the wife of the Secretary of the Treasury under Washington. She was Miss Elizabeth Stoughton, only daughter of Captain John Stoughton of Windsor, Connecticut.
30″ x 25″
Lent by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt

87. OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR. (1760-1833)
By JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

Oliver Wolcott, Jr., was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's second term, succeeding Alexander Hamilton.
36″ x 28″
Lent by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt

88. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1804)
By JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

This portrait, which is known as the Hosack portrait of Hamilton, was painted from life by John Trumbull at the request of Hamilton in order to give it to Dr. David Hosack, who was an intimate friend and was his surgeon in attendance at his duel with Burr. On the death of Dr. Hosack it descended to his son, Nathaniel Pendleton Hosack, and at his death it went to his sister, Mrs. Harvey, who gave it to the wife of Nathaniel Pendleton Hosack (Sophia H. Hosack) who was the daughter of Philip Church of Belvidere, New York. On her death, April 22, 1891, she willed the portrait to Richard Church, her brother, who, at his death, willed it to his daughter, Mary Helen Gilpin. It was bought by the present owner on May 15, 1931.

Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet.
30″ x 24½″
Lent by Honorable Andrew W. Mellon

89. MRS. WILLIAM BRADFORD (1764-1854)
ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mrs. Bradford was a daughter of Elias Boudinot of New Jersey. Her husband was for a brief time in 1795 Attorney General in Washington's Cabinet. Her father was devoted to the patriotic cause; was commissary-general of prisoners; also a delegate to Congress from New Jersey and its President. He was appointed by Washington in 1795 to succeed Rittenhouse as director of the mint at Philadelphia, and held the office till July, 1805, when he resigned.
30″ x 25″
Lent by Mr. Willing Spencer

90. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY (1746-1825)
By JAMES EARL (1761-1798)

Mrs. F. C. Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., inherited this portrait from descendants of General Thomas Pinckney, brother of Charles Cotesworth, who had no descendants. She presented the portrait to the Worcester Art Museum.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney took part in the Revolutionary War, especially in the southern department.

In 1796 he accepted the office of United States Minister to France.
35″ x 29″
Lent by The Worcester Art Museum



OLIVER WOLCOTT, JR.
By John Trumbull
Lent by Mrs. J. West Roosevelt

91. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS (1752-1816)
By CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Mr. Morris was born in Morrisania, the family estate in New York, and his career was a brilliant one.

He was a delegate to the New York Provincial Congress, 1775-1777; member of the Continental Congress 1778-1779; first United States Minister to France under Washington, 1792-1794; member of the United States Senate from New York 1800-1803.
35½″ x 28″
Lent by The Morris Family
(Deposited at Columbia University as Loan)

92. JOSEPH HABERSHAM (1751-1815)
ARTIST UNKNOWN

Joseph Habersham was born in Savannah, of a family well known in the annals of Georgia history. He was a prominent figure in the Revolutionary army; he was appointed Major of the First Georgia batallion, February 4, 1776, and defended Savannah from a British naval attack early in March. At the close of the war, he had the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Habersham subsequently became Postmaster General in Washington's administration.
27″ x 22″
Lent by Mr. George Noble Jones

93. MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1775-1852)
ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mrs. John Quincy Adams, who was Louisa Catherine Johnson, was born in London, the niece of Governor Thomas Johnson, of Maryland. John Quincy Adams met her while he was in England, and married her there, her father, Joshua Johnson, being then American consul

at London. After their marriage they went to Berlin and St. Petersburg, where he was the accredited Minister.
52″ x 40″

Lent by Miss M. L. A. Clement

94. JOHN ADAMS (1735-1826)
BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

This portrait was painted by Stuart when John Adams was in his ninetieth year, and has been in the possession of the family since that time.

John Adams served as Vice-President to President Washington during both terms.
30″ x 25″

Lent by The Honorable C. F. Adams

95. RUFUS KING (1755-1827)
BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Stuart painted this portrait in 1821 at the request of Christopher Gore, who presented it to Rufus King. It was left by him to his son, James Gore King, and has been in the same family since that time.

Rufus King was Minister to Great Britain in 1796, appointed to that post by Washington.
30″ x 25″

Lent by Mr. Allan McLane, Jr.

96. EDMUND RANDOLPH (1753-1813)
ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mrs. Grymes inherited this portrait from her aunt, Elizabeth Randolph Daniel, who was a daughter of Judge P. V. Daniel of the Supreme Court of the United States. She was a granddaughter of Edmund Randolph, her mother being his daughter, Lucy Nelson Randolph.

Edmund Randolph of Virginia was Attorney-General in Washington's Cabinet; and after the resignation of Thomas Jefferson as Secretary of State he was appointed to that position, holding office from 1794 into the year 1795.
26″ x 21″

Lent by Mrs. Lucy Randolph Grymes



BARON VON STEUBEN
By Ralph Earle
Lent by The Honorable William Randolph Hearst

97. MRS. CHARLES LEE (1770-1804)
BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

Anne Lee, the daughter of Richard Henry Lee, the Signer, married her second cousin, Charles Lee, who was Attorney General in Washington's second Cabinet. The portrait was painted in 1804, the year of her death, after a portrait by Stuart, painted the same year, during her last illness.
27″ x 22″

Lent by Mrs. Joseph Packard

98. BARON VON STEUBEN (1730-1794)
BY RALPH EARLE (1751-1801)

Ralph Earle, a Massachusetts painter, made this portrait of Baron von Steuben.

Baron Frederick Wilhelm von Steuben was born at Magdeburg, Germany, and was educated at Breslau; he served as volunteer under his father in the siege of Prague. He became Grand Marshal of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. In 1777 he came to America and offered his services as volunteer to Congress and was directed to join the army at Valley Forge. In May, 1778, he was appointed Inspector-General of the Continental Army with rank of Major-General. He reorganized the army on the European model, drilling untrained soldiers and introducing discipline. At Monmouth he rendered valuable service and in 1780 he was sent with a separate command to cooperate with General Greene, where he opposed the marauding expedition of Benedict Arnold and finally took an active part in the siege of Yorktown. He prepared a manual for the army which came into general use. After the war he received grants of land from several states and Congress granted him a pension of $2,500. For several years he lived in New York City and then removed to the tract of land (Steuben Township) granted him by New York State, where he lived in a log cabin (near the present site of Utica) until his death, November 28, 1794.
50″ x 41″

Lent by The Honorable William Randolph Hearst

99. JAMES MADISON (1751-1836)
BY JOHN VANDERLYN (1775-1852)

James Madison and James Monroe were for many years intimate friends although Madison was somewhat the senior of the latter. In the possession of the owner of the portrait, there is a letter from John Vanderlyn in which he states that he is painting a portrait of Madison for Monroe. This portrait has passed down in the Monroe family from one generation to another.

Madison served with George Washington at the Federal Convention in 1787.
26″ x 21″

Lent by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes

100. MRS. WILLIAM AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON
BY C. B. J. F. de SAINT MÉMIN (1770-1852)

This Saint Mémin portrait of Mrs. Washington is on pink paper. She was the third wife of William Augustine Washington, who was the son of Augustine Washington, half brother of George Washington. Her maiden name was Sarah Tayloe. She belonged to a family well known in the annals of Virginia history, the Tayloes of Mount Airy.
19″ x 14″

Lent by Mrs. Richard Washington

100a. MOUNT VERNON

Colored print of Mount Vernon from a painting published by J. Crutchett, Mount Vernon Factory, C. B. Graham, Lithograph, Washington, D. C.

The owner of this picture tells a very interesting story. She says that it was presented to her grandfather, the Honorable Edward Everett of Massachusetts, as a token of the deep appreciation of the Board of Regents of Mount Vernon. It seems that Mr. Everett raised through his personal efforts of lecturing throughout the country on the subject of George Washington, a substantial sum towards the purchase of Mount Vernon.
18″ x 14″

Lent by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins

100b. MOUNT VERNON

Colored print of Mount Vernon showing the West Front in 1858, published by J. Crutchett, Mount Vernon Factory, C. B. Graham, Lithograph, Washington, D. C.

This picture of the West Front of Mount Vernon is a companion piece to number 100-a and was presented to Mr. Everett at the same time.
18″ x 14″

Lent by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins

101. WILLIAM CARMICHAEL (— -1795)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

William Carmichael was Chargé d'Affaires to Spain in 1790.
1¾″ x 1½″

Lent by Mrs. Albert Moore

102. WILLIAM BUCHANAN (1732-1804)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This miniature was left by William Buchanan to his only son, James A. Buchanan, and is still owned by members of the Buchanan family.

William Buchanan was Commissary General of Purchases in the Continental Army 1777-1778.
2⅝″ x 2″

Lent by Mrs. Esther Buchanan Tyson

103. PEYTON RANDOLPH (1721-1775)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Peyton Randolph was President of the First Continental Congress in 1774; a Delegate to Congress in 1775; and Founder of Free Masonry in the American Colonies.
1½″ x 1¼″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

104. JAMES MONROE (1758-1831)

BY SENÉ

This miniature of James Monroe was painted in Paris in 1794 by the French artist, Sené, and shows him at earlier manhood.

Monroe was second Minister to France during Washington's administration.
Diameter 2½″.

Lent by The James Monroe Law Office National Shrine, Fredericksburg, Virginia

105. COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU (1725-1807)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Rochambeau was Commander of the French Forces in America in 1780, cooperating with General Washington in the capture of Yorktown in 1781.
1½″ x 1¼″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania



RUFUS KING
By Gilbert Stuart
Lent by Mr. Allan McLane, Jr.

106. SAMUEL OSGOOD (1748-1813)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Samuel Osgood was a member of the Continental Congress in 1780-84. He was Postmaster-General during Washington's administration, 1789-1791.
1⅞″ x 1⅜″

Lent by Mrs. Albert Evans through Mrs. Charles Warren

107. JONATHAN HASKELL (— -1814)

BY WALTER ROBERTSON (— -1802)

Major Haskell's portrait appears in a painting called "The Surrender of Burgoyne" hanging in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, which picture was painted by John Trumbull.

Jonathan Haskell was made Ensign and Adjutant in the Continental Army from Massachusetts in 1777, Lieutenant and Adjutant in 1779; transferred to Seventh Massachusetts in 1781, and in 1783 retained in Jackson's Continental Regiment, serving there until the next year. Made Captain in 1791 in 2d United States Infantry; Major in 1794; Adjutant General and Inspector of the Army in 1796; resigning in November of the same year.
2½″ x 2″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

108. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1757-1834)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This miniature of Lafayette was formerly owned by Charles Manigault, of Charleston, South Carolina, who knew General Lafayette well and had visited him at his home "LaGrange," near Paris, France. The picture was afterwards the property of Mrs. Hawkins K. Jenkins, granddaughter of Charles Manigault and niece of Dr.

Gabriel E. Manigault, founder of the Charleston, South Carolina Art Association. It was later purchased in New York by Mr. DuPuy.
Diameter 2½″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

109. MRS. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1854)

BY HENRY INMAN (1802-1846)

Mrs. Hamilton (Elizabeth Schuyler) was the daughter of General Philip Schuyler of New York, and this miniature is a fine example of the artist's work.

Henry Inman intended to follow the life of a soldier and had obtained an appointment to the United States Military Academy, but a visit to the studio of John Wesley Jarvis decided his career; and with the permission of his father, he became a pupil of that artist. At the age of twenty-one he opened a studio of his own and soon acquired a high reputation as a portrait painter.
2½″ x 2″

Lent by Mr. Alexander Hamilton

110. WILLIAM BINGHAM (1755-1804)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

William Bingham was born in Philadelphia, and was a Delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania in 1787-8; United States Senator 1795-1801.

The portrait of Washington (No. 8 in the exhibit) which was painted by Gilbert Stuart for William Bingham, was presented by Bingham's wife (Anne Willing) to the Marquis of Lansdowne.
1¾″ x 1¼″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

111. PATRICK HENRY (1730-1799)

BY LAWRENCE SULLY (1769-1803)

Patrick Henry was Washington's colleague in the Virginia House of Burgesses and the Continental Congress; he was an early protagonist of the American Revolution, and the first Governor of independent Virginia. Washington offered him the position of Secretary of State in 1795, but Henry declined it.
2″ x 1¾″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

111a. JOSEPH BLAKE (1739-1818)

BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY (1737-1815)

A second lieutenant of artillery under Washington at the siege of Boston. Participated in the New York Campaign and was captured at Fort Washington. Being exchanged, he was promoted captain of artillery in 1777.
5″ x 4″

Lent by Mrs. Constance Lodge Williams

112. SOPHIA CHEW (1769- —)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

Sophia Chew was a daughter of Chief Justice Chew of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Oswald. She married Henry Phillips.
3¾″ x 3″

Lent by Mrs. H. H. Norton

113. MRS. WILLIAM NICHOLS (1760-1808)

BY GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

Mrs. William Nichols was Margaret Hillegas, a daughter of Michael and Henrietta Hillegas. Her father was the first Treasurer of the United States, 1775-1789. She married William Nichols (1754-1801) who had been a captain in the Continental Army.
2″ x 2¾″

Lent by Mrs. John Hill Morgan

114. THOMAS WHARTON, JR. (1735-1778)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait was bought by Herbert DuPuy in December, 1908, from Titian R. Peale, grandson of Charles Willson Peale.

Thomas Wharton, Jr., was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1735. He was first President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and died in office at Lancaster, Pa., the Capital of the State having been temporarily removed from Philadelphia, through the occupation of that city by the British troops.
Diameter 1¾″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

115. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

ARTIST UNKNOWN. IT HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO ROBERT FIELD (1769-1819)

Thomas Jefferson was the First Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet.
3½″ x 2⅞″

Lent by The DuPuy Collection, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

116. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1804)

BY HENRY INMAN (1802-1846)

The present owner, a direct descendant of Alexander Hamilton, states that this Inman miniature of Hamilton was taken from a Ceracchi bust.

Alexander Hamilton was one of the ablest statesmen of George Washington's time.
2½″ x 2″

Lent by Mr. Alexander Hamilton

116a. WILLIAM THORNTON (1761-1827)

BY ROBERT FIELD (1770-1819)

A physician whose true vocation was architecture. Washington praised highly his design for the Federal Capitol, which was accepted. He moved to Georgetown and was intimate with Washington, visited at Mount Vernon, and supervised the construction of a number of houses in the City of Washington. He later was first Commissioner of Patents.
2⅞″ x 2¼″

Lent by Mrs. Henry H. Flather

117. ROBERT MORRIS (1734-1806)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

This miniature of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolutionary War, is owned by his great-granddaughter.
5½″ x 4″

Lent by Mrs. Richard P. Tinsley

118. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)

BY WILLIAM BIRCH (1755-1834)

Thomas Jefferson was the first Secretary of State under President Washington. His greatest claim to fame is, possibly, as the author of the Declaration of Independence.

An Englishman by birth, William Birch came to Philadelphia in 1794, where he painted many portrait miniatures in enamel.
2½″ x 2″

From the collection of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, lent by his granddaughters, Mrs. Vinton Freedley and Mrs. Dent W. Macdonough

119. ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757-1804)

BY WILLIAM BIRCH (1755-1834)

This portrait is one of many miniatures in enamel made by William Birch, an Englishman who came to this country in 1794.

Washington became deeply interested in Hamilton during his Revolutionary career. Hamilton became Washington's aide-de-camp and, in 1781, a colonel of the line. He was first Secretary of the Treasury in Washington's Cabinet.

2½" x 2"

From the collection of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, lent by his granddaughters, Mrs. Vinton Freedley and Mrs. Dent W. Macdonough

120. JAMES WILKINSON (1757-1825)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This miniature reached the hands of the present owner in line of descent from General Wilkinson's son, his great-grandfather, and ultimately from his uncle and namesake, the Honorable Theodore S. Wilkinson, one time Congressman from the First District of Louisiana.

James Wilkinson was a young officer under Washington at the siege of Boston and was sent under Arnold to participate in the Canadian Expedition. Later he was on the staff of Gates at Saratoga. After the Revolution he was prominent in the Army in the West, and became its Commander-in-Chief, retiring during the War of 1812.

3" x 2⅜"

Lent by Theodore S. Wilkinson (Commander, U. S. Navy)

121. MRS. ROBERT MORRIS (1749-1827)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

Mrs. Robert Morris was Mary White, daughter of Col. Thomas and Esther (Huelings) White of Philadelphia.

5½" x 4"

Lent by Mrs. Richard P. Tinsley

122. MRS. JAMES MILES HUGHES

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

Mrs. Hughes was Mary Bailey, daughter of Colonel John Bailey, and Altie van Wyck, of Poughkeepsie. She was one of three famous beauties, sisters, the other two being Mrs. John R. Bleecker of Albany and Mrs. Kent, wife of the Chancellor Kent of the "Commentaries."

9⅜" x 7½"

Lent by Madame Florian Vurpillot, great-great-niece of Mrs. Hughes

123. NELLIE CUSTIS (1779-1852)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

This pastel of Nellie Custis (Mrs. Lawrence Lewis) is one of the best-known works of this artist.

The earliest available information discloses that it was included in a collection of some two hundred portraits, by James and Felix Sharples, father and son. In the early part of the nineteenth century this collection was left by Felix Sharples to Doctor John Winder, of Yardley, Northampton, Virginia, on whose estate he spent the last few years of his life. The collection remained intact in the Winder family until the Civil War, when, it is said, many of the portraits were destroyed by Union Troops. Fortunately the Nellie Custis pastel was not harmed.

Nellie Custis was the granddaughter of Martha Washington, and was brought up by General Washington after her father's death in 1781. She was brought to Mount Vernon and was devotedly attached to Washington. She married Lawrence Lewis, a nephew of Washington, and she paid the General the handsome compliment of selecting for her wedding day his birthday—which proved to be his last one.

13½" x 11½"

Lent by Mrs. Richard Bayly Winder

124. JAMES MILES HUGHES (1756-1802)

BY JAMES SHARPLES (c. 1751-1811)

General Hughes was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He entered New York City upon its evacuation by the British in November, 1783. He was in charge of the arrangements for the funeral procession in General Washington's memory, in New York City, December 31, 1799.

9½" x 7½"

Lent by Madame Florian Vurpillot, great-great-niece of Mrs. Hughes

125. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY F. KEMMELMEYER

As a portrait painter, Kemmelmeyer's work was known through the State of Maryland from about 1790 to 1810. During this period he painted a number of pictures of Washington, some on horseback and the others life sized heads.

18" x 22"

Lent by Fridenberg Gallery, New York, New York



NELLIE CUSTIS
By James Sharples
Lent by Mrs. Richard Bayly Winder

126. ROBERT MORRIS (1734-1806)
By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

The present owner is a great-granddaughter of Robert Morris.

Robert Morris was a delegate to the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1778; prime mover in establishing the Pennsylvania Bank in 1780; founder of the Bank of North America in 1781; United States Senator from Pennsylvania from 1789 to 1795. He was known as the great financier of the Revolution.

29″ x 24″

Lent by Mrs. Richard P. Tinsley

127. WILLIAM AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON (1757-1810)
By C. B. J. F. de SAINT MÉMIN (1770-1852)

The owner of this portrait, which is on pink paper, inherited it through direct descent from William Augustine Washington, who was the son of Augustine, half brother of George Washington.

19″ x 14″

Lent by Mrs. Richard Washington

128. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY (1746-1825)
By RALPH EARLE (1751-1801)

This portrait hung in General Pinckney's house in Charleston and has belonged to his collateral descendants ever since.

Pinckney served during the Revolution, chiefly in the Southern Department. Washington offered him the War portfolio in 1794 and that of State in 1795, and appointed him Minister to France in 1796. He was one of the Majors-General under Washington in the Provisional Army in 1798.

45″ x 36″

Lent by Miss Josephine Pinckney



FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CONRAD MUHLENBERG
By Samuel B. Waugh
Lent by the United States Government

129. MRS. CHARLES THOMSON (1731-1807)
ARTIST UNKNOWN

Mrs. Thomson was Hannah Harrison, a granddaughter of Isaac Norris and a great-granddaughter of Governor Thomas Lloyd of Pennsylvania.

29½″ x 25″

Lent by Mrs. Robert W. McPherson

130. GENERAL NATHANAEL GREENE (1742-1786)
By CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

This portrait has been in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society for many years, but records fail to show the source from which it came. He was Major-General, intimate with Washington, commanded in the Southern Department.

23″ x 19″

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

131. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790)
By JOSEPH WRIGHT (1756-1793)

This portrait was purchased from Henry Stevens, of London, in 1855.

Benjamin Franklin was associated with General Washington in the Braddock Campaign, when Franklin was interested in supplies; and they were fellow delegates to the Continental Congress in 1775 until Washington became Commander-in-Chief of the Army. They were also in the Federal Convention of 1787.

The following is an extract from the will of Benjamin Franklin:

"My fine crab-tree walking stick, with a gold head curiously wrought in the form of the cap of liberty, I give to my friend, and the friend of mankind, General Washington. If it were a sceptre, he has merited it, and would become it."

31″ x 25″

Lent by The Corcoran Gallery of Art

132. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS CONRAD MUHLENBERG (1750-1801)
By SAMUEL B. WAUGH (1814-1885)

Copied from an original portrait by Joseph Wright, this portrait hangs in the Speaker's lobby, United States House of Representatives.

Frederick Muhlenberg was a member of the Continental Congress, Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and the first Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives.

50″ x 38″

Lent by The United States Government

133. DR. WILLIAM SHIPPEN (1736-1808)
By GILBERT STUART (1755-1828)

William Shippen, generally known as Dr. William Shippen, the younger, son of William and Susanna (neé Harrison) Shippen, was born in Philadelphia, October 21, 1736. A.B. (Princeton) 1754; M.D. (University of Edinburgh) 1761. He died in Germantown July 11, 1808.

On July 15, 1776, he was appointed "Chief Physician for the Flying Camp." On April 11, 1777, he was unanimously elected "Director-General of all the Military Hospitals for the Armies of the United States." He resigned January 3, 1781.

29″ x 24″

Lent by Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shippen

134. THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743-1826)
By THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

This replica was painted on an old door-panel for James Monroe, and remained in his family until January

of 1855, when it was sold by Mr. Monroe's son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur, Sr., to the Jefferson Society.

Thomas Jefferson was Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet.

23″ x 19″

Lent by The Jefferson Literary Society, University of Virginia

135. CHARLES THOMSON (1729-1824)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

This portrait was painted probably between 1776 and 1785.

Charles Thomson was Secretary of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1789. He was sent by the First Federal Congress to Mount Vernon to inform George Washington that he had been elected President of the United States, and to escort him to New York.

Lent by Mrs. Robert W. McPherson

135a. GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732-1799)

BY JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

Painting of George Washington followed by a negro servant, riding in the direction of Mount Vernon.

21¾″ x 15″

Lent by Mr. Frederic Atherton

136. SAMUEL WASHINGTON (1734-1781)

BY JOHN HESSELIUS (1682-1755)

This portrait hung at "Harewood," the home of Colonel Samuel Washington, for nearly one hundred and fifty years. Samuel Washington is buried at "Harewood," and the estate is still in the possession of the Washington family.

Samuel Washington, brother of George, was the third of Mary Ball Washington's children.

Lent by Mrs. Samuel Walter Washington

137. PEYTON RANDOLPH, 2d (1779-1828)

BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1873)

At the distribution of Peyton Randolph's estate this portrait became the property of his son, Edmund Randolph of California; at his death it came into the possession of his wife, Tarmesia Muex Randolph, who willed it to her eldest daughter, Margaret Randolph. Miss Randolph sold it several years ago to the present owner.

Peyton Randolph was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, and was the son of Governor Edmund Randolph and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Randolph. He was graduated from William and Mary College in 1798. In 1806 he married Maria Ward, celebrated beauty. He was elected to the Governor's Council and as senior member was acting-Governor from the death of Lt.-Governor George William Smith, December 26, 1811, to January 3, 1812, when James Barbour became Governor by election of the General Assembly. He was an eminent lawyer and in 1821 became the reporter of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The results of his labors as such—"Report of the cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals in Virginia 1821-1828," were published in six volumes 8 vo., Richmond 1823-1832.

Lent by The Honorable William Randolph Hearst



MEETING OF THE GENERALS OF THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES AT YORKTOWN AFTER THE SURRENDER
By James Peale
Lent by The Maryland Historical Society

138. MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1757-1834)

BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE (1741-1827)

Lafayette arrived in America in June, 1777, to offer his services to the United States. Congress made him a Major General and he speedily became a trusted associate and valued friend of Washington. In 1779 he returned to France to urge direct aid of the Court there, and in 1780 resumed his place in the army after a successful mission. He commanded in Virginia against Cornwallis in 1781 and led a division at the siege of Yorktown. After the siege he again returned to France. His visit to the United States in 1784 was his last direct association with Washington, but President Washington endeavored during the French Revolution to get Lafayette released from prison and also aided his family.
48½″ x 40″

Lent by Washington and Lee University

139. MEETING OF THE GENERALS OF THE AMERICAN AND FRENCH ARMIES AT YORKTOWN AFTER THE SURRENDER

BY JAMES PEALE (1779-1876)

This painting was given to the Maryland Historical Society, March 3, 1845, by Robert Gilmor, Baltimore art collector. Mr. Gilmor thought it was by Charles Willson Peale but it is unquestionably by James Peale. Mr. Gilmor identifies the officers as follows: Washington in the center; Lafayette to Washington's right and Knox in the rear between them. On the left of Washington Rochambeau and in the rear of them a French officer, probably the Duc de Lauzun. The last person left (in profile) Mr. Gilmor is uncertain as to the identity of, but suggests that it may be Hamilton or Laurens. It is probably Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, however. A very similar, but not identical painting, signed by James Peale, 1786, and shown at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 in the French Exhibit as then belonging to the Mme. la Baronne de Perron, Lafayette's granddaughter, is described on page 48 of the official catalogue and identifies the officers in the front row as follows: Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette and Lincoln (holding the articles of surrender), but does not identify the remaining figures except as "other general officers." This painting has been reproduced in the "Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine" for February, 1930.
21″ x 29½″

Lent by The Maryland Historical Society



MRS. SAMUEL WASHINGTON
By John Hesselius
Lent by Mrs. Samuel Walter Washington

140. GEORGE DIGGES (1743-1792)

BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (1723-1792)

This portrait has remained in the Digges family and is owned by a direct descendant of George Digges, and has always been attributed to Sir Joshua Reynolds by members of the Digges family.

He was an intimate friend and neighbor of George Washington. He lived on the Maryland side of the Potomac, his estate having been known as Warburton Manor. The present site of Fort Washington is on this estate.

The Washingtons and Digges were the closest friends and both families owned barges to convey their guests as well as themselves on various excursions on the Potomac. It is a well-known fact that a code of signals existed between the two families.
30″ x 25″

Lent by Mrs. Richard S. Hill

141. THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO (1746-1817)

ATTRIBUTED TO JOSEF GRASSI (1758-1838)

This portrait of Kosciuszko is an original, attributed to Grassi, a famous painter who spent a great deal of his life in Poland at the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. The two decorations worn by Kosciuszko in this painting are the American Order of the Cincinnati and the Polish Order of the Virtuti Militari.

Kosciuszko left Poland in 1775 and arrived in America in 1776. He received his commission as a colonel of engineers on October 18, 1776, and was with Gates in the Burgoyne campaign and later in the South with Greene. A brilliant figure in the Revolutionary Army, he engineered the West Point fortification.
44″ x 37″

Lent by The Polish Embassy

142. JOHN EAGER HOWARD (1752-1827)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

John Eager Howard of Maryland served in the Revolutionary War under General Hugh Mercer. From 1789 until 1792 he was Governor of Maryland. He was United States Senator from 1796 to 1803. In 1796 he declined a seat in Washington's Cabinet; and in 1798 Washington selected him as one of his Brigadier-Generals.
26½″ x 20½″

Lent by Mrs. H. H. Norton

143. MRS. SAMUEL WASHINGTON

BY JOHN HESSELIUS (1682-1755)

This is an original portrait of Mrs. Samuel Washington (Jane Champe), first wife of Colonel Samuel Washington, who was a brother of General George Washington.

The portrait is a companion to the one of Samuel Washington, and the two hung at "Harewood" for nearly one hundred and fifty years.
49″ x 39″

Lent by Mrs. Samuel Walter Washington

144. ROBERT BLACKWELL, D.D. (1748-1831)
BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

On the back of this portrait, owned by the great-great-grandson of Reverend Robert Blackwell, is the legend: "From a miniature, T. S., 1853."

The Reverend Robert Blackwell was chaplain of Wayne's brigade from May 20, 1778, until January, 1781. He began service while the army was at Valley Forge and was also credited with having been an acting surgeon.

30" x 25"

Lent by Mr. Willing Spencer

145. FIELDING LEWIS (1726-1781)
BY JOHN WOLLASTON

Fielding Lewis was the intimate friend of George Washington, and married his only sister, Betty Washington. They resided for many years at Kenmore.

John Wollaston, an English portrait painter, made a great many pictures of early Virginians. He was in this country approximately from 1750 to 1767.

This picture was bought by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker of Chicago, and they gave it to Kenmore.

30" x 25"

Lent by The Kenmore Association Fredericksburg, Virginia

146. MRS. WILLIAM CARMICHAEL
BY JEREMIAH THEÜS (— -1774)

Mrs. Carmichael was a daughter of Mr. James Stirling, Rector of St. Annes Church, Annapolis, from 1739-1740. From here Stirling went to Kent County, Maryland, living at Stirling Castle until he died. Stirling Castle has since been burned.

Miss Stirling married William Carmichael of Queen Annes County, Maryland. William Carmichael was Chargé d'Affaires to Spain in 1790.

26"x21"

Lent by The Laura Davidson Sears Academy of Fine Arts of the Elgin Academy, Elgin Illinois

147. SWORD OF LAFAYETTE (1757-1834)

This sword was presented to General Lafayette by the Continental Congress in the year 1779.

In a letter from Benjamin Franklin (whose grandson made the presentation) to Lafayette, dated August 24, 1779, he wrote: "The Congress, sensible of your merit towards the United States, but unable adequately to reward it, determined to present you with a sword, as a small mark of their grateful acknowledgements."

The sword now belongs to the Count Perrone di San Martiño, a descendant of General Lafayette through the Marquise Anatasie de la Tour Maubourg, the eldest daughter of the General. The sword came from Turin, Italy.

38" long

Lent by Count di San Martino Through the courtesy of the Italian Government

148. VEIL

For many generations members of the Washington family have been married in this veil. The present owner states it is her understanding that it was at one time in the family of Colonel William Augustine Washington, who was the son of the half brother of General Washington.

Lent by Mrs. Mary Kathleen Washington Erwin

149. SNUFF BOX

Wooden snuff box bearing the portrait of General George Washington.

Bought in London in an antique shop and presented to General Henry T. Allen while he was in command of the American Forces in Coblenz, Germany, from July, 1919, to February, 1923.

Lent by Mrs. Henry T. Allen

150. BOOK

This volume, "The Christian Life," by John Scott, was owned and used by Mary Ball Washington (c. 1707-1789).

From the collection of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell lent by his granddaughters, Mrs. Vinton Freedley and Mrs. Dent W. Macdonough

151. TEA POT

Silver tea pot used at Mount Vernon during Martha Washington's lifetime.

Lent by Colonel M. C. Buckey

152. AUTOGRAPH BOOK

This volume consists of letters collected by Princess Isabel Czartoryska. These letters were written by Washington to Lafayette and Kosciuszko. The volume contains also a letter of Thomas Law describing the death of Washington.

Lent by The Library of the Prince Czartoryski family in Krakow, Poland

153. TWO SILVER CUPS

These cups were used by George Washington.

From the collection of the late Dr. S. Weir Mitchell lent by his granddaughters, Mrs. Vinton Freedley and Mrs. Dent W. Macdonough



MRS. JAMES MONROE
By Benjamin West
Lent by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes

153a. DOLLY MADISON (1768-1849)

ARTIST UNKNOWN

Dolly Payne Todd was a sister of Mrs. Washington, wife of George Steptoe Washington, nephew of George Washington. She was married to James Madison at "Harewood," the family home of Samuel Washington, father of George Steptoe, near Charlestown, West Virginia.

This miniature has always been the possession of the descendants of Mrs. Samuel Washington.

2½" x 1⅝"

Lent by Col. Marvin C. Buckey

154. DRESS

First short dress worn by George Washington.

Lent by Mrs. Warren Griffis

154a. CONTINENTAL MONEY

Notes for 4 and 6 shillings issued in Massachusetts in 1776. These notes are printed on paper prepared under the Stamp Act in 1765.

Lent by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins

154b. WASHINGTON INVITATION

An engraved dinner invitation form used by President and Mrs. Washington.

Lent by Mrs. Archibald Hopkins

155. MRS. JAMES MONROE (1768-1830)

BY BENJAMIN WEST (1738-1820)

This portrait of Elizabeth Monroe is signed B. West. She was the wife of James Monroe, second Minister to France during Washington's administration. Monroe met her in New York while he was attending Congress, and they married there. She was the daughter of Laurence Kortright, who at one time was president of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

28½" x 23"

Lent by Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes



MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH
By Thomas Sully
Lent by Mr. A. B. Randolph and Mr. B. H. R. Randall

155a. TOBIAS LEAR (1760-1816)

BY JOSEPH WOOD (1778-1852)

Lear was graduated from Harvard in 1783, and in 1786 became Washington's private secretary on recommendation of General Benjamin Lincoln. He remained through the President's first administration. As his second wife he married Frances Bassett, niece of Mrs. Washington and widow of Washington's nephew, George Augustine; and his third wife was a grand niece of Mrs. Washington. Washington leased him free for life a farm out of the Mount Vernon estate. He was present at Washington's death and wrote the best account of it. Later he held various offices abroad and was a clerk in the War Department when he died.

15¾" x 13"

Lent by Mrs. Breckenridge Long

156. DAVID HUMPHREYS (1752-1818)

JOHN TRUMBULL (1756-1843)

This portrait of General Humphreys was bequeathed to the Wadsworth Atheneum by Daniel Wadsworth in 1848.

General Humphreys was on General Washington's staff, and in later years he became his close friend and companion. When Washington was notified of his election to the Presidency, Humphreys was staying at Mount Vernon and he accompanied President-Elect Washington on his triumphant journey to New York, and during Washington's administration he acted as master of ceremonies for his distinguished chief.

Washington appointed him Minister to Portugal and later advanced him to the Spanish mission.

24" x 20"

Lent by The Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut

157. BETTY WASHINGTON LEWIS (1733-1797)

BY JOHN WOLLASTON

This picture hangs at Kenmore, the former home of Betty Washington Lewis, the only sister of George Washington, and is regarded as a very faithful likeness of this distinguished Virginia matron.

30" x 25"

Lent by The Kenmore Association, Fredericksburg, Virginia

158. MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH (1772-1836)

BY THOMAS SULLY (1783-1872)

Martha Jefferson, the elder daughter of Thomas Jefferson, married Thomas Mann Randolph (1768-1828), who was Governor of Virginia in 1819-22.

She was the life-long companion of Jefferson and was Mistress of the White House during his administration.

29" x 25"

Lent by Mr. A. B. Randall and Mr. B. H. R. Randall

COMMEMORATIVE PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

Notable as a contribution to the series of events in which the National Capital honored the memory of George Washington in 1932 was the Exhibition of commemorative paintings, sculpture, and the Plan of Washington, at the National Gallery of Art from March 26 to November 24. This exhibition was under the sponsorship of the National Art Association, composed of the National Sculpture Society, the Mural Painters, American Institute of

Architects, the American Society of Landscape Architects, the American Academy in Rome, the American Federation of Arts, American City Planning Institute and National Conference on City Planning.

Of chief interest to visitors to the National Gallery exhibition was the George Washington Bicentennial frieze in the great rotunda of the Gallery. The frieze was executed by a group of mural painters to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. It depicts various episodes in the life of the Father of our Country, and though planned as a unit, it was understood from the beginning that the personality of each artist should dominate his canvas.

Following are brief descriptions of the principal panels of this frieze:

HILDRETH MEIERE — *Boyhood of Washington*

Like most Virginia gentlemen of his time, Washington was, all his life, a great lover of fox hunting. Always a fine horseman, he undoubtedly grew up in the saddle, and it is as authentic to picture him as a boy in the midst of hounds and horses as in any other surroundings. The panel depicts the assembling of the hunting party, young George Washington having just joined the others, being in the act of saluting his father. His mother stands beside him, and his two half brothers are on either side of his father, while the other children in the picture are his younger brothers and sister. A negro slave, in livery, holds a tray with the customary stirrup cup.

AUSTIN PURVES, JR. — *Washington at Fort Necessity, 1754*

At the beginning of the French and Indian War, Washington was leading his men to attack Fort Duquesne, when he was forced, on the way, hastily to entrench himself and erect what he called Fort Necessity, from the circumstances under which it was built. In the foreground, his men are digging entrenchments. A stockade appears at the left. Indians are felling logs and soldiers are drilling.

ARTHUR COVEY — *Washington Taking Command of the Army*

This memorable event took place (traditionally) at Cambridge, Mass., July 3, 1775, under the historic elm tree.

D. PUTNAM BRINLEY — *Battle of Princeton, 1777*

In this painting, Mr. Brinley shows Washington rallying his forces, which had begun to retreat, by riding up to within 20 feet of the enemy, thus turning an impending defeat into a victory.

ERNEST PEIXOTTO — *Washington the Soldier*

This panel shows Washington in his traditional military costume as depicted by his contemporaries. At the left, General Knox, his warm friend and collaborator, advances to greet him. Behind Knox are seen Generals Greene and Lincoln. At the right a cavalryman holding a horse, and in the distance a village green with troops assembling.

J. MONROE HEWLETT — *Washington and His Friends at Mount Vernon*

Upon the steps of Mount Vernon, standing in front of the entrance door, George Washington and his wife are receiving their friends. At the extreme left is a group of servants. Then Mary Washington and Mrs. John Parke Custis. The two children are George Washington Parke Custis and Eleanor Parke Custis. Then George and Martha Washington. To the right of the door, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Rutledge, and Alexander Hamilton. Then Mrs. Rutledge, Benjamin Franklin, and Edmund Randolph.

ERNEST PEIXOTTO — *Our French Allies*

In the center stands Lafayette. At the right is Rochambeau with his hands on a piece of artillery; behind him a group of French soldiers carrying regimental flags. To the left is seen De Grasse pointing in the direction of his ships, from which soldiers are debarking upon a beach below.

DEANE KELLER — *Valley Forge*

In this picture the artist has tried to depict the humane side of Washington, who is saying good-by to a soldier who has lost a leg and who is accompanied by his wife. To the left of this group a farmer is refusing Continental currency offered him by one of Washington's aides for grain or produce brought into camp. To the right two soldiers are carrying a sick comrade to the hospital; back of them a fatigue squad carrying wood. In the distance two platoons drilling near the huts used at Valley Forge; Washington's headquarters also appear. The color scheme chosen suggests the cold and suffering of the men.

TOM LOFTIN JOHNSON — *Surrender of Yorktown, 1781*

To the left, General O'Hara (British) presents his sword to General Lincoln (American). Mounted upon horses are Washington and Rochambeau. Below Washington is Lafayette; then Alexander Hamilton, Anthony Wayne, and De Lauzun, with several other French officers. In the distance to the left, the house of Thomas Nelson, where Cornwallis was stationed. The intention was to create a decorative design rather than an accurate historical portrayal of the scene.

EZRA WINTER — *Washington's Inauguration in New York*

The painting depicts the ceremony of inaugurating George Washington as the first president of the United States of America on the portico of Federal Hall, New York City, on April 30, 1789. The point of view taken is from within, the figures against the sky.

J. MORTIMER LICHTENAUER — *Death of Washington*

In depicting this scene, the description of Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary, was used. At the extreme left stands Christopher, Washington's trusty servant. By the bed are Dr. James Craik, his intimate friend and chief surgeon of the Continental Army, and Tobias Lear, his secretary. Then Martha Washington seated, and at the right Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick and Dr. Gustavus Brown. Above hover figures of Liberty with a laurel crown, and Commerce and Enlightenment. Behind them is seen a map of the United States as it was in 1799 and its later development due to Washington's foresight.

Bicentennial Commemorative Postage Stamps

TWELVE postage stamps bearing the likeness of George Washington and four stamped envelopes bearing a picture of Mount Vernon, were issued by the United States Government in commemoration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth in 1932. This commemorative series of stamps and stamped envelopes will be an everlasting tribute to the founder of the American nation and a perpetual testimony of the gratitude and esteem of the American people for the First President of the United States.

The twelve postage stamps comprise a "miniature gallery of priceless portraits," most of which were painted by American artists "who perpetuated the Father of our Country as they saw him when alive," from a youth of seventeen to a man of sixty-six years. The stamps range in denomination from one-half cent to ten cents.

More than seven billion of these Bicentennial commemorative stamps were sold during the year 1932 alone, and almost four hundred million Bicentennial stamped envelopes. The stamps were first offered for sale on January 1, 1932, in Washington, D. C., only, and were available on January 2 generally throughout the country. They remained on sale at post offices in all parts of the United States during the entire Bicentennial year and will be available until the stock is exhausted.

It is estimated by the Post Office Department that the government has received one million dollars in profit from the sale of the Bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes—which reimburses the Government more than seventy-five percent of the entire cost of the nine-months Bicentennial Celebration. Some estimates of the profit from the sale of this series of stamps have been placed as high as $1,500,000—which would far more than pay the entire cost of the celebration.

The Post Office Department, soon after the passage of the Act creating a Commission for the Bicentennial Celebration, inaugurated a plan to provide a special series of stamps in commemoration of this historic anniversary. When the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission wrote to the Treasury Department on April 15, 1930, suggesting the appropriateness of Bicentennial commemorative stamps and coins, and again on May 27, 1930, with particular reference to stamps, plans for action along this line began to take definite shape. The matter was referred to the Postmaster General, and as a result of subsequent conferences it was decided that the Department would issue a series of twelve stamps in denominations from ½c to 10c, each to bear a likeness of George Washington, as well as a series of stamped envelopes bearing a view of the home of Washington, Mount Vernon.

Final selection of the portraits used on the Bicentennial Commemorative Stamps was made by the Postmaster General, from portraits submitted by the Bicentennial Commission. As far as possible, portraits known to have been made from life were selected for the stamps with the object of giving to the people a series of likenesses of Washington that would comprise all the best information available as to how he really looked at different periods of his life. It was felt by the Commission that such a series of pictures would add materially to the public knowledge of George Washington and that it would have special educational and inspirational value.

To have distribution of the stamps as wide as possible during the celebration they commemorated, it was decided that the stamps should be of regular size and of the lower denominations. A tentative plan to have some of the stamps reproduce incidents in the life of Washington was abandoned for a number of reasons, principally because they would have had to be larger and therefore could not have been distributed so readily and completely, and also because they could not have been produced so economically. This idea was carried out to a certain extent, however, in the stamped envelope which bears a drawing of Washington's home at Mount Vernon.

Description of the Stamps

The most authoritative description of the twelve George Washington Bicentennial commemorative stamps and four stamped envelopes is contained in a bulletin issued by the Post Office Department

under date of October 1, 1931. This describes the series for the postmasters and postal employees, and states that "the stamps are 75/100 inch by 87/100 inch in dimensions and have as the central design a separate likeness of Washington modeled from the works of noted artists." The descriptions follow:

BICENTENNIAL STAMPS

One-half cent.—The stamp is dark brown in color and has a flat paneled border with darker interior over which is laid a circular panel in which appears the likeness of Washington taken from a miniature painted by Charles Willson Peale, the original of which is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The central design is bordered by white inner and outer lines forming a narrow circular panel, within which, across the top, is the legend "United States Postage" in white-faced Roman, the remainder being filled in with laurel leaves. The circular panel is overlaid and supported at the base by a curved white ribbon containing the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right, with the word "Washington" underneath across the center of the ribbon. In each lower corner within a white edged circular panel is the fractional numeral "½" in white Roman on a dark background. The circles are connected by a horizontal panel containing the word "Cent" in white Roman letters.

One-cent.—The stamp is printed in green. Across the top is a flat panel containing, in two horizontal lines, the words "United States Postage" in white-faced Roman. The panel is supported at either end by vertical flat fluted columns, the bases of which extend to the bottom of the stamp and hold in each lower corner a white edged oval panel inclosing the numeral "1" in white Roman on a dark background. In the center of the stamp slightly overlapping the side columns is a large oval with dark background and white line border containing a reproduction of the profile bust of Washington by Jean Antoine Houdon made in 1785 and now in Mount Vernon. Across the base of the oval is a white-ribbon panel containing in dark Gothic lettering the name "Washington" in the center and the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In a horizontal line across the base of the stamp is the word "Cent" in white Roman on a dark background.

One-and-one-half cent.—The stamp is light brown in color with a narrow white border within which in the upper part is a flat tinted panel inclosing a background of darker shade. Extending to the top of the stamp is a semicircular panel with white edges and dark ground, resting at either end on fluted side columns which rise slightly above midway of the stamp. Within this panel appear the words "United States Postage" in white-faced Roman. At the base of the column in each lower corner is a small rectangular panel with beveled upper corners containing the figure "1½" in white-faced Roman on a solid ground. The small panels are connected by a horizontal panel with dark ground, containing the word "Cents" in white Roman. In the space under the arch in the central part of the stamp is a likeness of Washington modeled from a painting known as the Virginia Colonel made at Mount Vernon in 1772 by Charles Willson Peale, the original of which is now at Washington and Lee University. At the base of the portrait is a white-ribbon panel containing the word "Washington" in the center and the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right in the curved ends which extend slightly upward and overlap the lower ends of the side columns.

Two-cent.—The stamp is printed in red and is inclosed in a narrow white-line border with small ornaments resembling fleur-de-lis in each upper corner. Beginning slightly



LIKENESSES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON WHICH APPEAR ON THE BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS

Top row—Left to Right: ½c stamp, taken from miniature painted by Charles Willson Peale; 1c stamp, taken from Houdon bust; 1½c stamp, taken from "Virginia Colonel" portrait by Charles Willson Peale. *Second row from top—Left to Right*: 2c stamp, taken from Gilbert Stuart "Athenaeum" portrait; 3c stamp, taken from Charles Willson Peale portrait painted at Valley Forge; 4c stamp, taken from painting by Charles Willson Peale in 1787. *Third row from top—Left to Right*: 5c stamp, taken from painting by Charles Willson Peale in 1795; 6c stamp, taken from painting by John Trumbull in 1792; 7c stamp, taken from portrait by John Trumbull in 1780. *Bottom row—Left to Right*: 8c stamp, taken from crayon drawing made from life by Charles B. J. F. St. Mémin at Philadelphia in 1798; 9c stamp, taken from pastel portrait drawn from life by W. Williams in 1794; 10c stamp, taken from Gibbs-Channing portrait by Gilbert Stuart in 1795.

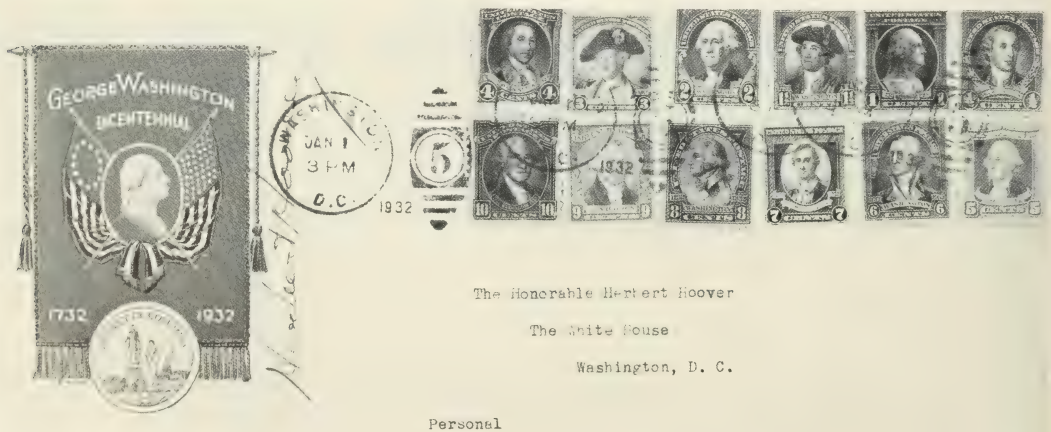
above the center on either side and reaching the top is a semicircular panel with the words "United States Postage" in white Roman on a solid background. The ends of the panel are supported by acanthus scrolls rising from upright ovals in each lower corner. Within these ovals with white edges is the Roman numeral "2" in white on a solid background. At the base of the stamp between the ovals is a white bordered panel with the word "Cents" in white Roman letters on a solid background. In the center of the stamp with a dark background is the likeness of Washington by Gilbert Stuart from a painting made at Germantown, Pa., in 1796, known as the Atheneum portrait, the original of which is now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. On a white ribbon below the portrait is the name "Washington" in dark Roman lettering. On the raised ends of the ribbon are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Three-cent.—The stamp is printed in purple ink and is inclosed in a white-line border. In a curved panel having white edges and solid background across the top of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. The panel is supported at each end by small acanthus scrolls. In each upper corner of the stamp is a small sunken triangle. In each lower corner is a circle with white edge inclosing the white Roman numeral "3" on a dark background. Across the bottom of the stamp connecting the circles is a narrow panel containing the word "Cents" in white Roman on a solid background. Above the panel is a ribbon with the name "Washington" in small dark Roman lettering. On the ends of the ribbon, which are curved upward to rest over the circles, are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In the central part of the stamp is the likeness of Washington in the uniform of a general with cocked hat reproduced from a portrait by Charles Willson Peale painted at Valley Forge in 1777. The original portrait is now in the State Normal School at West Chester, Pa.

Four-cent.—The stamp is printed in warm brown and has a narrow rectangular border indented at the sides and ends. Across the top of the stamp in a narrow double-curved, white-edged panel are the words "United States Postage" in two lines in white Roman letters on solid background. The panel is widened at the center to accommodate the last word, and the ends of the widened portion are supported by acanthus scrolls which rise from either side of the large oval occupying the central part of the stamp. Within the large oval is the likeness of Washington taken from a painting by Charles Willson Peale in 1787, now in the possession of Mr. William Patten, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Below the portrait is a curved white ribbon in dark Gothic lettering is the name "Washington" in the center and the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In each lower corner is a circular panel with dark ground and white edge with the numeral "4" in white Roman. Between the circles in a narrow white bordered panel curved to conform with the ribbon above is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters.

Five-cent.—The stamp, printed in blue, is bordered by a beveled edge panel indented at the sides and ends. Across the top in a double curve in white Roman letters are the words "United States Postage" in two lines. On each side of the word "Postage" is a small acanthus scroll. In the center of the stamp is a large dark shield with white-line border containing the likeness of Washington from a painting by Charles Willson Peale made in 1795, and now in the possession of the New York Historical Society. On a curved ribbon below the portrait are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right, and the name "Washington" in the center in dark Gothic lettering. In each lower corner is a rectangular shaped panel containing the numeral "5" in white Roman with dark background.

Six-cent.—The stamp is printed in orange color. The stamp is inclosed by a rectangular panel with white edge forming a frame for the central design representing Washington in the uniform of a general reproduced from a painting by John Trumbull in 1792, now in Yale University. Over the head is a narrow semicircular panel with white-line border and solid background extending, at the center, to the top of the stamp. Within this panel are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters on a solid background. The panel is supported on either side by small acanthus scrolls. In each upper corner is a triangular sunken panel with white edge and darker interior. In each lower corner is an upright oval with white edge containing the numeral "6" in white Roman on a solid background. At the base in a horizontal line between the ovals is the word "Cents" in white Roman. Under the portrait is a curved white ribbon bearing in the center the name "Washington" in dark Roman lettering. On the ends of the ribbon, which rest at the top of the ovals on either side, are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.



FIRST DAY COVER CONSISTING OF A SPECIAL BICENTENNIAL ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT HOOVER, STAMPED WITH THE COMPLETE SERIES OF TWELVE BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS, POSTMARKED JANUARY 1, 1932, AND AUTOGRAPHED BY PRESIDENT HOOVER.

Seven-cent.—The stamp is printed in black ink with white edge and gray paneled border on the sides and top. The upright panels are slightly indented at the sides. Inside the border is a background of darker gray. Along the upper edge of the stamp in a horizontal line are the words "United States Postage" in white Roman. In each lower corner is a circle with white edge and black ground inclosing the numeral "7" in white Roman. The circles are connected by a white edged panel containing the word "Cents" in white Roman on a dark background. In the center of the stamp is a large oval with light background and white border which contains a likeness of Washington in a colonial uniform showing the head and bust reproduced from a full length portrait painted by John Trumbull in 1780, the original of which is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Below the portrait is a double curved white ribbon bearing in the center in black Roman lettering the name "Washington." On the raised ends of the ribbon are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Eight-cent.—The stamp is of olive green color and is inclosed in a white line border. In a large upright oval in the center of the stamp is a profile bust portrait of Washington facing to the left, reproduced from a crayon drawing made from life by Charles B. J. F. Saint Mémin at Philadelphia in 1798. Inclosing the central oval is a narrow panel with white edges and dark ground containing the inscription "United States Postage" in white Roman letters. On either side of the central oval near the top is shown the upper corner of a shieldlike inner panel. In each lower corner in an upright rectangular panel with white edge and double curved top is the numeral "8" on a dark background. At the base of the stamp in a narrow white edged panel between the numerals is the word "Cents" in white Roman on a dark background. At the base of the central oval is a white ribbon with the name "Washington" in dark lettering in the center and on the curved and raised ends the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right.

Nine-cent.—The stamp is printed in pink with a white-line border. At the center is a large panel rectangular in shape below, oval and slightly widened in the upper portion, is the likeness of Washington modeled from a pastel portrait in the possession of the Masonic lodge of Alexandria, Va., for whom it was drawn from life by W. Williams in 1794. Above the central panel in a double curved white ribbon with scrolled ends are the words "United States Postage" in dark Roman. In each lower corner of the stamp is the numeral "9" in white Roman. In a horizontal line at the base between the numerals is the word "Cents" in white Roman. On a white ribbon at the base of the portrait within the central panel is the name "Washington" in dark Roman. In the curved ends of the ribbon above the numerals are the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. Rising from each ribbon end is a small laurel branch.

Ten-cent.—The stamp is orange in color. The sides and top are slightly indented along the center and are bordered by a narrow panel having dark center and white edges. In the upper part, overlapping the border at the top and sides is a narrow white-edged panel with double curve and small acanthus scrolls at either end containing in two lines the words "United States Postage" in white Roman letters on a dark background. The panel is widened at the center to provide space for "Postage." In the center of the stamp is a large oval with white edge and dark ground inclosing the portrait of Washington taken from a painting by Gilbert Stuart in 1795, known as the Gibbs-Channing portrait and owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Within the oval under the portrait is a narrow curved panel with white edge and dark ground containing in Gothic lettering the name "Washington" in the center and the dates on either side, "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. In each lower corner is a white-edged panel, slightly shield shaped on the bottom line, in which appears the numeral "10" in white Roman on a dark background. At the base of the stamp in a horizontal line is the word "Cents" in white Roman letters on a dark background.

The Post Office Department bulletin orders that "until otherwise directed, all stamps in demoninations from one-half cent to 10 cent, inclusive, on district post-office requisitions after January 1, should be filled with Bicentennial stamps."

Bicentennial Envelopes

The bulletin continues with the statement that



First Day Cover consisting of a special Bicentennial envelope addressed to The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, stamped with the complete series of twelve Bicentennial commemorative stamps, ornamented with the four Mount Vernon imprints which were used on Bicentennial government stamped envelopes, postmarked January 1, 1932, and autographed by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

the "Bicentennial commemorative envelopes will be issued in extra quality paper of clear white color. . . ." Sizes of the envelopes, and their denominations, are given as follows:

Size No.	*Denomination*
5	1, 1½, 2, 5 cent.
13	1, 1½, 2 cent.
8	1, 1½, 2, 4, 5 cent.

The bulletin further describes the Bicentennial envelopes:

The embossed stamp on the different bicentennial envelopes will be identical except as to denomination numerals and colors. The stamp on the 1-cent envelope will be printed in green; the 1½-cent in brown, the 2-cent in red; the 4-cent in black; and the 5-cent in blue ink. The stamp is a horizontal rectangle with rounded corners, approximately 15/16 by 1-9/32 inches in dimensions. Inclosing the stamp near the outer edge is a white line border. The central design is a representation of Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, formed by white embossing on a solid background. Above the central subject is a white line with curved central portion touching the top border and with bent ends extending to the side borders and forming irregular-shaped panels in each upper corner, containing the dates "1732" at the left and "1932" at the right. Within the arch at the top of the stamp in a curved line is the name "Washington." Below the picture in a horizontal line is the name "Mount Vernon." In a horizontal panel with white edges at the bottom of the stamp are the words "United States Postage" in two lines. Within circles in each lower corner is the denomination numeral. All lettering on the stamp is in white Gothic.

"First Day" Sale

The George Washington Bicentennial commemorative stamps and envelopes were placed on sale for the first time on January 1, 1932, at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., and at the Philatelic Agency of the Post Office Department. More than $100,000 worth of stamps were sold in that one day, and more than one million, one hundred thousand "first day covers" were handled. Despite the fact that the day was a holiday—New Year's Day—about 60,000 persons visited the Post Office in Washington to buy the new stamps. The line of purchasers was so long, that it was necessary to stand in line two or three hours before being waited upon.

The issue of so many new stamps at one time was in itself unusual and would have evoked much interest on the part of stamp collectors, but the tremendous sales are attributed largely to the interest of the American people in the approaching anniversary of the "Father of their Country." It is estimated that 65 percent of those buying the Bicentennial stamps were not collectors, and that a great number were children, expressing thus their interest in their First President.

That the Post Office Department had anticipated



SENATOR SIMEON D. FESS, VICE CHAIRMAN, AND HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR, RESPECTIVELY, OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, MAKING THE FIRST TWO PURCHASES OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL STAMPS FROM HONORABLE WILLIAM M. MOONEY, POSTMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON JANUARY 1, 1932.
Front row—Left to Right are: Director Bloom, Senator Fess, and Postmaster Mooney.

an unprecedented "first day" sale is shown by the following excerpts from Post Office Department bulletins:

. . . In view of the limited facilities available, and large number of stamps and stamped envelopes included in the bicentennial issue, it will not be possible in this instance for first-day covers to be prepared for collectors in the Washington post office or Philatelic Agency. The facilities of the department are being taxed to the utmost, in cooperation with the Bicentennial Commission, to have advance distribution made of the bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes so that the new commemorative issues may be placed on sale at post offices generally throughout the country on January 2, which, with other conditions, makes it impossible to offer the customary free service to stamp collectors in the preparation of first-day covers. Collectors and dealers requiring such services are, therefore, requested to make private arrangements for the preparing of the bicentennial covers to bear the first-day cancellation of January 1, 1932. Collectors who are connected with the various philatelic societies should be able to arrange through local members for the facilities desired.

* * * * *

Collectors who are interested may also be advised that the department will not provide a special cachet for use on bicentennial first-day covers mailed at the Washington (D. C.) post office on January 1, 1932.

The day before New Year's and the opening day of the sale of Bicentennial stamps, the Post Office Department further revealed the tremendous interest all over the nation in these commemorative stamps in the following press release, dated December 31, 1931:

The Post Office Department's stamp division has been deluged with requests from all over the country for the new issue of the George Washington Bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes, which will first be placed on sale in Washington tomorrow morning. On January 2 they may be purchased at every first and second class post office throughout the country. Requests for the first day's issue have come from Vice President Curtis, Cabinet members, members of the Diplomatic Corps and prominent government officials.

One stamp dealer from New York has rented a store and has employed more than 25 clerks to help him handle the first day covers, stamps and stamped envelopes which he intends to purchase. His force will start to work at 7:30 tomorrow morning.

He has orders for 10,000 of the several varieties of stamped envelopes, totaling 120,000 in all. In addition he will handle 40,000 of the one-half cent stamp, and 20,000 each of the one cent, one and a half cent and two cent stamps. Besides these he will purchase 15,000 each of the three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten cent stamps. In addition he will dispatch 2,000 registered letters to all parts of the country and Europe. He started a Ford truck last night from New York filled with first day covers which he will mail out from his temporary headquarters in Washington.

He is only one of many dealers who will be ready to handle the first day's issue of the new Bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes.

Approximately two and a half billion stamps of all varieties have already been issued by the Post Office Department and it is estimated that a total of fourteen billion stamps and stamped envelopes will be issued to postmasters throughout the country during the year 1932.

Huge Crowd Breaks Record

January 1, 1932, at 7:30 a. m., the sale of the George Washington Bicentennial stamps opened, with the first two purchases made by Senator Simeon D. Fess, and Hon. Sol Bloom, Vice-Chairman and Director, respectively, of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

By nightfall, between three and a half and four million stamps had been sold, and more than 60,000 men, women and children had stormed the huge lobby of the post office and stood for hours in long lines that extended down two city blocks outside.

This "first day" sale was estimated at $100,000. Fourteen windows were kept open from 7:30 a. m. until late in the night, selling the issue to the crowds. "Nothing like it has been known in the history of the Post Office," said Assistant Postmaster Haycock. "The George Washington Bicentennial stamps have drawn the greatest response of any special issue ever offered."

"There has never been anything to equal it in the history of the Department," said M. L. Eidsness, Superintendent of the Division of Stamps, "and there probably never will be. It is undoubtedly the greatest stamp sale of all time and probably will stand as a record for years to come."

As one writer, in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, described it, "When the Washington baseball team won the American League pennant and played the World Series games in 1924, the enormous crowd present did not begin to compare with the number that visited the Washington post office on January 1, 1932, in order to purchase the new series of Washington Bicentenary stamps on the first day of issue. It is estimated that during the day fifty to sixty-five thousand people were on hand, including not only Cabinet officials, foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Senators and Members of Congress, but thousands of others. Many came from all over the East, from Maine, Florida, Illinois and Ohio."

Despite the fact that it was a holiday, that there was a pouring rain, and that the President was holding his annual "open house"—the New Year Day reception—the lobby of the post office was so crowded all day that it was difficult to enter the building. When the sale began, there were already 2000 persons standing in line. Special police were

detailed to the scene, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon it was necessary to stretch ropes and keep lines.

The Department had intended to close at noon, but it was midnight before the weary clerks closed their windows, with the announcement that the coveted "first day cancellation" would be applied the next day until noon. Such "covers," however, could not go through the mail in regular service, as a postal regulation prohibits postmarking of mail at any other hour but that at which it is received. The letters were cancelled and returned to the persons presenting them, in a special ruling that accommodated collectors without violating regulations.

Even on January 2, the crowd of stamp-buyers was still so great that it was necessary to keep the post office open until midnight again, although it was Saturday and regularly a half-day.

Stamp dealers bought in huge quantities, but were outnumbered by individual buyers. One zealous collector was at the office at 4 a. m. He had more than three hours to wait to get his stamps, but thousands of others spent their whole holiday waiting to purchase the stamps. One stamp dealer from Ohio brought a truck containing 40,000 covers for which to buy stamps and send out as "First Day Covers." However, more than half of the persons in the crowd at the post office were not collectors, but had become interested in the stamps through the approaching Bicentennial Celebration and the attendant wide publicity.

Nearly all of the "covers" sent out that first day bore more than the required postage. Most collectors placed a whole set of the stamps, amounting to fifty-seven cents, on each envelope, netting the government a profit of fifty-five cents each. One unusual combination was worked out with stamps whose denominations formed the dates 1732-1932—a total of twenty-eight cents where two cents would have done the work.

In a letter to Hon. Wm. M. Mooney, Postmaster, Washington, D. C., the Director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission commented on the success of the opening sale of the Bicentennial stamps as follows:

January 6, 1932.

MY DEAR MR. POSTMASTER:

I want to compliment you and the other members of your staff at the Washington City Post Office on the splendid way in which you handled the sale of the George Washington Bicentennial stamps during the unprecedented demand for these on January 1, 1932.

I understand that never before has there been such a demand for quick stamp sales and cancellations as on that day, and the efficient manner in which the crowds were handled and the public service rendered by your office merits the highest praise. I was present myself on the morning of that day and saw the crowds besieging the stamp windows in the post office, so I can personally testify to the unusual circumstances and to the smooth and rapid manner in which everything was handled under your direction. Some persons have spoken to me about the fine way in which the first day stamp sales were conducted and have sought to compliment me in that connection, but I am telling everyone that of course I had nothing to do with them, and that it is you who deserves every praise. It was an unprecedented situation, handled in an unusually fine manner.

Very sincerely yours,

SOL BLOOM,
Director.

Hon. Wm. M. Mooney,
Postmaster,
Washington, D. C.

$1,000,000 IN STAMPS SOLD IN TWO DAYS

The New Year Day sale of Bicentennial stamps in Washington, D. C., was repeated just as enthusiastically, if on a somewhat smaller scale, at every post office in the country on January 2. The main post office in Philadelphia made sales to about 10,000 purchasers; in New York City, there were streams of eager philatelists all day at the various post offices. Thousands of persons purchased the stamps who had never collected before, and it was estimated that a goodly portion of these stamps would form the basis for new stamp collections.

Bicentennial stamp sales for January 1 and 2 were estimated at one million dollars. It is not likely that such a record will be made again, as it is improbable that 12 different stamps will again be issued at one time. It is also unlikely that an issue for any other commemorative purpose would arouse such interest as this one, in honor of the "Father of our Country." In themselves works of art, with so popular a subject, the Bicentennial stamps "took the country by storm." No other commemorative stamps have ever been so sought after.

"It is interesting to note that there is much more interest in American stamp issues than there formerly was," said Michael L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent of the Division of Stamps of the Post Office Department, in an interview in the *Washington Star* of August 24, 1932: "Special Bicentennial albums have been published, containing material on George Washington's life and work, as well as on the history of the famous

paintings used in designing the Bicentennial series. These albums have been especially popular among school children and we have had hundreds of letters from school stamp societies. . . . The educational value of the stamps, of course, is obvious."

OVER SEVEN BILLION STAMPS SOLD IN 1932

The total number of Bicentennial stamps printed was 7,183,149,600. Of this issue, 7,141,588,800 stamps were sold in 1932.

Total profit to the Post Office Department by the time the stock was exhausted was estimated at $1,000,000. No such profit has ever before been made from the sale of any commemorative stamps, and the tremendous sale is entirely due to the Bicentennial Celebration, without which there would have been no commemorative series of twelve stamps. The wide publicity given to the Bicentennial Celebration by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission was a most important factor in stimulating the sale of the commemorative stamps.

Profit came largely through sales to collectors who either did not use the stamps at all, or placed more stamps on an envelope than were necessary. On all envelopes mailed by collectors, it is estimated that the government received an average of at least ten cents excess postage.

The record of sale of the issues of Bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes to December 31, 1932, as furnished to the Commission by the Division of Stamps of the Post Office Department is as follows:

Denomination	*Number Sold*
½c	87,969,700
1c	1,265,555,100
1½c	304,926,800
2c	4,222,198,300
3c	456,198,500
4c	145,231,600
5c	157,949,400
6c	111,739,400
7c	71,752,700
8c	96,506,100
9c	74,345,200
10c	147,216,000
Total	7,141,588,800

M. L. Eidsness, Jr., Superintendent of the Division of Stamps of the Post Office Department, in a letter to the Commission dated January 27, 1933, said: "Approximately 367,528,550 Bicentennial stamped envelopes have been issued, in three sizes and six denominations, printed and unprinted. . . . With regard to proceeds accrued to the Department through the sale of these [Bicentennial] stamps for collection purposes, I desire to state that the receipts of the Philatelic Agency for the last fiscal year (ending June 30, 1932) amounted to $330,000. These sales exceeded any previous year since establishment of the Philatelic Agency, and it is estimated that approximately $275,000 of these sales were stamps of the Bicentennial series. (NOTE: These figures do not include the last six months of the calendar year 1932.)

"There is no way in which we can definitely determine the actual profit to the Department. However, it is the opinion of prominent dealers in postage stamps, with whom I have talked, that the Department will ultimately receive $1,000,000 in profit through the sale of this series of stamps."

It is interesting to compare the sale of the Bicentennial stamps with the largest previous sale of commemorative stamps—that of the three Graf Zeppelin stamps of denominations of 65c, $1.30 and $2.60. The *total sales* of these only amounted to $300,000, as compared with a *profit* of $1,000,000 from the sale of the Bicentennial stamps.

BICENTENNIAL CACHETS

The Bicentennial postage stamps played a double role in commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. They were not only a commemoration in themselves, but also a stimulus to the issuance, in 1932, of more than 250 cachets* relating to the anniversary. Certainly no other event ever had so many commemorations.

These Bicentennial cachets varied from the only cachet sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, that on February 22, 1932, applied at Mount Vernon, Virginia, through special cachets issued by local Bicentennial Committees, Chambers of Commerce and other semi-official organizations, to those issued as a private enterprise to commemorate local Bicentennial celebrations, historic connections with the

* A cachet, in the language of philately used by stamp collectors, means a specially designed device affixed to covers (envelopes) that are then postmarked and mailed on dates and from places of historic, civic or other significance.



A SELECTION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CACHETS COMMEMORATING VARIOUS DATES, EVENTS, AND HISTORIC PLACES, WHICH WERE ISSUED DURING THE BICENTENNIAL YEAR.

(From the Collection of Mr. Charles J. Buckstein, Atlantic City, N. J.)

memory of Washington, etc. In all cases, of course, the Bicentennial stamps were used to accent the commemorative character of the cachet.

The most significant and perhaps the most popular cachet issued during the Bicentennial year was the "Wakefield" cachet, sponsored by the Commission with the cooperation of the Post Office Department, and applied to covers mailed from Mount Vernon, Virginia, on February 22, 1932, the official opening date of the Bicentennial Celebration. More than 500,000 pieces of mail were canceled at Mount Vernon on Washington's Birthday, and bore the Wakefield cachet—a drawing of the restored house in which George Washington was born. At least 20 percent of this mail bore a complete set of the twelve Bicentennial stamps, representing an enormous excess postage and a sample of how the Bicentennial stamps made so much profit for the Post Office Department. A conservative estimate of the profit on this day's issue alone would be in excess of $50,000.

People waiting to post letters for the Wakefield cachet began to form a line at 6 a. m. at Mount Vernon on Washington's Birthday, three hours before the post office opened. The small staff there was augmented with additional help from the Washington, D. C., post office, but even with this aid, clerks had difficulty in coping with the flow of mail. Trucks loaded with sacks of mail left the post office every five or ten minutes throughout the morning and almost as frequently the rest of the day.

The circular issued by the Post Office Department on February 3, 1932, concerning the Wakefield cachet of February 22, reads in part as follows:

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, February 3, 1932.

In order that reliable information may be furnished local stamp collectors and other patrons who make inquiry at post offices with reference to the securing of the postmark of the Mount Vernon (Va.) post office on mail matter bearing stamps of the Washington Bicentennial series, postmasters are advised that in consideration of the widespread interest already shown, special provision will be made for the postmarking of this bicentennial mail matter at the Mount Vernon (Va.) post office on February 22, which marks the official opening of the nation-wide celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the first President.

In authorizing the February 22 cancellation, the department is cooperating with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which has provided a special cachet depicting Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, which will be placed on letters mailed at Mount Vernon on February 22, in addition to the postmark. . . .

No special postage stamp will be issued on this date as the bicentennial stamps placed on sale January 1 are particularly appropriate for use on this mail. . . .

This special February 22 mail will be machine canceled with the regular Mount Vernon postmark with the exception of the covers bearing blocks or combinations of stamps, which will be postmarked with the usual hand stamp.

The Wakefield cachet to be applied to this mail is separate and distinct from the postmark and is being provided by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission as a special feature of the opening of the anniversary celebration. Clear space of approximately 2½ by 3½ inches should be allowed on the left side of covers to accommodate the special cachet.

Provision will also be made for the placing of a collection box outside the entrance gate at Mount Vernon for the convenience of collectors who desire to deposit their mail personally.

The attention of the department has also been called to requests of collectors for Wakefield, Va., cancellations on February 22. George Washington was born at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., where there is now no post office by that name. The Wakefield, Va., post office listed in the United States Official Postal Guide is in Sussex County, Va., and bears no relation to the birthplace of Washington.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Another outstanding cachet was that of the National Masonic Memorial to George Washington, sponsored by the Alexandria, Virginia, Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Post Office Department, and applied at that city on May 12, 1932, to commemorate the formal dedication of the memorial to Masonry's most outstanding American member. On this day, at Alexandria alone, 200,000 Bicentennial stamps were sold, and the postmaster estimated that the average letter or "cover" that received the Masonic cachet bore ten cents postage—an excess of eight cents for each piece of mail, or a profit of at least $15,000 for the day.

The special circular of the Post Office Department regarding the cachet on May 12, reads:

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Washington, April 13, 1932.

For the information of local stamp collectors and other patrons who may be interested, postmasters are notified that the department is cooperating with the Alexandria (Va.) Chamber of Commerce in sponsoring special mailings from the local post office on May 12, the dedication date of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial.

The chamber of commerce has prepared a suitable cachet depicting the memorial temple and showing the dedication date for use on the special mail dispatched through the local post office on the date of the celebration, which will be in addition to the regular postmark.

Postmasters should advise local patrons who make inquiry that stamped addressed covers to receive the special cachet should be sent under separate wrapper, plainly addressed, to the Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria, Va., and conspicuously indorsed on the face "For cancellation May 12."

In consideration of the fact that the furnishing of the special cachet is being undertaken by a private organization,

the number of covers sent should be restricted to a reasonable quantity, and collectors should not request the return of covers by registered mail.

Postmasters may also advise local stamp collectors who make inquiry that the 9-cent stamp of the bicentennial issue bears the likeness of Washington modeled from a pastel portrait painted by W. Williams in 1794, the original of which is now in the possession of the Alexandria Masonic Lodge.

A special collection box for mail matter to receive the special cachet and May 12 postmark will be installed in the Alexandria post office for the benefit of collectors and dealers who desire to deposit their mailings in person.

In applying the special cachet to the May 12 covers the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce will endeavor to perform satisfactory service, but they have informed the department that they can not be responsible for any errors, omissions, etc.

F. A. TILTON,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

One of the most interesting of all the Bicentennial cachets was not issued in the United States, but in Poland.

The Government of Poland issued a special commemorative stamp in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. This first appeared on May 3, 1932, and a cachet was issued on that day in Warsaw by the Central Committee for the Celebration in Poland of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

LOCAL COMMITTEES ISSUE CACHETS

The Bicentennial Committees of a number of cities, notably New York and Boston, sponsored cachets in honor of the Bicentennial anniversary. Each of these issued a series of cachets on dates identified with George Washington and his presence in that vicinity.

The New York City George Washington Bicentennial Commission issued twelve postal cachets with the approval of the Post Office Department. Each cachet marked the anniversary of an incident in or near New York connected with the life of Washington and was applied to mail presented for the purpose at a special temporary post office substation in the reproduction of Federal Hall in Bryant Park.

From a Post Office circular of July 29, 1932, is taken the following description of the cachets, and their dates of issue:

As a feature of the local bicentennial celebration the New York City Bicentennial Commission has constructed in Bryant Park back of the Public Library, corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, a reproduction of the original "Federal Hall" which was the first Capitol Building of the United States. A temporary postal station will be established in this building, effective August 5, 1932, through which mail matter bearing the cachets will be dispatched. This mail will also be postmarked with a special canceling die reading: "Federal Hall Station, New York, N. Y."

Special cachets will be provided as follows:

August 7, 1789—Washington signed the act creating the Department of War, and also signed the act confirming the Northwest Territory and appointing a governor thereof.

August 12, 1790—Final session of Congress held in Federal Hall, New York, adjourning to meet at its next session in Philadelphia, our second capital city.

August 27, 1776—The Battle of Long Island.

September 2, 1790—Washington signed an act creating the Treasury Department.

September 16, 1776—Battle of Harlem Heights, near present location of Grant's Tomb.

September 17, 1790—Constitution Day.

September 24, 1789—Washington signed an act creating the judicial courts of the United States, including the organization of the Supreme Court.

September 26, 1789—Washington appointed a Postmaster General.

October 15, 1789—Washington left New York City for a 30-day tour of the New England and Eastern States, "to acquire knowledge of the face of the country, the growth and agriculture thereof, and the temper and disposition of the inhabitants toward the new Government."

November 11, 1796—Final session of the New York State Assembly held in Federal Hall, New York, adjourning to meet at its next session in Albany, the permanent State capital city.

November 16, 1776—Battle of Fort Washington and its surrender, with 2,000 men, to the British.

November 25, 1783—Washington reentered New York City, as the British troops evacuated the city and embarked for England.

The Boston George Washington Bicentennial Committee issued seven cachets during the Bicentennial year, and the following dates and descriptions are taken from a circular issued by the Committee:

October 24—(first of series)—Welcome to President Washington, 1789. Cachet; and also sticker. Color, blue.

October 27—Navy Day—"Start of U. S. Navy" by Washington at Siege of Boston; and launching of "Constitution." Cachet only. Purple.

November 10—Commemorative Design—Noting gold medal by Congress to Washington after Siege of Boston; and his three visits of 1756, 1775-6, and 1789. Sticker only. Buff and blue.

November 24—Thanksgiving Day—Commemorating first Thanksgiving at Boston, by Puritans, 1631. Printed grey envelope with design in green and brown. Also regulation cachet, green.

December 16—Boston Tea Party—159th anniversary of famous event inspiring to Washington's career. Design shows a revenue stamp of 1773; Old South Meeting House; the "Indians"; and John Hancock tea kettle made by Paul Revere.

Issued in two forms: a—regulation cachet, one color, blue, affixed to prepared covers; b—same historical design printed on stickers, in two colors, blue and red, affixed to envelopes by committee. Mailing at post office near where tea went into harbor.

Historical account, printed, with each item except when envelopes come sealed.

December 18—Mourning for Washington—(by request)—An unusual cachet in black commemorating the close of his life and public services at Boston. (Funeral December 18, 1799; death, 14th.)

Historical account, printed, with each item except when envelope is sealed.

December 25—Christmas—(Final in Boston series for Bicentennial)—Commemorating reunion of Martha Washington with the General at Siege of Boston for holiday season, 1775. Design indicates present-day Boston customs with outdoor trumpeters and carolers; and also cross, star and wreath.

Issued in two forms: a—regulation cachet, red, affixed to prepared covers addressed and stamped, sent to the committee by collectors, prepaid and with remittance; b—same design printed in two colors, red and green, on special envelopes supplied by committee.

OTHER HISTORIC CACHETS

On October 27, 1932, the anniversary of the launching in 1797 of the U. S. Frigate *Constitution*, Navy Day and the Bicentennial were all linked together with the issuance of a special cachet on board the rebuilt old ship which made history in the early days of our nation.

With the Post Office Department cooperating and announcing the cachet in its bulletins, the officers of "*Old Ironsides*" and the Navy League sponsored a Navy Day cachet from the historic frigate stationed at the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C., in honor of the Bicentennial. There were 32,865 covers cached on that occasion and sent to all parts of the world, including each of the states of the Union, several of our island possessions, and twenty foreign countries. Visitors to the ship that day were equally interested in this unusual cachet and its appropriate double commemoration.

The cachet, an oval stamp about three inches wide, showed a drawing of the U. S. Frigate *Constitution* in full sail, and in the border "Navy Day, October 27, George Washington Bicentennial 1732-1932."

On September 14, 1932, the George Wythe House at Williamsburg, Virginia, issued a Bicentennial cachet under the auspices of the Postmaster and City Council.

The Wythe House was Washington's headquarters in Williamsburg from September 14 to September 28, 1781, just prior to the siege of Yorktown. The owner of the house, built in 1755, was George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and first College Professor of Law in the new nation. At the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, he taught Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Chief Justice John Marshall. The house has been preserved and restored, and there 10,812 covers were given the Wythe House cachet at 4 p. m. September 14—the hour and day of General Washington's arrival in Williamsburg in 1781.

The report by the committee in charge at the Wythe House stated that "these covers went to every state in the Union and to England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Argentina, Bahama Islands, Philippine Islands, Alaska, Newfoundland, Hawaii, Canada and Morocco."

A Bicentennial cachet on April 8 from Fredericksburg, Virginia, commemorated the many visits which George Washington paid to his mother and his beloved sister Betty, and especially his visit of April 8, 1791, when he began a tour of the southern colonies. The cachet bore a reproduction of "Kenmore," the beautiful home of Betty Washington Lewis, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, which, it is claimed, Washington helped to design, and the inscription, "The soul of Washington is seen in the beauty of Kenmore."

Fort Duquesne and Fort Necessity, indissolubly linked with Washington, were also commemorated with cachets during the Bicentennial of his birth. More than 10,000 Fort Duquesne cachets were issued from Pittsburgh on June 24. On July 3 and 4 there was a two-day celebration in honor of the Bicentennial, during which a reconstructed fort was dedicated, and a cachet was issued in honor of the occasion.

"WASHINGTON" POSTMARK IN DEMAND

The United States Postal Guide lists a city named Washington in twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia. There are also about fifteen other places in the United States whose names include the word Washington, as Washington Court House, Ohio.

Inquiries made to all of these brought replies from about half, to the effect that although no cachets were issued from these towns named after the First President, covers mailed from there on February 22 and on other historic dates during the Bicentennial year were in great demand.

Washington, Arkansas, cancelled more than 800 covers on February 22. One enterprising stamp collector sent a letter to George, Arkansas, first, and had both the George and the Washington postmarks on it.

Washington, Illinois, reported more than a thousand special cancellations on Washington's birthday and several hundred additional through the year.

Washington, Kansas, cancelled about 750 covers on February 22.

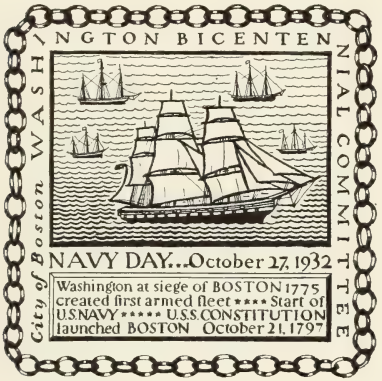
Washington, Kentucky, cancelled a like number at the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration.

Series of Bicentennial Cachets Sponsored by the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of the City of Boston



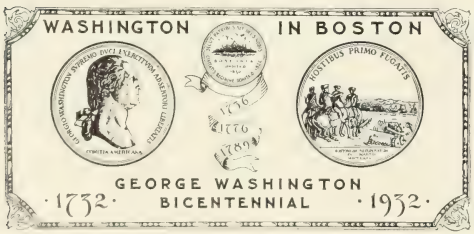
No. 1 Welcome to Washington at Boston, 1789

Commemorating 143rd anniversary of arrival of President Washington on his good-will tour of New England. Issued October 24, 1932.



No. 2, Washington and the Navy at Boston, 1775

Commemorating "Navy Day" as currently observed annually; and action of General Washington during Siege of Boston "starting the U. S. Navy," 1775. Also commemorating the launching of the Frigate "Constitution" at Boston, 1797. Issued October 27, 1932.



No. 3, Commemorative Design of Boston Committee, 1932

Indicates three visits to Boston by Washington, in 1756, 1775-76, and 1789; also only gold medal awarded by Congress to George Washington; and present City Seal. Issued November 10, 1932.



No. 4, Commemorating 301st Anniversary of First Thanksgiving directed by the Massachusetts Bay Government, 1631

Design indicates a Puritan with wild turkey returning to his home; and fruits and vegetables common to New England of 17th century. 1732—Birth of Washington. 1789—First national Thanksgiving Proclamation, by President Washington. Issued November 24, 1932.



No. 5, Commemorating the 159th Anniversary of Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773.

Design shows a rare British revenue stamp used in Boston at that time; the Old South Meeting House; the "Indians" at work; and a tea kettle used by the women of the household of Governor John Hancock. Issued December 16, 1932.



No. 6, MOURNING FOR WASHINGTON

Issued by request on the 133d anniversary of the burial of George Washington in the tomb on his own estate at Mount Vernon, Virginia. He died December 14, 1799; funeral, December 18, 1799. The design was suggested by an old memorial engraving showing "the American Eagle guarding the Spirit of Washington." Issued December 18, 1932.



No. 7, COMMEMORATING REUNION OF MARTHA WASHINGTON AND THE GENERAL DURING SIEGE OF BOSTON; FOR CHRISTMAS, 1775

Design indicates the arrival of Mrs. Washington at Cambridge, December 11, 1775; and present Boston custom of holiday season carolers and trumpeters; with the traditional Star of Bethlehem and holly wreath. Issued December 25, 1932.

Washington, Michigan, reported 700 covers for February 22 cancellation, with a considerable increase in the sale of Bicentennial stamps.

Washington, Missouri, cancelled more than 1,200 Bicentennial covers.

Washington, Nebraska, achieved considerable press notice when "a fast mail train which speeds through the hamlet of Washington, Nebraska, without even slowing down," stopped there for the first time "to take on 5,000 pieces of Washington Birthday mail addressed to stamp collectors throughout the world." The train had to stop rather than pick up the mail "on the fly" because of the unusual weight.

Washington, North Carolina, which claims to be "the first town named for the Father of our Country," received about 1,500 February 22 covers for cancellation. The North Carolina town, it is claimed, was "founded in 1772 and named for George Washington in 1775 or 1776. Documents show the town to have been named Washington not later than October 1, 1776."

Washington, Pennsylvania, reported 500 special cancellations on February 22 and the sale of more than two hundred dollars worth of Bicentennial stamps.

Washington, Texas, received 1,399 requests for February 22 cancellations, and several hundred more throughout the year.

Washington, Utah, postmarked more than 900 letters on Washington's Birthday, 1932.

LIST OF WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CACHETS

Many interested stamp collectors have asked the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to publish an "official list" of cachets issued in 1932 in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

The Commission sponsored only one "official" cachet during the Bicentennial Celebration—the Wakefield cachet issued on February 22, 1932, at Mount Vernon, Va. There can be, then, no list of "official cachets."

Nor is it possible for the Commission to issue an "official list" of Bicentennial cachets. As the Commission was responsible for only one of the several hundred cachets that were undoubtedly issued during 1932, it was necessary to depend for information regarding them on such voluntary data as was submitted. For that reason, the Commission can assume no responsibility for any list of Bicentennial cachets.

However, recognizing that it would undoubtedly be helpful to the thousands of stamp collectors who showed such interest in the George Washington Commemorative Stamps to have a list of commemorative cachets—although the list may not be complete—the Commission is giving herewith the following list of some of the many cachets issued during 1932.

This list of Bicentennial cachets has been taken from "A Philatelic Record of the George Washington Bicentennial," by Charles J. Buckstein, with the kind permission of the author. In the words of Mr. Buckstein, an endeavor was made to "make this list as complete and correct as possible. If any cachets have been omitted or incorrectly listed, it has been due to lack of information."

It must be borne in mind that this list of Washington Bicentennial cachets is published without responsibility on the part of the United States

George Washington Bicentennial Commission. It is in no sense an "official list."

BICENTENNIAL CACHETS

1932

January 1—Washington, D. C.—First Day of Bicentennial Issue of Stamps and Stamped Envelopes—Many types of cachets and printed envelopes.

January 11—Fort Wayne, Ind.—Visit of Miss Fanny Washington. County Celebration.

February 6 to March 6—U. S. Fleet in Hawaiian Waters—Covers on three varieties of printed envelopes commemorating the Bicentennial and U. S. Battleship Fleet Maneuvers prepared by the Hawaii Philatelic Association and mailed from various ships of the Fleet.

February 11—Wakefield, Va.—Washington's Birthday by the Julian Calendar. Private printed cachet.

February 22—Keyser, W. Va.—Washington's Birthday. Head of Washington cachet.

February 22—U. S. S. Utah—The words "George Washington" between bars of cancellor and cancelled in blue.

February 22—Alexandria, Va.—Wakefield.

February 22—Cincinnati, Ohio—Celebration.

February 22—Greenfield, Mich.—Greenfield Village.

February 22—Mt. Vernon, Va.—Wakefield.

February 22—New York, N. Y.—Bust of Washington. By Aerophilatelic Club.

February 22—Seattle, Wash.—Dedication of Washington Memorial Bridge.

February 22—Shamokin, Pa.—Flags, Stars and Wreaths.

February 22—Somerville, N. J.—Wallace House.

February 22—Sulgrave, England—Sulgrave Manor.

February 22—Syracuse, N. Y.—Welcome to Miss Fanny Washington.

February 22—Wakefield, Va.—Wakefield.

February 22—Washington, D. C.—Wakefield. Washington, D. C.—Merchants and Manufacturers Association cachet.

February 22—Valley Forge, Pa.—Printed Anniversary cachet.

February 22—U. S. Frigate Constitution—Six line cachet.

February 22—Henton, Ill.—Cancellation depicting Head of Washington.

February 22—Hilo, Hawaii—Picture of Washington and appropriate wording. Printed cachet.

February 22—Washington, Pa.—Four line cachet.

February 22—Washington, Ga.—Sticker with picture of Washington and appropriate wording.

February 22—Washington Crossing, Pa.—Printed envelope.

February 22—Syracuse, N. Y.—Washington's Birthday.

February 22—Ed, Ky.—Two varieties of Washington head cancellations.

February 22—Kelso, Wash.—Blue cachet.

February 22—Keystone, S. Dak.—Printed cachet of Borglum's Statue of Washington.

April 7—St. Petersburg, Fla.—Visit of U. S. Frigate Constitution. Portrait of Washington used as backstamp.

April 8—Fredericksburg, Va.—Visit to Kenmore House.

April 14—Petersburg, Va.—Commemorating the Visit of Washington to Petersburg.

April 21—Trenton, N. J.—Washington's Reception at Trenton on his way to New York for his Inauguration.

April 23—New York, N. Y.—Washington Comes to New York for Inauguration. Private printed envelopes showing arrival of Washington.

April 26—Cape Henry, Va.—325th Anniversary of Dedication of Lighthouse in Washington's Administration.

April 29—New Haven, Conn.—Tree Planting.

April 30—U. S. S. Evans—Commemorating the Inauguration of President Washington.

April 30—New York, N. Y.—Inauguration of Washington. Jacob H. Schiff Center cachet. Washington Bridge cancellation.

April 30—New York, N. Y.—Inauguration of Washington. Aerophilatelic Club of New York cachet. Depicts Federal Hall with appropriate wording. Wall Street Station cancellation.

April 30—New York, N. Y.—Inauguration of Washington. Private printed envelopes showing Inaugural Scene at original Federal Hall.

April 30—San Francisco, Calif.—Inauguration. Profile of Washington superimposed on the Capitol.

April 30—Hammond, Ind.—In commemoration of Washington's Inauguration. Private printed cachet.

May 3—Warsaw, Poland—First Day of Washington Commemorative stamp.

May 6—Dermott, Ark.—Community Celebration.

May 7—Washington, D. C.—Re-enactment of First Inaugural Ball.

May 8—Fredericksburg, Va.—Home of Mary Washington. Mother's Day.

May 12—Alexandria, Va.—Dedication of Masonic National Memorial.

May 13—Washington's Birthplace, Va.—First Day Cancellation.

May 14—Washington's Birthplace, Va.—Dedication of same.

May 20—Charlotte, N. C.—Red, White and Blue sticker.

May 28—Newburgh, N. Y.—Dedication of Post Office. Washington's Headquarters.

May 28—Winston-Salem, N. C.—Salem Tavern.

May 28, 29, 30—Flushing, N. Y.—Jackson Heights Celebration.

May 29—Waynesburg, Pa.—Celebration. C. of C.

May 30—Morristown, N. J.—Dedication of Jockey Hollow Cemetery.

May 30—Boston, Mass.—The United Stamp Societies 14th Annual Convention. Printed cachet pictures Washington and was sponsored by the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston.

May 31—Perth Amboy, N. J.—Hicks Tavern.

June 7—Wethersfield, Conn.—Connecticut Bicentennial Celebration. Webb House and appropriate wording. Printed cachet.

June 7, 8—Hartford, Conn.—Bicentennial Celebration. Depicts Old State Capitol.

June 14—Bound Brook, N. J.—Flag First Flown over Continental Army Headquarters.

June 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—Betsy Ross House.

June 14—Washington's Birthplace, Va.—Washington's Birthplace.

June 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—Flag Day. P. O. S. of A. cachet.

June 15—Northampton, Mass.—Head of Washington. Pony Express from Northampton to Florence by Three Counties Fair Association.

June 16—Washington, D. C.—First Day of three cent purple Stuart Washington stamp.

June 16—Washington, D. C.—First Day of three cent Bicentennial stamped envelope.

June 16—Washington, D. C.—First Day of three cent Washington head stamped envelope.

June 17—Bloomsburg, Pa.—Cachet containing profile of Washington and a pen inscription. Sponsored by Caldwell Consistory 32 (only five mailed).

June 22—Atlantic City, N. J.—Printed cachet for Bicentennial Pageant.

June 24—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fort Duquesne. Applied in blue by Pittsburgh Sun-Telegram.

June 24—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Fort Duquesne. Printed in red and blue.

June 24—Washington, D. C.—First Day of three cent Stuart Washington stamp horizontal coil.

June 28—Chicago, Ill.—Printed cachet for the Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament.

June 28, 29, 30, July 1—New Orleans, La.—Celebration. Depicts Washington on Horseback.

June 30—Schenectady, N. Y.—Commemorates Washington's Second Visit.

July 1—Newton, Conn.—Blue printed cachet.

July 2—Seaford, N. Y.—Chamber of Commerce cachet.

July 2—York, Pa.—Washington's Headquarters. Cachet by the Yorktowne Press.

July 3—Confluence, Pa.—Battle of Great Meadows.

July 3 to 9—Souderton, Pa.—Franconia Bicentennial.

July 3—Cambridge, Mass.—Washington takes command of the Continental Army.

July 3-4—Uniontown, Pa.—Dedication of Fort Necessity. Bicentennial Celebration. Printed cachet in red and blue. (Marked officially sponsored.)

July 4—Chicago, Ill.—U. S. Army Tournament.

July 4—Morristown, N. J.—Washington Pageant. Cachet depicts his Headquarters.

July 4—Morristown, N. J.—Map cachet by the C. of C.

July 4—Philadelphia, Pa.—Shrine of Liberty.

July 4—St. Petersburg, Fla.—150th Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

July 4—Sulgrave, England—Sulgrave Manor. The Washington Coat of Arms.

July 4—Uniontown, Pa.—Defense of Fort Necessity depicted on privately printed cachet.

July 4—Westwood, N. J.—Celebration.

July 4—Philadelphia, Pa.—Independence Hall. Private printed cachet.

July 4—Valley Forge, Pa.—Washington's Headquarters. Private printed cachet.

July 4—Morristown, N. J.—Map cachet for Pageant issued by the Chamber of Commerce. Applied in blue. (This is a different cachet as two were used on the same day.)

July 5—Monroe, La.—Semi-profile of Washington. Last Day of 2 cent and 5 cent rate of postage.

July 6—Monroe, La.—Semi-profile of Washington. First Day of 3 cent and 8 cent rate.

July 9—Braddock, Pa.—Bravery of Washington and his men at the Defeat of Braddock's Army. Privately printed cachet shows Washington and the Virginia Riflemen as well as Fighting in the Ambush.

July 12—Ridgewood, N. J.—Commemorating Washington's Attending Services at Paramus Church.

July 25—Bethlehem, Pa.—150th Anniversary of Washington's Visit.

July 25—Bethlehem, Pa.—150th Anniversary of the Visit of Washington to Bethlehem.

July 25—Washington, D. C.—First Day of three cent Stuart Washington booklet pane stamp.

July 25—Washington, D. C.—To commemorate the flight over the Routes taken by General Washington, by Major Doolittle.

July 26—Lebanon, Pa.—Post Office Day. Heads of Washington and Franklin. Lebanon Visited by Washington in 1792-3-4.

July 26—Dover, Delaware—National Post Office Day. Yellow sticker with printing in blue showing head of Washington and appropriate wording.

July 26—Chestertown, Md.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Darby, Pa.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Hammond, Ind.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Jersey City, N. J.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Mesick, Mich.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Morristown, N. J.—Post Office Day. Memorial Flight of Major James H. Doolittle over Washington's Routes.

July 26—Newark, N. J.—Post Office Day. Cachet of C. of C.

July 26—Northampton, Mass.—Post Office Day. Several cachets on each cover.

July 26—Richmond, Va.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Somerville, N. J.—Post Office Day. Cachet of Washington.

July 26—Springfield, Ill.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Syracuse, N. Y.—Post Office Day.

July 26—Williamsburg, Va.—Post Office Day.

July 29—Friendship, N. Y.—Circular cachet of Washington for Bicentennial Celebration.

July 30—Plainfield, N. J.—Bicentennial Celebration. Cachet by the Ball-Kirch Post 265 of the American Legion.

August 1—Chicago, Ill.—Commemorating Washington's visit to Williamsburg, Va., to speak for the colonies.

August 1—National Park, N. J.—Visit to Fort Mercer.

August 3—New York, N. Y.—Washington's Order for Troops to have the opportunity to attend Public Worship.

August 5—New York, N. Y.—First Day of Federal Hall Post Office Station.

August 7—New York, N. Y.—Washington Signed Act Creating War Department and Northwest Territory. Federal Hall Series.

August 10—Waterford, Pa.—Dedication of Site of Fort Le Boeuf. Cachet by Daughters of American Colonists.

August 12—New York, N. Y.—Final Session of the Federal Congress in New York. Federal Hall Series.

August 14—Monongahela, Pa.—Cachet marking the Whiskey Rebellion during the Administration of President Washington.

August 16—Newport, Tenn.—Bicentennial Celebration. Cachet by the Kiwanis Club.

August 18—Los Angeles, Calif.—First Day of six cent Washington stamped envelope.

August 19—Washington, D. C.—Bicentennial Aviation Day.

August 22, 23, 24—Warren, Ohio—Bicentennial cachet by the Universal Stamp Association.

August 23, 24, 25—Collingdale, Pa.—Patriotic Sons of America cachet.

August 23, 24, 25—Philadelphia, Pa.—Cachet showing Bust of Washington.

August 23, 24, 25—Philadelphia, Pa.—Patriotic Sons of America cachet.

August 27—New York, N. Y.—Battle of Long Island. Federal Hall Series.

August 27—Wilmington, Del.—Washington's Headquarters.

August 27—Litchfield, Conn.—Bicentennial Celebration. Sponsored by the Litchfield Historical Society.

August 31—Asbury Park, N. J.—National Baby Parade. The cachet depicts the Mt. Vernon School House.

August 31—Alaska, W. Va.—Cachet depicts Fort Ashby ordered built by Col. Washington. Last day as Alaska Post Office.

September 1—Fort Ashby, W. Va.—Fort Ashby Cachet. First day as Fort Ashby Post Office.

September 2—New York, N. Y.—Commemorating the Creation of the Treasury Department. Federal Hall Series. 1789-1832.

September 2—New York, N. Y.—Same cachet. 1790-1932. (Error in date.)

September 3—Alburtis, Pa.—Bicentennial event.

September 5—Steelton, Pa.—Bicentennial Celebration and American Legion Parade.

September 6—Northampton, Mass.—Lafayette cachet.

September 11—Hammond, Ind.—Bicentennial event.

September 13—Chester, Pa.—Washington reassembles his Army at Chester, Pa., after his defeat at Chadd's Ford. Private cachet.

September 14—Williamsburg, Va.—Home of George Wyeth.

September 16—New York, N. Y.—Battle of Harlem Heights. Washington in Command. Black and Red cachet. (This is not the Federal Hall cachet but an additional one sponsored in New York.)

September 16—New York, N. Y.—Commemorating the Battle of Harlem Heights. Federal Hall series.

September 16, 17—West Hartford, Conn.—Sarah Whitman Hooker House.

September 17—New York, N. Y.—Constitution Day. Federal Hall series.

September 17—U. S. Frigate Constitution—Constitution Day.

September 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23—Springfield, Ill.—Grand Encampment of G. A. R.

September 22, 23, 24—Peoria, Ill.—Bicentennial Celebration.

September 24—New York, N. Y.—Washington Signed Act Creating Judicial Courts. Federal Hall series. (Error in spelling Judicial as "Judical" on all covers.)

September 26—New York, N. Y.—Washington Appointed Postmaster General. Federal Hall series.

September 26—Washington, D. C.—Anniversary of the Establishment of the U. S. Post Office. First day of the Benjamin Franklin Station.

September 30—Columbia, Tenn.—Bicentennial Celebration. Cachet by the Zion Community Club.

October 3—Lebanon, Pa.—Washington's Visit to Lebanon on way to Rendezvous with Troops ordered out to quell Whisky Rebellion. Sponsored by Lebanon County Historical Society.

October 4—Richmond, Va.—Bicentennial Celebration at Va. State Fair. Reunion of Washington Descendants.

October 8—Lebanon, Conn.—Connecticut Bicentennial Celebration. Cachet depicts Gov. Trumbull's War Office.

October 9—Lebanon, Pa.—Washington Examines Union Canal in 1792.

October 10-11—Providence, R. I.—Four line written cachet in pen and ink for Brown University Celebration and Commemorating Washington's Visit.

October 11—Bayonne, N. J.—153rd Anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski. Cachet sponsored by Polish-American Veterans Post 85.

October 11—Savannah, Ga.—153rd Anniversary of the Death of General Casimir Pulaski who died of Wounds at the Siege of Savannah, Ga.

October 12—Washington, D. C.—First Day of three cent Stuart Washington vertical coil stamp.

October 12—Morristown, N. J.—440th Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus in the Bicentennial Year.

October 15—New York, N. Y.—Commemorating Washington's Departure for a 30 Day Tour of New England. Federal Hall series.

October 16—Fredericksburg, Va.—"To the Glory of God and in Commemoration of the Religious Character of George Washington."

October 18—Fort Lee, N. J.—Commemorating the Construction of Fort Lee. Also pictures the George Washington Memorial Bridge from Fort Lee to New York.

October 22—East Hartford, Conn.—Aviation Center of the East Commemorates George Washington Bicentennial.

October 22, 23, 24, and 25—White Sulphur Springs, West Va.—21st Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America. Washington Bicentennial Year.

October 24—Boston, Mass.—Welcome to Washington. Scene at Triumphal Arch at Old State House.

October 26—Montclair, N. J.—Washington's Temporary Headquarters in Cranetown, now Montclair.

October 27—Washington, D. C.—Navy Day and George Washington Bicentennial. Cancelled on the U. S. Frigate Constitution.

October 27—Boston, Mass.—Commemorating start of U. S. Navy by Washington at Boston.

October 28—White Plains, N. Y.—Commemorating the Battle of White Plains in the Bicentennial Year. Private Printed cachet.

October 29—Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dedication of Post Office Building. Stamps cancelled with a bust of Washington.

October 30—Springfield, Ill.—Special Washington Bicentennial cachet.

October 31—Portsmouth, N. H.—Commemorating the Arrival of Washington in Portsmouth.

October 31—National Park, N. J.—Commemorating Washington's Visit to Fort Mercer.

November 4—Fredericksburg, Va.—Typed cachet by the Fredericksburg Lodge A. F. & A. M. No. 4 in commemoration of Washington's Initiation as a Mason.

November 10—Boston, Mass.—Commemorating Washington's visit to Boston. Sticker cachet by Boston Bicentennial Commission.

November 11—Columbus, Ohio—Armistice Day in Bicentennial year, C. of C. cachet.

November 11—Enfield, Conn.—Washington Bicentennial Portrait of Washington. V. F. W. Post 1501 and Citizen's Committee.

November 11—New York, N. Y.—Commemorating the Final Session of the New York State Legislature at Federal Hall before being moved to the State Capital at Albany. Federal Hall series.

November 11—Scotch Plains, N. J.—Armistice Day and Bicentennial Celebration. Cachet by Scotch Plains Post 209 of the American Legion.

November 11—Spring City, Pa.—Zion Lutheran Church used by Washington as a Hospital while at Valley Forge.

November 11—Albany, N. Y.—Unveiling of a Houdon Statue.

November 11—Syracuse, N. Y.—Armistice Day in the Bicentennial Year.

November 12—Washington, N. H.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration. First Town in United States to be named after George Washington, then in Command of the Continental Armies and later President of his Country (Dec. 9, 1776). Printed cachet by Keene Philatelic Society.

November 13—Fort Lee, N. J.—Commemorating the Occupation of Fort Lee by General Washington. Cachet in red. Same cachet as October 18.

November 16—New York, N. Y.—Commemorating the Battle of Fort Washington. Federal Hall series.

November 19—Hammond, Ind.—180th Anniversary of the Birth of George Rogers Clark in the Bicentennial Year.

November 20—Chicago, Ill.—Army and Navy Memorial Service.

November 20—Palmyra, Pa.—Dedication of Marker to Dr. John Palm, founder of Palmyra, who rendered Medical Aid to the wounded soldiers at the Battle of Brandywine.

November 22—Jersey City, N. J.—New Jersey Philatelic Federation cachet commemorating the Bicentennial.

November 23—New Market, Va.—Washington Surveying the Fairfax Line.

November 24—Meadville, Pa.—Thanksgiving Day and the Close of the Bicentennial Celebration.

November 24—Syracuse, N. Y.—Thanksgiving Day and the Last Day of the Bicentennial Celebration.

November 24—Mesick, Mich.—Last Day of the Bicentennial Celebration.

November 24—Boston, Mass.—Thanksgiving Day. Cachet sponsored by the Boston Bicentennial Committee but cachet does not relate directly to Washington.

November 24—Columbus, Ohio—Commemorating Thanksgiving in the Bicentennial year.

November 24—Springfield, Ill.—Thanksgiving and the last day of the Bicentennial Celebration. Private printed cachet.

November 24—Washington's Birthplace, Va.—In honor of the 143rd anniversary of the first Presidential Thanksgiving Proclamation, Oct. 3, 1789, by President George Washington. Printed cachet by the Fort Washington Branch of the Sons of Daniel Boone.

November 25—Pittsburgh, Pa. — Commemorating the Evacuation by the British of Fort Duquesne. Cachet by the Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph.

November 25—New York, N. Y.—Commemorating the Re-entry of Washington and his Troops to New York. Federal Hall series.

November 26—New York, N. Y.—Last Day of the Federal Hall Postal Station. Cachet sponsored by the Historic Celebration Association of New York.

November 26—New York, N. Y.—By Presidential Proclamation from Federal Hall, this day was celebrated as the First National Thanksgiving Day, 1789. Private cachet.

November 30—Whitemarsh, Pa.—Private Printed cachet commemorating Washington's Encampment at Whitemarsh.

December 1—Charlotte, N. C.—For First Flight for A. M. Route 19 from Charlotte.

December 1—Morristown, N. J.—General Washington Arrived at Morristown for a Six Months' Stay, Dec. 1, 1779.

December 1—Natural Bridge, Va.—Change of Lighting. Pictures of Washington and Jefferson.

December 4—New York, N. Y.—Washington's Farewell to his Officers. Private printed cachet of Farewell Scene from the Painting of Alonzo Chappel.

December 4—New York, N. Y.—Washington's Farewell to his Officers at Fraunce's Tavern. Printed in purple. Additional cachet of the words of Washington's Farewell Toast applied on back and on some covers in front as the only cachet.

December 4—Plainfield, N. J.—Peter Muhlenberg Unit No. 398, Steuben Society of America, Dedicates Living Memorial to the Washington Bicentennial.

December 4, 7, and 12—Franklin, Meadville and Waterford, Pa.—Meadville Fort Le Boeuf cachet but printed in black. Mailed at Franklin on Dec. 4; starting date of trip; at Meadville on Dec. 7, passing through; and at Waterford on Dec. 12, his arrival at the fort.

December 5—Bethlehem, Pa.—Commemorating the establishment of a General Hospital. Black printed cachet by the P. O. S. of A.

December 7—Meadville, Pa.—Printed cachet by the Chamber of Commerce in purple picturing the original Fort Le Boeuf with appropriate wording.

December 7—Morristown, N. J.—Commemorating the Arrival of Washington's Army on Dec. 7, 1779. Printed cachet in red and blue.

December 11—U. S. S. Brooks—Words "Valley Forge—Washington" in bars of cancellor.

December 12—Waterford, Pa.—Fort Le Boeuf cachet with the addition of a three line printed cachet reading "Waterford, Pa. Built on the Site of Old Fort Le Boeuf."

December 14—Mount Vernon, Va.—Commemorating the 133rd Anniversary of the death of George Washington. Printed cachet sponsored by the Fort Washington Branch of the Sons of Daniel Boone.

December 14—Philpot, Ky.—Pilgrimage to Washington's Land.

December 14—Mount Vernon, Va.—Private blue cachet.

December 14—Mount Vernon, Va.—Gold and Black private printed cachet.

December 14—U. S. S. Brooks—Words "Washington Died 1799" in bars of cancellor.

December 14—U. S. S. Tillman—Words "Washington's Death" in bars of cancellor.

December 14—Mount Vernon, Va.—Anniversary of the Death of Washington. Cachet by the Boy Scout Stamp Club of Washington, D. C.

December 14—Meadville, Pa.—Anniversary of the Death of Washington. Cachet by the Chamber of Commerce.

December 16—Boston, Mass.—Boston Tea Party. Cachet sponsored by Boston Bicentennial Committee but does not relate directly to Washington.

December 17—Dedham, Mass.—Cachet depicting Powder House built in 1766. Sponsored by the Massachusetts Washington Bicentennial Commission and Dedham Rotary Club.

December 17—Fort Lee, N. J.—Washington at Fort Lee. Printed cachet in green.

December 18—Boston, Mass.—Mourning for Washington. Cachet by Boston Bicentennial Committee.

December 19—Owensboro, Ky.—Bicentennial Celebration. Cachet pictures Washington.

December 19—Philpot, Ky.—Bicentennial Celebration. Same cachet as used in Owensboro.

December 19—Valley Forge, Pa.—Commemorating the Encampment at Valley Forge. Scene on cachet similar to that of Valley Forge Commemorative Postage Stamp.

December 20—Garfield, N. J.—Shield shaped cachet for the George Washington Bicentennial.

December 21—Newtown, Pa.—Washington leaves Newtown to Attack Trenton. Private printed cachet.

December 23—Annapolis, Md.—Washington Resigns as Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. Maryland D. A. R. cachet.

December 23—Annapolis, Md.—Washington Resigns his Commission. Private printed cachet in brown.

December 23—Annapolis, Md.—Washington Resigns his Commission. Private red cachet.

December 23—Annapolis, Md.—Washington Resigns his Commission. Private red and blue cachet.

December 24—Bethlehem, Pa.—Printed cachet for the Bicentennial.

December 24—Trenton, N. J.—Small all lettering cachet for the Battle of Trenton.

December 25—U. S. S. Brooks—"Washington at Trenton" between bars of cancellor.

December 25—Meadville, Pa.—Christmas in the Bicentennial Year.

December 25—Boston, Mass.—Circular cachet by the Boston Bicentennial Commission.

December 25—Columbus, Ohio—Christmas in the Bicentennial Year.

December 25—Washington Crossing, Pa.—Commemorating the Crossing of the Delaware to Attack Trenton. Keystone shaped cachet in green by P. O. S. of A. Stamps cancelled in green.

December 25—Washington Crossing, Pa.—Small all lettering cachet. Washington Crossed the Delaware.

December 26—Trenton, N. J.—Commemorating the Battle of Trenton. Cachet by T. H. S. Philatelic Club.

December 26—Trenton, N. J.—Private printed cachet in black. Washington Captures Trenton from the British.

December 29—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Washington crossed the ice-filled Allegheny River in 1753. Sticker cachet.

December 31—Valley Forge, Pa.—Last Day of the Bicentennial. Private printed cachet.

December 31—Somerville, N. J.—Last Day of the Bicentennial Year. Private cachet.

December 31—Fort Wayne, Ind.—Last Day of the Bicentennial Year. Private cachet.

December 31—Chicago, Ill.—Last Day of the Bicentennial Year. Private cachet.

December 31—Bethlehem, Pa.—Flag shield in red, white and blue with photo of Washington superimposed. Last day of Bicentennial. Printed cachet.

December 31—Cranford, N. J.—Shield shaped cachet showing head of Washington superimposed on crossed cannon. Special circular postmark in blue. Stamps cancelled by a ring of stars with "32" in the center. Last day of Bicentennial Year.

December 31—Dairen, Conn.—Design of Marker erected to mark spot passed by Washington on his way to Boston.

December 31—Detroit, Mich.—Last Day of Bicentennial. Printed cachet in red and blue showing Washington greeting his men on Christmas Day, 1777.

December 31—Fort Lee, N. J.—Close of Bicentennial Year. Printed cachet showing head of Washington on shield and draped flags design.

December 31—Syracuse, N. Y.—Circular cachet for last day of Bicentennial Year showing head of Washington.

December 31—Pontiac, Mich.—Last Day of Bicentennial Year. Five line cachet over Indian head outline.

December 31—Hammond, Ind.—Last Day of Bicentennial. Seven line all lettering cachet.

December 31—Morristown, N. J.—Last Day of Bicentennial. Blue printed cachet, with head of Washington and appropriate wording.

December 31—Newtown, Conn.—Close of Bicentennial Year. Printed cachet in Old English type of appropriate wording around a picture of Washington.

December 31—New York, N. Y.—Last Day of the Bicentennial Year. Head of Washington in starred border.

December 31—Cincinnati, Ohio—Last Day cachet by Chamber of Commerce.

December 31—Greenfield, Mich.—Four line last day cachet. Washington Bicentennial, 1732-1932, Dec. 31, 1932, Dearborn, Mich.



THE ONE OFFICIAL CACHET SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, AT WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE, VIRGINIA, FEBRUARY 22, 1932

Medals

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL observances of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington by the Federal Government was the striking of the official George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative medals. These medals were used as awards in the George Washington Bicentennial Nation-wide Series of School Oratorical, Essay, and Declamatory Contests, for deposit with national, state and other authorized museums, libraries, numismatic and historical societies, and other official depositories. Medals were also sent abroad in recognition and appreciation of foreign governmental, municipal and individual participation in the world-wide observance of the Bicentennial.

In addition to the official Commemorative Medals, special Bicentennial badge medals were distributed by the Commission to those who participated in the Celebration in an official capacity, and for similar purposes. Among those who received this medal are members of the Cabinet, Members of Congress, Commissioners of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and other officials of the United States Government.

Medal Advisory Committee

As early as 1930 an advisory committee was named to consider suggestions for an official commemorative medal and to make appropriate recommendations. This committee was composed of representatives of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the Treasury Department, and the National Commission of Fine Arts. The Committee met on June 25, 1930, and recommended that, subject to the approval of Con-



Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, sculptor of the Official George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative Medal; and Honorable Robert J. Grant, Director of the United States Mint, examining the first medal struck from the die.

gress, the Commission should have a Commemorative Medal struck by the United States Mint to be used for award purposes in the various contests to be conducted under the auspices of the Commission, and for such other purposes as the Commission might approve.

A program of competition for the selection of a design was prepared by the National Commission of Fine Arts. Under the terms of this program leading medallists of the country were invited to enter the competition and to submit their models not later than December 31, 1930. It was stipulated that the obverse of the medal should bear a portrait of George Washington modelled on the Houdon bust at Mount Vernon, and the design on the reverse should be national in conception.

The models submitted were judged anonymously by a jury of award consisting of the present and former sculptor-members of the National Commission of Fine Arts, whose decision was unanimous in favor of a model which proved to be the work of Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, of New York City. The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, as well as the National Commission of Fine Arts, approved this decision.

The official Commemorative Medals were struck in platinum, gold, silver and bronze. The first, or master medal, was struck in platinum and presented to the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover. This was the first medal ever struck from platinum by the United States Government. There were two other medals struck from this same metal, which was supplied to the Commission through the patriotic interests of the platinum industry. One was presented to the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and the other to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

There were two replicas of the platinum medals struck in gold. These were presented to the national winners in the school essay and oratorical contests conducted under the auspices of the Commission.

Three hundred silver medals and thirty-five hundred bronze medals were also struck. Silver and bronze medals were used as first and second awards in the various state and regional school contests.

Of the remaining bronze medals more than two hundred were presented to numismatic and historical societies for exhibition in their museums and libraries. The remaining bronze medals were distributed to persons who participated to an out-



OBVERSE REVERSE

GEORGE WASHINGTON OFFICIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

Showing the obverse and reverse of the Official Commemorative Medal designed by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser and selected by the special committee of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission for use in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

standing degree in the world-wide George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

The artistic beauty and general appropriateness of the official Commemorative Medal may be seen in the accompanying illustration. The principal feature of the design on the obverse is a portrait bust of Washington after Houdon, in military uniform, profile view. Above it, is the inscription "Washington," while beneath it a shield bearing the Washington coat of arms which separates the dates "1732" and "1932." On the reverse is a full length symbolic figure of Liberty, standing on the prow of the Ship of State, holding a lighted torch in the right hand and a sword in the left. In the field above this figure appear an eagle with outspread wings, and thirteen stars. The inscription which completes the design reads: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land."

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PLATINUM MEDAL

The master official Commemorative Medal was presented to President Herbert Hoover at the White House on December 1, 1932. The presentation took place at the Executive Offices at 12:30 P. M. Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Vice-chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and Chairman of the Executive Committee, presented the medal to President Hoover as Chairman of the Commission. Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, sculptor of the medal, was present at the ceremony, as were also Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James H. Douglas, and



International News Photo.

SENATOR SIMEON D. FESS, VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, PRESENTING PRESIDENT HOOVER WITH THE MASTER OFFICIAL GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL.
From left to right: Senator Fess, President Hoover, Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, who designed the medal which was the first to be struck in platinum by the United States Government mint, and Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL BADGE MEDAL, SLIGHTLY ENLARGED IN ORDER TO SHOW THE DETAILS OF ITS DESIGN

Representative Sol Bloom of New York, Director of the Commission.

As presented to the President, the medal is encased under glass in a handsome upright bronze frame showing both sides, mounted on a marble base. A metal plate bears the following inscription:

"George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative Medal, Presented to Herbert Hoover, President of the United States and Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. First Platinum Medal Struck by the United States Government."

The medal is three inches in diameter and contains platinum sufficient to make 120 wedding rings.

BICENTENNIAL BADGE MEDALS

There were 3,800 badge medals issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in bronze and gold on bronze.

These badge medals are in the shape of a shield suspended on a ribbon of buff and blue. On the obverse of the shield the head of George Washington, modelled after the profile view of the Houdon bust, occupies a circular field in the center. Mount Vernon is pictured directly above, between the coat of arms of the United States at the right and the Washington coat of arms at the left, while a scroll beneath the central device bears the inscription, "George Washington Bicentennial," above the dates "1732" and "1932." On the reverse is shown the Capitol of the United States above an appropriate inscription including the name of the Commission. The design of this medal was made and executed by the Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company of Philadelphia.

In addition to distribution of these badge medals to officials of the United States Government, many were sent to American diplomatic and consular officers abroad who by their interest and active cooperation contributed greatly to the observance throughout the world of the George Washington Bicentennial. Medals were also sent to individuals in 81 foreign countries, both foreigners and Americans residing abroad who took a prominent part in Bicentennial Celebrations in foreign countries. These medals were also sent to a number of public libraries for their permanent possession.

The George Washington Quarter Dollar

A "GEORGE WASHINGTON" quarter dollar was issued in 1932 as a feature of the Federal Government's participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. This is the first United States coin of general circulation bearing the likeness of George Washington and supplanted in design the quarter previously issued.

Six million of the new coins were minted in 1932 and the design will continue in use for all twenty-five-cent pieces to be minted for general circulation during the next twenty-five years, or until changed by act of Congress.

Suggested by Commission

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in a letter of April 15, 1930, to the Secretary of the Treasury, Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, suggested that the Government issue a coin in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. After conferences with officials of the Treasury Department, it was decided not to recommend a special coin to be sold at a premium, but a new coin to replace the current type of quarter-dollar, which would continue in use indefinitely.

In this connection, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote the following letter to the Director of the Commission:

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 7, 1931.

Hon. SOL BLOOM,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN:

Referring to your conversation concerning the matter of commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington by the issue of special coins, I am enclosing draft of proposed legislation which has the approval of the Treasury Department.

In the attached bill it is proposed to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington by changing the design of the current quarter dollar so that the portrait of George Washington shall appear on the obverse with appropriate designs for the reverse. The new quarter dollar could be issued in 1932 as a part of the Government's participation in the two hundredth anniversary celebration. Coins of the proposed new design would replace the current quarter dollar, and would be placed in general circulation throughout the country at face value, and not as a special coin to be sold at a premium. As the new coins would replace the present type of quarter dollar, the issue of the same would not be contrary to the objections set forth by the President in his veto message in connection with the issue of special commemorative coins.

In view of the provisions of Section 3510 of the Revised Statutes (Sec. 276, Tit. 31, U. S. Code) prohibiting the making of any change in the design or die of a coin oftener than once in twenty-five years without authority of Congress, and since the design of the current quarter dollar was adopted in 1916, this legislation will be required, and will be sufficient to enable the Treasury to make the change. No appropriation will be necessary beyond that already provided for the Mint Service.

The design of the current quarter dollar has been the subject of considerable criticism. It wears very badly and is a difficult coin to manufacture; the design is too elaborate for the small surface, and it is almost impossible to bring the details into proper relief.

A similar letter has also been addressed to Senator Fess, who also discussed the matter with the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. W. MELLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Act of Congress Passed

Identical bills providing for this change in the design of the quarter-dollar were introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio, and Vice Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Randolph Perkins, Representative from New Jersey, chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures. The bill was passed by Congress and approved by the President on March 4, 1931. The Act of Congress is as follows:

PUBLIC NO. 852—71ST CONGRESS
(S. 6103)

An Act to authorize a change in the design of the quarter dollar to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions and limitation of section 3510 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, for the purpose of commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to change the design of the twenty-five-cent piece so that the portrait of George Washington shall appear on the obverse, with appropriate devices on the reverse, of said piece. The new coins shall be issued for general circulation beginning in 1932, the year of the said bicentennial anniversary.

Approved, March 4, 1931.

Leading sculptors were invited by Hon. Robert J. Grant, Director of the Mint, to enter a competition for the selection of an appropriate design for the new coin, and October 15, 1931, was designated as the final date for the submission of models. More than one hundred models were submitted and considered by the Secretary of the Treasury,

and in the Spring of 1932 the Secretary of the Treasury selected a design submitted by John Flanagan, a sculptor of New York City.

The principal feature of the design is the head of George Washington in profile on the obverse, with the word "Liberty" above it, the date "1932" below and the motto "In God We Trust" on the side. On the reverse is an eagle with wings outspread standing on a bundle of arrows with two sprays of olive and the words "Quarter Dollar" beneath this central figure, while above are the inscriptions, "The United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum."

The new coins were minted at United States Mints at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco, and placed in circulation simultaneously in all parts of the country on August 1, 1932, through the Federal Reserve Banks. They are exactly the same weight, size and fineness as the quarter dollar previously made.

Numismatists and the general public exhibited a lively interest in the new coin and it was in great demand by collectors all over the country as soon as it was available.



IRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN, HE WAS SECOND TO NONE IN THE HUMBLE AND ENDEARING SCENES OF PRIVATE LIFE: PIOUS, JUST, HUMANE, TEMPERATE, AND SINCERE; UNIFORM, DIGNIFIED, AND COMMANDING; HIS EXAMPLE WAS AS EDIFYING TO ALL AROUND HIM AS WERE THE EFFECTS OF THAT EXAMPLE LASTING.

TO HIS EQUALS HE WAS CONDESCENDING; TO HIS INFERIORS KIND, AND TO THE DEAR OBJECT OF HIS AFFECTION EXEMPLARILY TENDER; CORRECT THROUGHOUT, VICE SHUDDERED IN HIS PRESENCE, AND VIRTUE ALWAYS FELT HIS FOSTERING HAND; THE PURITY OF HIS PRIVATE CHARACTER GAVE EFFULGENCE TO HIS PUBLIC VIRTUES. . . . SUCH WAS THE MAN FOR WHOM OUR NATION MOURNS.

HENRY LEE (1799).

Foreign Language Societies

AMERICAN CITIZENS of foreign birth or descent, and citizens of other nations residing in the United States, took a prominent part in honoring George Washington during the Bicentennial Celebration of his birth.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission co-operated directly with more than 300 foreign language societies in this country and the thousands of foreign born Americans throughout the nation were further reached by local Bicentennial Committees. Historical data for speeches, with special reference to the national heroes of other countries and those men of foreign birth who aided General Washington, was furnished to individuals, organizations and the foreign language press of the country. Suggestions for celebrating this great anniversary, especially adapted for foreign language societies and their members, were compiled and distributed. It was pointed out that celebrations in honor of George Washington might well be combined with the usual anniversaries of each group, and this was done in many instances.

German organizations presented programs in honor of Von Steuben and Washington. Goethe was also linked with George Washington in a Bicentennial Celebration on "German Day" in Chicago. An essay contest was held in the colleges of the United States and Germany, and throughout the celebration period German language newspapers and magazines featured the Bicentennial on many occasions.

Garibaldi and Washington were honored jointly on the 50th anniversary of Garibaldi's death, by the Italians of Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1932, and similar celebrations were held during the year in all parts of the country in honor of these two patriots. "Casa Italiana" of Columbia University, New York City, published a series of lectures held in 1932 on the relations between Italy and the United States during Washington's lifetime, and a great deal concerning the significance of the Bicentennial year was published in the Italian language press. The Washington, D. C., branch of the Italy-America Society held a "George Washington evening" on February 25, and the national Society published a special Bicentennial number of its Bulletin containing a bibliography of Italian books on Washington and books dealing with Italy and the United States. The Sons of Italy, an international organization, has under way plans to erect a monument to George Washington in Rome, Italy.

Polish-Americans in the United States emulated their mother country in actively celebrating the Bicentennial and there are innumerable clippings from the Polish-American press in the files of the Commission detailing Polish Bicentennial celebrations all over the country. The association of those two great heroes of Poland, Pulaski and Kosciuszko, with General Washington, gave added significance to these celebrations. Perhaps the most outstanding Polish observance of the Bicentennial was that of Pulaski Day in Washington, D. C., on October 11, when, besides exercises at the Pulaski Monument, there was an international radio broadcast in which the principal speakers were the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland and the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

French celebrations of the Bicentennial also had a special significance in recalling the aid given to General Washington by Lafayette, De Grasse, and Rochambeau, and the French press in America made frequent reference to this added interest of French-Americans in this great anniversary. The Director of the Commission participated with the Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France in an international radio broadcast on September 13, 1932, in honor of the 210th anniversary of the birth of Comte de Grasse.

The Scandinavian and Danish press featured the Bicentennial throughout the year, and the various associations were very active. The three hundredth anniversary of the death of Gustavus Adolphus and the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington were jointly commemorated by the striking of a medal in New York City, while Swedish societies in the United States held about 300 celebrations during the Bicentennial and there were commemorative services in 2,000 Swedish churches. The Danish Minister to Washington addressed the United Danish Societies of Perth Amboy, N. J., on June 26, 1932, at the Washing-

ton monument in that city. The Sons of Norway celebrated the Bicentennial in all its lodges, while the Leif Erikson Association of America observed October 9, 1932, as Leif Erikson Day in connection with honors paid to George Washington. The first Scandinavian society in America was the Scandinavian Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1789, and George Washington was a member and its honorary president.

Jewish organizations perpetuated the commemoration of the Bicentennial by planting a Memorial Forest in Palestine in honor of George Washington. It is also planned to erect a monument to him there.

Hungarians, Slovaks, and Jugo-slavs all over the United States held special meetings in honor of the First President of the United States, while the Ukrainians arranged a tour of thirty cities by the Ukrainian Chorus and Folk Ballet as a special Bicentennial feature.

AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL

This homage of many peoples found literary expression in the publication by the Americanization School Association of "Tributes from Many Lands," a compilation of tributes to George Washington gathered from the literature and expressions of the outstanding personages of fifty foreign countries.



Acme.

PRESIDENT HOOVER RECEIVES POLISH DELEGATION

MEMBERS OF THE POLISH DELEGATION WHICH HELD EXERCISES COMMEMORATING THE 153RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF CASIMIR PULASKI, FAMOUS POLISH HERO WHO DIED FIGHTING FOR AMERICAN FREEDOM, ARE SEEN HERE AS THEY VISITED PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE WHITE HOUSE AFTER THE EXERCISES. CHILDREN ARE WEARING THE NATIVE GARB OF THEIR COUNTRY.

Front row, center, left to right: Chester Hibner, of Chicago, Vice President of the Polish Alliance; Colonel J. Miller Kenyon, of Washington, D. C., presiding officer at the exercises; President Hoover; Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Ignatius K. Werwinski, of South Bend, Ind., Chairman of the Polish National Memorial Committee.

The Americanization School Association is composed of the representatives of 51 nationalities "who work together to bring about a better understanding between native Americans and newcomers." The foreword of the publication states that "to the native born American, George Washington is the great national hero; to the child of the far away lands, he is something more than this—he is a universal hero, and as the symbol of the liberator of human rights, he is close to the soul of the world."

The tributes were, of course, originally given in other languages, but were translated into English for inclusion in the book, although "care was taken to preserve the spirit and characteristic form of the original prose or verse."

With an original drawing illustrating the contribution from each nationality and typical of the country, the volume is a worthy contribution to the Bicentennial from the students from many lands who have come to the nation which George Washington founded.

POLISH-AMERICANS CELEBRATE BICENTENNIAL

Polish-Americans in 1932 joined as enthusiastically in the observance of the Bicentennial anniversary of George Washington's birth as their compatriots, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, joined him in his fight for liberty more than 150 years ago.

There were celebrations by organized Polish groups all over the United States, books and historical sketches were published, and the Polish press—newspapers and periodicals—gave a great deal of attention to this anniversary all during the celebration period.

Every effort was made by the Polish organizations to reach their members and every American of Polish extraction as well, with news of the Bicentennial and helps to its observance.

The Educational Department of the Polish National Alliance in Chicago, in order to facilitate the plans of its Districts, Communities, and Groups in holding celebrations in honor of Washington, issued at its own expense and distributed to all the Groups of the Alliance a brochure treating on the life of George Washington, accompanied by brief accounts of the connections of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski in serving this country during the Revolutionary days.

The official organ of the American Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry, New York, "Poland," had a special Bicentennial issue. The Polish magazine "Skarb Rodziny," made its February, 1932, issue a Bicentennial number. The Associate Editor of the Polish Union Daily of Chicago, Mieczyslaw Haiman, published a book in honor of the Bicentennial, "Polacy W Walcz O Niepodleglosc Ameryki." Hundreds of newspaper clippings in the files of the Commission attest to the participation of the Polish daily press. Selected at random, some of these are:

Gwiazda, Philadelphia; Kuryer Narodowy, New York; Gwiazda Zachodu, Omaha, Nebraska; Dziennik Zjednoczenia, Chicago; Nowy Swiat, New York; Dziennik Zwiazkowy, Chicago; Polak Amerykanski, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

POLISH TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON

This summary of the participation of Polish Americans in the George Washington Bicentennial may well close with the quotation of an excerpt from an article by Mr. Mieczyslaw Haiman, Associate Editor of "The Polish Union Daily" of Chicago, voicing as it does the admiration of the Polish people everywhere for the First President of the United States:

GEORGE WASHINGTON
FRIEND OF POLAND AND OF POLES
A PORTRAIT SKETCH
By
MIECZYSLAW HAIMAN
ASSOCIATE EDITOR
THE POLISH UNION DAILY
Chicago

. . . The American nation rightly values Washington as the greatest of its heroes. For that reason, our glory is enhanced, because he was a friend of Poland. The writings of Niemcewicz are the best index for that. Washington's writings point to the same fact. Poland's Constitution of May 3 quickly received the attention of Washington, who was at that time President of the United States. In a personal letter to his friend, David Humphreys, American Ambassador to Portugal, he wrote on July 20, 1791:

"Poland, according to newspapers, seems to have taken great and unexpected steps toward freedom; which, if it is achieved, will bestow a great honor on the ruling king who appears to be the motivating force in that matter."

When Kosciuszko came to America for the second time, Washington, greeting him in the country, "to whose freedom he contributed so much," assured him that "no one hoped more ardently than I during your hard struggle for the freedom of your nation that she would be crowned with victory."

On the other hand, he wrote Niemcewicz on June 18, 1798, in bidding him farewell:

"That your nation is not happy, though its efforts are patriotic and noble, is unfortunate, which all lovers of just liberty and the rights of man bitterly deplore; and if my prayers during these hard times could be of assistance, you would now be under your own vineyard and fig tree (to

quote the Bible) equally happy in the joy of desired possessions with the people of the United States who rejoice in theirs."

Poland also mutually looked with favor and wonder at the rising United States and Washington. The enlistment of the Polish patriots under the American standard though it isolated them from the movement, it, in a large measure, resulted in the expression of sympathy from nations in general. Heading the movement in Poland at that time was the same king, Stanislaus August, who was keenly interested in the American Revolution and who yet before the war broke out sympathized on the side of the burdened colonies, foreseeing even finally their independence. . . . When Washington was elected President, the Polish king sent him a letter of congratulations, which, however, has not been preserved. But another letter of Stanislaus August to Washington has been handed down. It was written from Grodno, April 27, 1795, after the third partition of Poland, in which the unhappy king assured the American hero:

"Your attitude in war and in peace has a long time ago awakened in me the hope to express the high esteem which I hold for you. . . . It pleases me that it is an American who will deliver to his fellow countrymen marks of my respect and feeling, to the nation, which has already earned for itself the regard of the inhabitants of the old hemisphere, to the country which in many ways can serve them as a lesson and an example."

This was eloquent proof of the sympathy of Stanislaus August for America—it was regrettable that he had limited his wonder for Washington only to feeling and that he had not bestirred himself to action and imitated his deeds.

As felt the king, so felt the people of Poland. A substantial number of Polish contemporary writers of the Revolutionary War testify to that. Paul Mostowski, Polish lord, aroused by the rumblings of war, drafted plans for a "new Poland" in America and, laying them before the Continental Congress, gave the assurance that he "rejoices that the Colonies will free themselves from the despotism, which you are crushing," and that he "looks forward to seeing them happy in the sweetness of freedom, similar to that, which reigns in my land."

Poland preceded all Europe and even America herself in issuing the first biography of Washington. The author of it was Niemcewicz, who expressed his conviction in the preface in the following words: "I do not doubt that whatever is concerned with that truly great man, the liberator of his country, will interest my compatriots. I write of him with praise, with enthusiasm, for to whom does honor belong more than to the man who knew how to battle and govern, whom success had not spoiled, whom power had not intoxicated, and who in the end finished his last days reproachless and without a flaw." That biography under the title of "A Short Account of the Life and Deeds of General Washington" came out with the issuance by Niemcewicz of "Various Writings" in Warsaw in the year 1803, one year before the first American biography of Washington.

"Washington may have had faults since he was human"—Niemcewicz characterizes him—"but taking him as a whole, he was a great man, because he was without obvious flaws and displayed no selfish interest; his virtues equalled his services to his country. In battle he displayed great courage and an extraordinary knowledge of military tactics and in difficult and adverse times stability and persistence, in all activities humility and unselfishness. He served through the whole war without pay and in a time of exaltation on the part of grateful countrymen he never wanted to accept the smallest reward; he finally demonstrated that he never sought praise and great power by resigning the presidency when he could have remained at the helm of his government until his death."

Another Polish writer, Lucian Siemienski, appraises Washington as follows: "To study Washington closely was to be educated in the best school. As a legislator, as a philosopher, as a commander-in-chief, he was a type of those rare people, who elevate mankind and who impress on him the mark of greatness. His politics as his domestic life are an example of the deepest disinterestedness. When storms rumbled about him, he threw aside all thoughts of ambition. The prosperity of the people through independent development was the end of his efforts and aspirations. Not even the magnificence of camp reviews; not even the glory linked with the name of a hero; nor any other exterior sign could turn his head; he never desired power and he accepted the dictatorship only after he was convinced that it would be for the common good, but he put this power aside as soon as he saw that right could go along its usual course without its support. His unceasing concern for the public good was the quintessence of his character, and it has served all the more to stamp him as a genius."

Washington—he was truly a genius of unselfish love for country and service, a genius who combined the virtues of a statesman, a commander, and an organizer. History has few men of his caliber who can be likened to him.

Kosciuszko, coming to America on his second occasion, greeted him with these words: "I have the honor to pay my respects to you not only as my commander, but also as a great man whose distinguished services to his country have endeared him to every person."

In these words our hero—who among historical figures of all nations perhaps resembles Washington the most closely in character—uttered what must feel every noble person, every Pole.

To us Polish-Americans, Washington has a two-fold significance: First, as the greatest of Americans, the finest example of citizenry and patriotism, and, secondly, as the friend of Kosciuszko and Pulaski and Niemcewicz, and as a sympathetic friend of Poland who—as he himself admitted—prayed for her success during her struggle for liberty, and who in times of her subjection and sorrow wept at her misfortune.

Therefore in the year of the 200th anniversary of his birth, Polish emigrants in America unite with the entire American nation in paying homage to the memory of George Washington—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

PULASKI DAY IN WASHINGTON

Pulaski Day was observed in Washington and elsewhere in the United States in accordance with a resolution of Congress and a proclamation of President Hoover setting aside October 11, 1932, the 153rd anniversary of the death of Casimir Pulaski, for the commemoration of the Polish hero who gave his life in the cause of American freedom. The program in the National Capital was under the joint auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the Pulaski National Memorial Committee, of which I. K. Werwinski was chairman.

The United States Army was represented by three troops from the Third Cavalry Regiment, as Pulaski was one of the leaders in the establishment of the American cavalry in the Continental Army, and by a squadron of machine gunners. The Navy was represented by a Navy airplane, which dropped

a wreath into the Potomac River, symbolizing the burial of Pulaski, which is believed to have taken place at sea.

The program in Washington began the morning of October 11, with exercises at the Pulaski Monument, Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest. Large delegations of Polish Americans from Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other parts of the United States joined citizens of Polish descent in the Nation's Capital, representatives of the Polish Embassy and of the American Government, and the people of Washington in this commemorative ceremony which inaugurated the program for the day.

The official program of the Pulaski National Memorial Committee for the exercises in Washington on October 11, 1932, follows:

Pulaski Memorial Day, October 11, 1932, Washington, D. C.

Under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the Pulaski National Memorial Committee.

I

10:30 to 12:00 A. M.—Commemorative exercises at the Pulaski Monument, 13th and Pennsylvania Avenue, on the occasion of the 153rd anniversary of the death of General Casimir Pulaski, in compliance with Public Resolution No. 32, 72nd Congress.

Introduction of Presiding Officer, Colonel J. Miller Kenyon, President District of Columbia Reserve Officers Association by I. K. Werwinski, Chairman Pulaski National Memorial Committee.

1. The United States Army Band will play the American and the Polish National Anthems.

2. Invocation by the Reverend Stanislaw A. Czyz, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C.

3. Reading of the Proclamation of the President of the United States.

Miss Angelina Byczkowska.

Miss Wanda Witczak.

Laying of wreaths.

4. Address by the representative of the Polish Government, Mr. Wladyslaw Sokolowski, Chargé d'Affaires, a. i. of the Polish Embassy.

5. Address by Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

6. Address by the Representative of the Polish-American people, Mr. Czeslaw Hibner, Vice President of the Polish National Alliance of America.

7. Recitation by Delores Biniek.

8. Address by Mr. John J. Olejniczak, President of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

9. Address by Honorable Louis Ludlow, United States Representative from 7th District of Indiana.

10. Address by Mr. Frank B. Steele, Secretary-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Troops from the 3rd Cavalry of the United States Army will participate as Guard of Honor.

II

12:15 to 12:30 P. M.—Reception of the delegation at the White House by President Herbert Hoover.

III

1:30 P. M.—Pilgrimage starts from the Willard Hotel, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue to Mt. Vernon.

2:00 to 3:00 P. M.—Mt. Vernon—Laying of wreaths by committees representing the various organizations. Presiding Officer: Miss Emily Napieralska, President of the Polish Women's Alliance of America.

Brief addresses by: Mrs. Kazimiera Obarska, Vice-Pres. of the Polish National Alliance. Dr. S. B. Pawlikowski, Pres. of the Polish Beneficial Association of Delaware.

IV

3:30 to 4:15 P. M.—Arlington Cemetery—Presiding Officer: Mrs. Klara Palczynska, Vice-Pres. of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America.

Laying of wreath at Tomb of Unknown Soldier and viewing a Navy plane which will drop a wreath over the Potomac River. This wreath will float to the sea to commemorate the fact that General Pulaski was buried in the Atlantic Ocean by French Naval Officers.

Brief addresses by: Mr. C. Mrozowski of the Polish Army Veterans and Mrs. Stefania Dworak, Director of the Polish National Alliance.

4:15 to 4:45 P. M.—Review of Cavalry from Fort Myer, Va.

V

6:00 to 7:00 P. M.—Polish Embassy—Reception of participating guests and delegations representing the visiting and the local Polish-American groups.

This program has been arranged, with the cooperation of the Polish Embassy and the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, by the Pulaski National Memorial Committee representing:

The Polish National Alliance of America

The Polish Roman Catholic Union

The Polish Women's Alliance of America

The Polish Army Veterans and The Polish Beneficial Association of Delaware and all other Polish-American Organizations.

The address of Mr. Wladyslaw Sokolowski, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy, at the statute of Pulaski, follows. Although the latter portion of the address was delivered in Polish, the entire speech is here given in translation:

I am proud that this ceremony has brought together such distinguished representatives of Americans as well as of Polish organizations and it is my agreeable duty to express my warmest thanks to Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and to all those, who, by their efforts have helped to arrange this celebration.

Permit me now to address a few words in my native language to the delegates of Polish-American organizations.

One hundred fifty-three years have passed since the heroic death of Casimir Pulaski, and two nations—Polish and American—unite in paying homage to his memory. Although this day is an anniversary of death, we celebrate it joyfully, since the death of Pulaski was a fruitful sacrifice for a holy cause.

This young warrior for freedom, who fell at Savannah as Brigadier General of the American Cavalry, was already a Polish hero. He was one of those whose life and death attest that our Motherland in her decline did not fall spiritually, that she did not die morally; that falling politically, she was yet able to provide other nations with defenders and martyrs for their freedom. We honor today the memory of

a man who placed our national honor on the highest plane, and through that, became for following generations an ideal and pattern of the highest patriotism and consecration.

Today's anniversary is joyful, because both causes for which Pulaski lived, fought and died, finally conquered and were triumphant. Free and united Poland, looking with confidence to the future, pays homage today to one of her best sons. From the foundation mixed with the blood of Pulaski rises today the edifice of a powerful Republic—the United States—in which structure a million hands of Polish descent daily take active part. When during the great World War came the need for defense of this Republic, the number of volunteers of Polish extraction in the American Army exceeded the number of all others. That attests to the fact that in you the traditions of Pulaski has not been extinguished —that you are faithful heirs of his spirit.

You cannot then today, other than with joy and pride, celebrate the anniversary of him who fought for your freedom first, and then died for the freedom of your adopted Motherland. Becoming then the citizens of this most powerful Republic in the world—becoming Americans—do not cease to be Poles. Following in the footseps of your fathers, and remembering the deeds of Pulaski, with the collective strength of the spirit of your Polish organizations, in this land you can do a work of peace for Poland—alike to that which her best sons did by sabre and courage in battles for her independence.

May each one of you equally add a brick to the structure of a powerful and independent Poland, her good name, the defense of her honor outside her borders,—and then you will earn gratitude from the Motherland, and in that way you will render here in the United States the best tribute to the memory of Pulaski.

To the organizations, which sent delegates for today's ceremonies, as well as to the Local Committee, and especially to its Director, Mr. Pawl, I give my thanks for the labors incident to the organization of this celebration.

(*Translated by L. E. Kowalewski.*)

The address of Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, at the statue of Pulaski, was as follows:

Today we are gathered in the Capital of the nation to do honor to Casimir Pulaski whose services to the American Revolutionary cause will always be remembered in gratitude by our people.

When the word "liberty" rang throughout the world, following the Declaration of Independence, many men of many nations heard that cry and responded to it. The dream of freedom for humanity was not new in 1776. For centuries patriots had struggled toward this bright vision in vain. So when the American colonies openly revolted against the misrule of the greatest Empire in the world at that time, it was a challenge to humanity that inspired the imagination and rekindled the patriotic ardor of heroes in many lands.

Among those distinguished men of foreign birth who offered their sword to George Washington and the American cause, none was more colorful, more dashing and adventurous than Casimir Pulaski. He had struggled in Poland for those ideals which he could not establish because of the united arms of Russia, Austria and Prussia.

His country being in the clutch of these strong powers, Pulaski looked to America for the opportunity to fight for the ideals of freedom which, for the time being, were denied his own countrymen.

Pulaski came to America and offered himself as a volunteer in the Revolutionary Army in the Summer of 1777. We all know what the so-called Revolutionary Army was at that time. It was made up of patriots without military training or experience. Washington was struggling against the pick of British and mercenary veterans, but without a sufficient amount of arms or food or clothing. In spite of this pitiful situation, Pulaski threw himself heart and soul into the American cause.

It did not require long for General Washington to recognize Pulaski's superior military genius and he was made a Brigadier General. It was providential that Pulaski was essentially a cavalry leader. Our army had no cavalry as such, although there were some mounted troops. Pulaski was a superb horseman and under the authority of Congress he organized a troop of cavalry which became an effective arm of the service.

He soon gained a reputation in America for heroism and strategy that made him an outstanding figure. He seemed fired with a new enthusiasm for freedom in this country that symbolized much of his own Poland's historic struggle. His devotion to the cause of the colonies, his fine personality, and patriotism appealed to the imagination of the American people.

It has been assumed that Casimir Pulaski was a soldier of fortune. I do not believe that this is true. I believe that his love of liberty alone kindled his devotion. During his brief, but active military career in Poland, he fought for those ideals of freedom for which the Americans themselves were struggling. He transferred that patriotic zeal from Poland to America because we were following the vision which had aroused his enthusiasm on European soil.

Pulaski was always an active and courageous officer in the American Army. This personal bravery admits of no comment. Always in the forefront of every engagement, leading his men into danger, he established himself as one of the bravest and most skillful officers of the struggling nation.

In the winter of 1779 the British were already in possession of Georgia and were rapidly acquiring a foot-hold in South Carolina. The impending clash of the two armies demanded a strengthening of Colonial forces.

Pulaski, with a newly formed legion was especially fitted to meet this emergency. On the eighth day of May, the first division of Pulaski's legion reached Charleston. Three days later the second division arrived. They entered the city at a crucial moment when the City Council was on the verge of surrender. Pulaski's appearance revived their hopes and his gallant pledge to defend the city re-awakened the spirit of resistance in the South.

The story of the seige of Charleston and the retreat of the British toward Savannah is well known history. The Continental Army followed the British to Savannah where they were joined by the French fleet under Admiral D'Estaing. The enemy were summoned to surrender and a siege became necessary.

The attempt of the Colonial troops to drive the British from Savannah was unfortunate. It led to confusion and Pulaski, hoping by his presence to encourage his men, rushed into the midst of the battle. Then it was that he fell with a wound in the thigh and was carried from the field.

Two days later, October 11, 1779, while on board the frigate *Wasp* leaving Savannah on the way to Charleston, Casimir Pulaski died. He was buried at sea with simple but impressive ceremony and his martyrdom was sincerely regretted by all the patriots of America.

He had served in the American ranks about three years and his death came at the early age of 31 years. In his comparatively brief career he had established himself in history as a dauntless defender of human liberty on two continents.

His was a life influenced by the best traditions of Polish chivalry. He was a worthy member of the gallant band of men of foreign birth to come to our land to help our colonists in their struggles for liberty. His faith in our cause led him to make the supreme sacrifice.

Thus, today, we meet to express again our everlasing gratitude for the service rendered by Poland's noble son. He will

live in our hearts and memories as long as we shall honor the heroes of the past—men of our own and men of other nationalities.

Among the noble leaders of many lands who came to us in our time of need, Casimir Pulaski stands forever in heroic commemoration.

Later in the day, Mr. Sokolowski and Mr. Bloom again joined in paying homage to the hero of both Poland and the United States in an international radio program commemorating Pulaski Day. This program was broadcast from Washington, D. C., between 4:30 and 5 p. m., over a national hook-up in the United States, and was transmitted by short wave to Poland and other European countries. The United States Marine Band also participated in this broadcast, playing the Polish and American national anthems.

Mr. Bloom, representing the Government of the United States as host, spoke first. His address follows:

We may search the pages of history in vain for a more heroic, adventurous and patriotic spirit than that of Casimir Pulaski, whose memory we honor today. This great Polish hero, glowing with enthusiasm for liberty, came from his own distressed land to fight upon our shores for those ideals of freedom that, for the time being, were crushed in his beloved Poland.

Many brave and colorful foreign soldiers were enlisted under the banner of George Washington. Also, many of these were inspired with a passion for the ideals for which the colonists fought. Some of these men of foreign birth contributed important services to our cause and helped to mold out of the untrained, undisciplined, but determined men of George Washington's army, a fighting force which carried on a struggle that was the admiration of the world.

Against the very pick of Great Britain's veteran troops and veteran German mercenaries, these men of America were fitted to contend on grounds of equality, and it was due in large measure to the experienced military experts from other European countries that George Washington was enabled to marshal his forces with effectiveness.

Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski was a dashing and romantic soldier, who had already achieved a reputation for patriotism, heroism and strategy that made him an outstanding figure in Europe. After having seen his father and his brothers treacherously made victims of that conspiracy of Russia, Austria and Prussia to crush and dismember Poland, Pulaski fought upon his native soil, until, having exhausted the last remnant of his strength, he was forced to flee, as Poland lay helpless at the feet of the three conspiring sovereigns.

It was not surprising that the noble Pulaski should be fired with new enthusiasm for freedom in a nation that symbolized something of Poland's heroic struggles. And so he came to us and immediately his devotion to the cause of the colonies, his reckless heroism, his superb horsemanship and his magnetic personality, appealed to the imagination of our own America. Time does not permit a review of the important services which he performed under Washington's leadership. That is all a matter of history.

He was not a soldier of fortune. His love of liberty alone kindled his devotion. He saw in the struggle for American independence an opportunity to pursue that bright vision which had so animated him in his career as a Polish patriot. And he transferred to Washington's service those remarkable qualities of military genius which everywhere aroused admiration and confidence.

Pulaski joined the Revolutionary army as a volunteer in the summer of 1777. From that time on he progressively demonstrated his value and became one of the outstanding Commanders of our forces. His glorious martyrdom in the defense of Savannah brought to a dramatic close a career which was matchless in its sincerity and zeal in the cause of human liberty.

Trusted by George Washington, admired by him, and inspiring a devotion that only the comradeship of war can bring about, Pulaski went to his death, dauntless and unafraid. Under direction of Congress, he was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, where the British had taken a sudden and defensive position. The arrival of Pulaski baffled the British. The Governor and the Council of Charleston had already agreed upon terms of capitulation, but General Pulaski went to the Council Chamber to protest against this measure, declaring that as a Continental officer he would defend the City for the United States.

Accordingly, the defense of the City fell upon Pulaski, and so effective was that defense that the British forces retreated from their attempt to capture Charleston and retired to Savannah. Pulaski pursued the enemy with relentless courage. In the ill-fated assault on that city, October 9, 1779, Pulaski was wounded in the thigh by a grape shot when trying to arrest the retreat of French soldiers. Two days later, October 11, 1779, after more than two years of service under our flag, Pulaski died on board the ship *Wasp* where he had been taken after being wounded. His body was buried at sea, with simple but impressive ceremony, and his death was lamented universally by the patriots of the Revolution.

Today, upon the 153rd anniversary of Pulaski's martyrdom, we stand with bowed heads in remembrance of that magnificent sacrifice. We reaffirm to Poland and the Polish people our everlasting gratitude for the service which Pulaski rendered to our country.

We have upon the program here today in commemoration of the death of Casimir Pulaski, the distinguished representative of Poland, Mr. Wladyslaw Sokolowski, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Poland during the absence from our shores of His Excellency, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, Ambassador of Poland. Mr. Sokolowski will address you on behalf of his own country and his own people. It is to him, and through him, that I express again the remembrance which the people of the United States will always cherish of his great countryman who came to us in our time of need and who so valiantly and heroically served in our own patriot army.

Responding on behalf of the Polish Government, Mr. Sokolowski said:

In the first place I want to fulfill my agreeable duty to express my profound gratitude to Honorable Sol Bloom for the feelings expressed in his address. Through his splendid and successful efforts to commemorate, during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Polish-American cooperation during the period of the War of Independence, he has earned the well merited friendship of my compatriots.

Two nations, America and Poland, today are paying tribute to the memory of Brigadier General Casimir Pulaski, and uniting in honoring the memory of this brilliant soldier and idealist, who, after having fought for the liberty of his Mother country, joined the American revolutionists who were struggling for the same freedom.

Americans are commemorating Pulaski for what he did for this country. Permit me, as the representative of Poland in the United States, to explain to you briefly why we honor Pulaski in my country.

Almost at the same time—when the American struggle for independence began, three autocracies had combined to deprive Poland of her freedom. Polish patriots formed the Confederacy of Bar in order to resist Russian armies. Amongst them—old Joseph Pulaski and his three sons were the most conspicuous. Old Pulaski died in camp, one of his sons was killed in battle fighting the Tsarist hordes, another was taken prisoner and sent to Siberia. The youngest, Casimir, continued to fight against ever increasing odds. At the head of his cavalry he held his own against the Russian and Prussian forces, and proved that he was a first-class leader. Heedless of his own safety, always leading his men into sallies against the enemy, which was much more powerful than his poorly equipped army and much larger in size, he made repeated stands against the enemy. His fame as a cavalry leader spread throughout Europe.

But the chief significance of Pulaski to Poland as we see it now, was not of military, but of political and moral order. His one claim to glory lies in the spiritual power of his activities, in his unremitting efforts, in the magnitude of his sacrifice and above all in the force of his conviction as a patriot and as a republican.

In Poland his material efforts, his bravery and conduct were of no avail against the preponderance and power of the enemy. He did not save his country against the imperialism of the three powerful usurpers. Yet, though the country remained oppressed, it was he, who, in the words of Rousseau, "saved his unhappy fatherland, for he redeemed the glorious name of Poland, for he restored her moral forces."

To the country invaded by foreign armies, whose population lost faith in its forces and was politically demoralized by invaders, Pulaski's figure stands as the incarnation of national honor. In the person of Pulaski and of his comrades, Poland protested against the oppression of invaders, and called for the justice of God and man. His figure served as an example to the future generations of Poles.

But—not only for Poles. For—after Poland temporarily succumbed to the overwhelming forces of her enemies—the enemies of freedom—Pulaski, like other Polish and French patriots, went to America, justly believing that the cause of democracy was one and indivisible—and that whenever it would win, sooner or later the results of its victory would benefit his own country.

This hope was realized when after one hundred and fifty years, the United States assisted Poland in regaining her national independence, and continues to lend her a helping hand in the peaceful work of the reorganization of her economic life.

This is another reason why, at this moment, when the people of the United States are paying tribute to the hero, we celebrate his memory in Poland as well. Worshipping him as her own hero, Poland is proud that Pulaski gave his life for the independence of America. We rejoice that in the glorious edifice of the American Republic—there are stones laid by Polish hands and cemented by Polish blood. We are happy to see that while Poland celebrates the one hundred and fifty-third anniversary of Pulaski's death, President Hoover, in pursuance of the provisions of the resolution of the Seventy-second Congress, issued a proclamation making October 11th Pulaski Memorial Day for the observance and the commemoration of his death.

As a hero of two nations, as an outstanding example of patriotism and noble efforts in both countries, Pulaski has always been and will always remain a symbol of Polish-American friendship. If he could rise from his grave deep in the ocean, he would be proud of his sacrifice, proud that his blood was not shed in vain, and proud that the debt contracted by America towards him and towards his country was well repaid.

And now, since this broadcast is being received in Poland—and listened to by some four million people of Polish origin in the United States, I would like to speak a few words to my countrymen in my native language.

Polska jednoczy się w dniu dzisiejszym z Ameryką w oddaniu czci bohaterowi obu tych narodów. Miljonowe rzesze Wychodźtwa naszego w Ameryce biorą dziś udział w uroczystościach uczczenia pamięci i zasług Pułaskiego; a choć jest to rocznica jego śmierci, jest ona radosna, gdyż obie sprawy dla których Pułaski żył, walczył i poległ zwyciężyły i zatryumfowały.

Ofiara życia Pułaskiego wzniosła na ziemi amerykańskiej honor Polaka do wyżyn, do jakich tylko dochodzą synowie narodów, posiadających takiego ducha i tradycję jak Polska. Otrzymaliśmy odeń bezcenną puściznę—i Wam wychodźcom polskim—a dzisiaj Amerykanom—w głównej mierze straż tej puścizny jest powierzona.

Przywiązanie do rodzimej kultury, i dbałość o dobre imię Polski, z której pochodzicie,—skarb ten tylko może powiększyć i przyczynić się do dalszego rozwoju więzów, łączących Polskę z Ameryką.

OTHER POLISH CELEBRATIONS

There were many fine celebrations by Polish groups in practically every city in the country. The files of the Commission have reports on hundreds of these, and yet they do not include all the celebrations held. Typical, however, are the following:

"The festivity in honor of George Washington, arranged by the Poles of Baltimore on September 26, 1932, eclipsed all like celebrations which were held during the year by Americans and various foreign groups," in the words of the Chicago Polish language paper, Dziennik Zjednoczenia. The account continues:

A Colonial Ball in the Polish Home opened the festivities. On the following day a wreath was laid at the Washington Monument, through the courtesy of Mr. W. Sokolowski, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Polish Embassy in Washington. On this occasion Mr. Sokolowski spoke in the Polish language, and he was answered by Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins in English, who represented the State and City George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

In the evening of this day there was a parade through the city streets, led by General Bowie, the chief marshal. Governor Ritchie took part in the march with other dignitaries. Marching also were Federal and State troops, policemen, mailmen, veterans, Sokols, ladies in Colonial costume, the Pulaski brigade, school children, etc.

A special celebration was held in Patterson Park under the leadership of Mayor Preston. Invocation was delivered by Father S. Wachowiak. Addresses were made by Mayor Jackson, Mr. F. Switlik, chairman of the Polish National Union, and Governor Ritchie. The latter lauded the Polish heroes who served so well in the Revolution and acknowledged the Poles in Maryland, of whom the State is proud.

The rest of the program consisted of graceful Polish dances and tableaux of scenes from the life of Washington.

A beautiful program, with pictures of George Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski on the cover, will be treasured souvenirs of this memorable celebration.

In Bayonne, New Jersey, under the joint aus-

pices of the Society of Polish Army Veterans and the Polish-American Veterans' Club, a celebration was held in honor of Washington and Pulaski on Sunday, October 9.

A committee of these two organizations made arrangements to celebrate the occasion, and the Governor of New Jersey, the Mayor of Bayonne, Consul General Dr. Marchlewski and many other prominent persons accepted the invitation to address the large gathering of Polish-Americans and pay honor to the two great heroes. All other Polish societies and clubs in Bayonne also assisted in the ceremonies.

Polish Hall in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, was the scene of a Washington-Pulaski celebration on May Day of the Bicentennial Year. Patriotic songs and speeches featured the program, the principal address of the occasion being made by Hon. R. Pfeifle, Mayor of Bethlehem, who spoke on the heroes of the day's celebration.

Jamaica, L. I., New York, witnessed a gigantic parade and celebration in honor of George Washington on June 19, by all the Polish societies of Queens County and children of Polish parochial schools in the borough. More than 5,000 witnessed the ceremonies which were held in King Park and conducted by Vincent J. Kowalski, chairman of the event. Thirty-nine religious, political, athletic, patriotic and business societies were represented, with four bands. Silver falcons on scarlet and blue backgrounds, massed banners and floats made the celebration colorful and picturesque.

The State Attorney General John J. Bennett, was the principal speaker and other speakers were District Attorney Charles S. Coldon, the Polish Consul, Joseph Kubisz and Antoni Rusyn, president of the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn.

The tribute of the Polish-Americans of Brooklyn, New York, on Sunday, June 12, 1932, to the memory of George Washington "was a remarkable demonstration of the loyalty and enthusiasm of the Polish element," in the words of the *Brooklyn Times* of June 16, 1932.

Continuing its editorial, the *Times* said:

> The persons of Polish birth or extraction now in the United States number more than four million. On Sunday afternoon, in spite of a downpour of rain which grew in intensity as the day wore on, many thousands turned out and paraded bravely into the park. Then they gathered around the bandstand and listened with interest to a long and impressive program.
>
> It was the tribute of the Poles of Brooklyn to the memory of George Washington, and at the same time to the memories of two gallant Poles who helped Washington to establish American independence, Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski. The young folks in many of the societies, and some of their elders as well, had donned costumes of the colonial period to carry out the Washington Bicentennial idea. Some had prepared floats and other elaborate displays. The rain played havoc with all these preparations, but the courageous Poles went through with their program just the same.
>
> To Consul General Mieczyslaw Marchlewski, who brought the greetings of the Republic of Poland, it was an occasion of special satisfaction. He heard many speakers praise the courage and steadfastness of his people, in 1776 and in 1932. To him were given many kind messages to send back to the old country. To him, to Dr. Antoni W. Rusyn, president of the United Polish Societies, to Mr. Bernard A. Kozicki, who was active in making the arrangements, and to all the others connected with this remarkable demonstration, belong the heartiest congratulations.

The anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Poland was made the occasion of a commemoration in honor of George Washington by the Polish Central United Societies of Bridgeport, Connecticut. The actual anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution was May 3, but the celebration was not held until May 15.

Patriotic anthems, American and Polish, were sung by the entire assemblage. The principal speakers were the Mayor of Bridgeport, Hon. E. T. Buckingham, and Representative William F. Tierney.

The participation in the George Washington Bicentennial by the Polish Americans of Chicago opened with a two day celebration, February 21 and 22, featured a mass celebration on May 8, 1932, at which the Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Anton J. Cermak, was the principal speaker, and concluded with an observance on Pulaski Day.

As early as the Fall of 1931, representatives of seventeen Polish American organizations of Chicago met and organized a Polish-American George Washington Bicentennial Committee, with Jerome W. Jurewicz as General Chairman. The celebrations were largely the result of the efforts of this committee, which also did much to foster interest in the Bicentennial among the Polish language press of the country.

The February program in Chicago began with a parade of more than 200 automobiles from the offices of the Polish-American Businessmen's Association to Washington Park, where a throng of 3,000 Polish-Americans had assembled. There, the Consul General of Poland, Hon. Titus Zbyszewski, placed a wreath at the foot of the Washington equestrian statue with appropriate remarks.

The next day, Washington's birthday, the Com-

mittee held a patriotic Mass Meeting at 8 p. m. in the auditorium of the Holy Trinity High School. The May celebration began in the morning with a solemn high mass preceded by a parade. The afternoon gathering was held in Humboldt Park, at the statue of Kosciuszko. Patriotic Polish and American songs were sung by the entire assemblage, and addresses were delivered by the Consul of Poland, Mr. T. Buynowski, the Chairman of the Polish National Alliance, Mr. F. X. Swietlik, with the principal address that of the martyr mayor, Mr. Cermak. A wreath was laid at the Kosciuszko Monument by the Polish Legion of American Veterans, and the exercises closed with singing by the children's choir of the Polish Singers' Alliance of America.

Pulaski Day, October 11, 1932, brought to a close the series of Bicentennial celebrations in Chicago by the Polish-Americans there. This celebration was held under the auspices of the Educational Division of the Polish Union of America, and paid honor not only to George Washington but to those two Poles who were also American heroes—Pulaski and Kosciuszko.

The wholehearted participation of the Polish-Americans of Chicago in the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the First President of the United States, is exemplified by a resolution passed by the "Polish Young Men's Alliance on the Washington Land," and forwarded to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

BE IT RESOLVED, that we the members of the Polish Young Men's Alliance on the Washington Land, with headquarters in Chicago, and by the heritage of our forbearers, Generals Kosciuszko and Pulaski and the myriads of soldiers of our racial complexion who have dedicated and given their lives for the world's republican ideals, we, most sincerely devoted to the principles and standards set forth by the Father of our Country, assert our sincerest respect and pay due homage to the builder of the nation in which we pride ourselves of becoming an integral part.

At East St. Louis, Illinois, Polish Americans planted a cherry tree as a part of a joint observance of the George Washington Bicentennial and the 153rd anniversary of Casimir Pulaski. The ceremony took place at the Polish Gymnasium, Sunday, October 30, and was held under the auspices of the local Polish Council, comprising all the city's Polish-American organizations.

The Mayor, Hon. Frank Doyle, and the president of the Polish National Alliance of America, Mr. F. X. Swietlik, were the principal speakers. The program opened with an invocation by the Rev. S. Czerniejewski and featured, in addition to the speeches, singing by Boy and Girl Scouts and a flag dance. During the exercises, the Polish Council presented portraits of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski to the East St. Louis High School. At the close of the program, a Washington cherry tree was planted in front of the Polish Gymnasium.

The Polish-Americans Citizens' Club of Hackensack, New Jersey, staged a torch-light parade through the city and climaxed the event with the presentation of portraits of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski to the Board of Education. About 500 took part in the picturesque torch-light parade and the stirring program of speeches and songs that followed. As the feature of the demonstration, the portraits of the Revolutionary heroes, enclosed in one frame and covered with the flags of Poland and the United States, were unveiled by two children dressed in Polish and Colonial American costumes. The picture was hung in the Jackson Avenue School, "as an inspiration to the pupils there, and as a memorial of the George Washington Bicentennial."

The mass celebration of the Washington Bicentennial and Pulaski Day in Lowell, Massachusetts, held on October 16, 1932, was described as follows in the Courier-Citizen of Lowell in its issue the next day:

Nearly 1,000 persons attended the 153rd anniversary observance of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Polish patriot and American hero, held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Polish hall, 10 Coburn street, in connection with the Washington bicentennial celebration. Stirring speeches were given by prominent people in the national and local life. They included Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Mayor Charles H. Slowey, Col. Frederic Bauer, United States army; Henry H. Harris, headmaster of the Lowell high school; W. Dackiewicz of Boston, representing the Polish National Alliance and Bronislaw Wysocki, of Scranton, Pa., representing the Polish National Union.

The hall was decorated in the national colors. A prominent feature was the placement of a large picture of Gen. Pulaski at the front of the platform, with floral pieces massed about it.

The elaborate program had been prepared through the endeavors of Rev. W. J. Pawlowski, pastor of St. Casimir's church. Young people of the church choirs sang selections, while Polish girls gave recitations. There were also selections by a band.

An impressive feature was the sounding of "Taps" and the carrying in of the national flag and placing it on the platform. The national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," and "My Country 'Tis of Thee" were sung in English and Polish by the gathering.

In Milwaukee, Polish-Americans opened the George Washington Bicentennial celebration with a parade to the monument of Washington, where

wreaths were laid, followed in the evening of Washington's birthday by a patriotic mass meeting in the City Auditorium. The Milwaukee Society and the Casimir Pulaski Society also held exercises in honor of the First President during the opening week of the Bicentennial.

Niagara Falls, Cleveland, and New York all witnessed celebrations of the Bicentennial by Polish Americans. The Polish-American Civic Club of Pine Island, New York, held a patriotic meeting on March third; Plainfield, New Jersey, honored Washington and Pulaski on Pulaski Day, October 11; in Toledo, Ohio, 5,000 Polish residents of the Fourth and Fourteenth wards assembled at Ottawa Park to hear the former ambassador to Poland, Hon. John N. Willys, speak on the significance of the day.

A parade of 1,200 people featured the Bicentennial celebration of the Polish-Americans of North Tonawanda, New York, with floats, banners and bands, and an address by the acting mayor. A gigantic parade was also held in Utica, New York, with tableaux from the life of Washington, and many of the participants wearing Polish costumes of their ancestors.

UNUSUAL JEWISH COMMEMORATION

The commemoration of the Bicentennial by Jewish organizations took the form of an everlasting and living tribute to George Washington—a memorial forest in Palestine.

"The George Washington Palestine Forest" idea was conceived by the Jewish National Fund of America, and the proposal of this noble tribute met with immediate and enthusiastic response. A meeting of notable leaders and educators, Jew and non-Jew, was convoked by the Jewish National Fund and presided over by Nelson Ruttenberg, President of the Fund. This meeting took place at the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City on Washington's birthday in 1932 and was attended by several thousand persons. Judge Julian W. Mack, honorary Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America; Grover Whalen, Chairman of the City of New York George Washington Bicentennial Committee, Rabbi Israel Goldstein, of Congregation B'nai Jeshurun and Rabbi Wolf Gold addressed the meeting.

In his address Rabbi Goldstein averred that—

> the Washington Forest in Palestine would also serve as a token of America's sanction of approval upon the development of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. No nation has been a greater friend of that ideal than America. Countless monuments in marble have been erected in memory of Washington. Stone, however, is inanimate. In time, it often wears out and even becomes corroded by the elements. A forest, however, is a living memorial which, as the years go on, grows ever more abundant and more beautiful. Many Jews in other countries will thus honor the name of Washington. Surely there is no more fitting tribute that American Jews can render to honor the memory of the Father of his Country.

According to *The Jewish Ledger* of Rochester, N. Y., "the audience was moved to a high pitch of enthusiasm for the Washington Forest plan by the enthusiastic expressions of opinion contained in messages from President Herbert Hoover, leading American statesmen, clergymen and outstanding citizens regarding this memorial that would forever link the name of America's first and foremost national hero with the ancient land of Israel and with the soil, sacred to all, now giving forth new growth and new life."

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

> WHEREAS, the President of the United States of America has issued the following proclamation:
>
> "The happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration of the 200th anniversary of his birth.
>
> "To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship and his accomplishments for his country and the world, refreshes the spirit, the wisdom, and the patriotism of our people.
>
> "Therefore, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with the purposes of the Congress, do invite all our people to organize themselves through every community and every association to do honor to the memory of Washington during the period from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day."
>
> WHEREAS, the lofty principles of equality, liberty and freedom proclaimed by the founders of the United States under the leadership of George Washington have inaugurated the new era of civic freedom and religious liberty, thus giving an unprecedented example and inspiring ideal to the world;
>
> WHEREAS, throughout the history of the United States runs a thread of American sympathy, interest and deep understanding for a restored Zion;
>
> WHEREAS, the planting of a Washington Forest in Palestine, the land sacred and dear to all mankind, will constitute a living and evergreen memorial to the memory of the first President of the United States and will be of great and everlasting benefit to the land;
>
> WHEREAS, the Jewish National Fund which is the agency of the Jewish people for the reclamation and afforestation of Palestine has proposed a plan for the planting of a forest of pine and eucalyptus trees to bear the name of George Washington on an historic site in Palestine which is held in perpetual trust as the property of the Jewish people: Therefore be it
>
> *Resolved*, That this conference expresses its heartiest and most enthusiastic approval of this plan; be it further
>
> *Resolved*, That this conference invites Americans of all faiths, and in particular American Jews and Zionists, to pay their tribute to George Washington on the occasion of the Bicentennial Anniversary of his birth by planting trees in the Washington Forest in Palestine.

EXTENSIVE PLANTING PROGRAM

The plan at its outset called for the planting of approximately five hundred thousand eucalyptus and pine trees—"not a monument of marble nor a statue of stone; not a figure of copper or bronze nor a eulogium on perishable parchment, but an evergreen memorial of a growing forest."

Machinery for furthering the plan was immediately set in motion under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund of America. As an inducement for the planting of trees in the Washington Forest, this organization issued certificates to those who were responsible, through contributions, for the planting of one, five, or one hundred trees. Names of the donors were also enrolled on the records of the American Tree Association, which records contain names of many prominent people who planted trees in honor of Washington during the Bicentennial year throughout the world.

The George Washington Forest is a continuation of a great afforestation project to bring Palestine into its heralded glory. More than one million trees have been planted already by the Jewish Fund on its possessions in Palestine. According to information supplied to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in a letter from the Jewish National Fund of America, the status of the George Washington Forest project in Palestine is as follows:

Site Designated.—The George Washington Forest is being planted in Palestine on land belonging to Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael, which is the parent organization of the Jewish National Fund of America, and is the agency of the Jewish people for the acquisition and perpetual ownership of the land acquired. Before the project was announced in this country, consent was obtained of the Jerusalem organization to set aside a special area for afforestation work in the name of George Washington.

We have recently been informed that our Jerusalem headquarters have set aside for the planting of the Washington trees an area of approximately 8,000 dunams (200 acres) on the historic site between Haifa, Palestine's future port-city, and Nazareth. . . . The area is the property of the Jewish National Fund and begins South of the excellent Haifa-Nazareth road, a pathway extensively travelled along by the numerous tourists to the Holy Land, as well as by the residents of the country.

Number of Trees to Be Planted.—It is difficult at this juncture to predict the number of trees which will comprise the Washington Forest in Palestine. Unfortunately our appeal for contributions for the realization of this patriotic project had to be made during a time of the most severe economic depression and in many instances the steps necessary for the raising of the appropriate contributions had to be postponed.

Still I am glad to be able to report to you that up to date we are in receipt of the amount of $6,226.44, representing contributions towards the Washington Forest Fund which will make possible the planting (at a price of $1.50 per tree) of 4,125 trees. In addition, we are in receipt of unspecified contributions for the planting of trees in the amount of $2,500.00, making possible the planting of 1,670 trees which will also be planted in the Washington Forest. The initial amount for the Washington trees has already been transmitted by us to our Jerusalem headquarters with the direction to carry out the planting of the Washington trees during the next planting season in Palestine. In addition, there are a number of communities where functions for the Washington Trees Fund will be held in the near future and the proceeds thereof will be applied for this purpose.

Palestine is badly in need of reforestation work. The planting of trees is therefore an important and integral part of our rehabilitation work in the country. It is our plan to present the appeal for the planting of additional trees in the Washington Forest annually during the month preceding Washington's Birthday and on other suitable occasions until the great Washington Forest in Palestine will be completed.

ITALIAN-AMERICANS PARTICIPATE

Italian-Americans throughout the United States entered whole-heartedly into the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Many Italian groups took the opportunity of commemorating the Washington anniversary on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the great Italian patriot, Garibaldi. Outstanding among these celebrations was that held in Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1932, which His Excellency Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Royal Italian Ambassador, attended. This meeting was held under the auspices of the Italian societies and clubs of Washington, and the United States Army Band furnished the music.

From Rutland, Vermont, came news of a July 4 celebration in honor of George Washington and Garibaldi, by members of the local Sons of Italy. Patriotic singing and speeches formed the program, which was followed by supper and dancing.

From the Erie, Pa., *Times* of June 30, 1932, is taken the following regarding tributes of Italian Americans in that section to the memory of George Washington:

Italian social orders of North East vie with their American brother citizens in honoring George Washington in the Bicentennial parade this afternoon. They have decorated the Stars and Stripes float most elaborately in carrying out the idea of George Washington describing the flag to Lafayette and other foreign military aides.

In Birmingham, Alabama, the Federation of Italian Societies of the South held a mass meeting in honor of the Washington and Garibaldi anniversaries on July 3, 1932. The Italian consul at New Orleans attended, and the speeches were in English as well as in Italian, for the benefit of the many persons of other nationalities who were guests.

July 3 celebrations in Providence, R. I., took the form of a huge Bicentennial parade under the auspices of more than 60 Italian organizations.

The international society, Sons of Italy, the Italy-America Society, and practically every other Italian organization, through its branches all over the United States, paid honor to Washington during the bicentennial anniversary of his birth.

The Washington, D. C., branch of the Italy-America Society held a "George Washington Evening" on February 25, the following description of which is taken from the special Bicentennial number of the Society's Bulletin for February, 1932:

> Invitations were issued by the Italy America Society of Washington to celebrate "a George Washington evening," Thursday, February 25th.
>
> The Society took this means of making a contribution to the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration and selected February 25th as it is the anniversary of the surrender of Vincennes, Ind., to George Rogers Clark, whose success was due largely to the assistance given him by the Italian, Francesco Vigo. This surrender is considered by many to be one of the most dramatic events of the Revolutionary War, without which the vast territory northwest of the Ohio would not have passed to the Colonies under the treaty of peace with Great Britain.
>
> The program included the dancing of two minuets that were said to be accurate reproductions of ones danced for President and Mrs. Washington, and also the rendition of Italian music, for which the first President had preference, and other music of the period of Hopkinson and other composers of that time, including several marches that were dedicated to George Washington.
>
> Even the orchestra was in strict accordance with ones of the Colonial days and included a harpischord that was in general use at that time before the advent of the piano.
>
> Appropriate ceremonies that evening also attended the presentation of an American flag and an Italian flag to the Society by Miss Alice Driggs, one of the members.
>
> Dancing followed the program.

The Bicentennial issue of the Italy-America Society Bulletin also contained a splendid bibliography of Italian books on Washington and books dealing with Italy and the United States.

The "Casa Italiana" of Columbia University, New York City, conducted a series of lectures during the Bicentennial year on "Italy's contribution to the early period of America's making." These lectures were then combined and published under the title, "Italy and the Italians in Washington's Times"—a distinct contribution to the cultural phase of the Bicentennial Celebration. From the Foreword, is taken the following description of the purpose and scope of the book:

> . . . It is too readily assumed, unfortunately, that the Italians are a people without roots in this country. The impression seems to be that they came here after the process of nation building had been completed, and that the whole of their contribution is limited to what the immigrant himself has given.
>
> The truth is, as the following pages so clearly reveal, that long before the coming of the immigrant, the Italians played a highly significant role in American history, and that they too helped in building the foundations upon which the present Republic rests.
>
> Italian discoverers, explorers, soldiers, missionaries, scholars, and men of affairs have passed in unending stream upon the stage of our country's making. Some have wrought mightily and their names are remembered, their deeds recorded; others no less deserving are lost in the background of the great epic, leaving only faint traces of their gifts to the new land.
>
> . . . this volume . . . will inspire the millions of Italians in America and strengthen their sense of common kinship with all Americans . . . it illustrates to what extent men of Italian blood have labored heroically and unselfishly that this country of ours might be better and greater than they found it.

The Sons of Italy, an international organization, inaugurated plans for the erection of a statue of George Washington in Rome, Italy, soon to be completed, and its branches throughout the United States held special George Washington Bicentennial meetings during the period of the celebration.

The official publications of the various Italian societies all cooperated in aiding Italian-Americans to participate in the Washington anniversary, with special Bicentennial issues, the publication of historical data, Italian estimates of Washington, etc.

Italian periodicals and the daily Italian press also joined in the celebration. Some of the issues filed with the Commission are "La Voce dell Emigrato," monthly magazine; "La Tribuna Italiana Transatlantica di Chicago," daily newspaper; "The Italian Tribune of America," Italian Educational Weekly; "La Capitale," Sacramento, California; "Venerdi," of Newark, New Jersey; "La Concordia," of Weed, California; "La Voce del Popolo," of Pueblo, Colorado; "Il Progresso Italo-Americano," of New York—all daily papers.

French Diplomat Delivers Address

Frenchmen, Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Norwegians, Swedes, Dutch, Danes, Swiss, Greeks, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Lithuanians, Yugoslavs, Russians, Armenians, Finns and the many other nationalities represented in this country, all entered heartily into the observance of the Bicentennial throughout the United States.

The Chargé d'Affaires of France, Mr. Jules Henry, and the Director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, commemorated the Bicentennial of the birth of Washington and the 210th anniversary of the birth of Comte de Grasse on September 13, 1932, when they delivered ad-

dresses over a nation-wide radio hook-up from Washington, D. C. The United States Marine Band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," "The Marseillaise," and "The Star Spangled Banner" during the program.

Mr. Bloom, as Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and representing the United States Government as host, spoke first in presentation of the distinguished French diplomat, Mr. Henry. Mr. Bloom said:

Since February 22, 1932, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has marked for special honor various anniversaries of those patriots who helped George Washington to win the War of the Revolution. We have now come to a date of special significance, the 210th anniversary of the birth of the man whose timely action made possible the final blow which brought victory to our arms.

It is well known among students of history that many great men of foreign birth came to America to join George Washington and his patriot army in a glorious but discouraged cause.

Without detracting in the least from the honors due to those other patriots of foreign birth, we may well pause today to give a thought to the man whose unselfish and patriotic impulses, whose prompt and vigorous cooperation, brought victory to the allied armies upon the American continent and forever sealed the liberties of the American people.

Comte de Grasse, a nobleman of France, brought his men and ships to our coast at the extreme of our necessity, and it is well to remember that this great French Commander not only placed his fighting forces at Washington's service, but brought with him a large sum of much needed money which he offered as a free gift to the American cause.

We must also remember that the Revolutionary War had dragged six years of its course, during which time Washington's patriot army was almost continuously awaiting the uncertainties of British movements. That army lacked practically everything that an army needed, except courage.

Rochambeau with his French troops had landed on American shores and was cooperating in an attempt at organizing more energetic operations, but George Washington realized the hopelessness of an effort to defeat the pick of British troops upon American soil unless he struck a great decisive blow.

Therefore, in the Spring of 1781, Washington and Rochambeau were cooperating in planning a movement against New York which was held by the British. What would have been the outcome of a determined attack such as they seemed to contemplate we will never know, but it was quite evident that George Washington did not have great faith that such an action would provide the decisive victory to American arms which was necessary to final success.

What must have been the exaltation in the heart of George Washington during these dark hours and after all those long years of war and almost fruitless maneuvering, when there was placed in his hands a letter written by the French Foreign Minister to the French plenipotentiary in America, which said:

. . . "I may say to you M., and you may confide to M. the General Washington exclusively, that M. de Grasse has express orders, after having provided for the safety of our islands, to detach or take the greater part of the fleet to the continent of North America and to lend himself to all operations judged practicable for as long as the season will permit him to remain in those parts. If the Spanish are not in need of reinforcements from our troops, all of them will join you. It will be well that General Washington prepare to make the greatest possible use of this help and that he take measures in advance to assure their subsistence. . . ."

The promise of prompt and adequate naval aid concentrating in Chesapeake Bay, in a letter from Comte de Grasse received August 14, turned the entire plan of action.

The proposed attack upon New York was abandoned and the American troops journeyed to Virginia, where Lafayette had practically bottled Cornwallis and his Army on the peninsula of Yorktown.

We know that story now and how the British in New York were misled into an expected attack while the allied troops hurried to Virginia. We know of the timely arrival of De Grasse and his mighty naval force and how that arrival prevented the rescue of Cornwallis or his escape from Yorktown.

We know of the gratitude felt and expressed by George Washington and his fellow Americans at this magnificent stroke which practically ended the American conflict with the surrender of Cornwallis.

Today as part of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington we pay tribute to the memory of Comte de Grasse. The suggestion that we do this came from Mrs. George Durbin Chenoweth, Regent, Comte de Grasse Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at Yorktown, Virginia. It is a celebration, jointly, by the French and the American Governments and we are honored today by the presence here of the official representative of the French Government, Mr. Jules Henry, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of France, in the absence from our shores of His Excellency, M. Paul Claudel, the French Ambassador.

Before making this introduction, however, I can not refrain from referring to a recent testimonial of the people of France which is most touching in its significance and which fits so perfectly into the tribute which we are paying to the memory of Comte de Grasse today.

On July 4 last, Baron de Fontenay, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, presented to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, Mount Vernon, Virginia, a painting representing "La Ville de Paris," the flagship of Comte de Grasse, which played such a heroic part in the siege of Yorktown. It is interesting to know that this flagship was thus named because it was presented to Louis XVI by the Parisian people. It was said to be the most beautiful ship of the time and served as flagship of Admiral de Grasse until its magnificent and dramatic end, when ablaze from stem to stern, it sank beneath the waves in the great battle with the English in 1782.

That painting is another and fitting reminder of the historic friendship between the people and governments of France and the United States. It recalls a glorious chapter of our long history and vividly indicates the essential character of the help which France gave to us in our time of need.

I can not leave this subject without referring to the attitude of George Washington toward Admiral de Grasse after the siege of Yorktown, as indicated by his final expression of thanks to the Admiral.

No one knew or felt more keenly than George Washington the value of the services performed by Admiral de Grasse.

Presumably many of his compatriots, as well as we of today, considered the arrival of De Grasse at Yorktown a happy coincidence, yet Washington knew that this circumstance was directed by that Providence which had guided him and protected his countrymen through all the long years of that terrible war.

De Grasse, it is true, was working under general orders from his government, but had he not been sincerely devoted to the American cause he could easily and conveniently have delayed his action or terminated his service without achieving the glorious results which came with the surrender at Yorktown.

I do not believe that we Americans have ever expressed proper appreciation for the service rendered by De Grasse, and

the thought comes to me that I do not remember of having seen or heard of a monument to Comte de Grasse upon American soil.

If this is true, it is a regrettable omission and a neglect that should be promptly and adequately rectified.

In this capital city of the nation, where many beautiful monuments stand as memorials to other great foreigners who aided George Washington and his patriot army, there should be a suitable memorial erected to one of the greatest of these men—Admiral Comte de Grasse.

Just recognition of his service has been too long delayed to this French hero whose presence at Yorktown, whose personal interest and strong support, made the victory possible which virtually ended the war of the Revolution.

And now, as the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, it is my privilege and pleasure to present the Representative of the French Government and to express through him, to his countrymen, the lasting gratitude of the United States of America for this supreme act which crowned our Revolutionary arms with success, and brought freedom to our beloved land. Mr. Henry will speak after the United States Marine Band plays the French National Anthem.

. . . I now take great pleasure in presenting Mr. Jules Henry, the distinguished Chargé d'Affaires of France, representing the French Government.

Mr. Henry, responding on behalf of the French Government, spoke as follows:

Let me first assure the Honorable Sol Bloom of my profound gratitude for the feelings expressed in his address. I know how sincere they are and I would not fulfill a most pleasant duty if I did not tell him that through his splendid and successful efforts to commemorate, during the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the Franco-American cooperation of the period of the War of Independence, he has earned the admiration and friendship of my compatriots.

Last year, on the occasion of the Celebration of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown, the American Government extended to my Government the invitation to participate in the never to be forgotten festivities that were held on the same spot where Franco-American friendship was first cemented. A French mission, headed by Marshal Petain and composed of the descendants of those gallant Frenchmen who fought for American independence, came to this country and, for a few days, in the presence of the President of the United States and General Pershing, all the common glories and common sufferings of both nations during the War of Independence were evoked and described.

Today the Bicentennial Commission and its eminent Director, Hon. Sol Bloom, are celebrating the 210th anniversary of the birth of Admiral de Grasse. Knowing as they do the essential part played by him in the capitulation of Yorktown, the members of your Commission have deemed it proper, nearly a year after the Yorktown festivities, to honor his memory by a special tribute.

I need not point out how grateful my country will be for this tribute to the gallant sailor who was "a great forgotten man" until in 1931, when the Daughters of the American Revolution had the pious thought of dedicating a monument to him.

May I take this opportunity of recalling the important part which my former chief, Ambassador Jusserand, took in the endeavor to make De Grasse's personality better known to the American and French public? In doing so, the man who, for 24 years, represented France in the United States, was prompted not only by his devotion to one of his outstanding countrymen, but also by his love for America—a love so dear to his heart that shortly before his death, his last words were to express the wish that the country of his birth and the country where he had lived for so long, never should tear apart the ties that were formed by the victory of De Grasse at Yorktown.

Francois Joseph Paul, Marquis de Grasse, Tilly, Comte de Grasse, was born in 1722, the third son in a family of the ancient nobility of Provence, and early destined to a naval career. During the Seven Years War, he attained the rank of Captain and, as Commander of the "Robuste," took part in the battle of Ouessant, fought off the coast of Brittany, June 17th, 1778, which ushered in French participation in the American War of Independence. In 1781, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet which, on May 21st, set sail from Brest to the American shores.

At the end of July, De Grasse, whose fleet was stationed in the Antilles to protect the French colonies in that section against English attacks, decided after surmounting considerable difficulties, to sail for Chesapeake Bay for the purpose of aiding the land forces of Washington and Rochambeau. These difficulties were two-fold:

1. De Grasse was leaving the French West Indies unprotected and disobeying an order from the French Government to have nine of his ships convoy the merchant vessels bringing to France the annual merchandise exports from the Antilles; and

2. De Grasse decided to embark on his ships 3,400 men garrisoned at Santo Domingo, for the purpose of attacking Florida. In so doing, he was violating a Convention signed between the French and Spanish Governments and liable to disciplinary measures.

In taking the blame for the momentous decision he had reached, De Grasse displayed all the qualities of a great man of war. As a French military writer expresses it: "He dared being weak everywhere so that he might apply the maximum of his strength on the most important spot."

On the 5th of August, 1781, the French fleet, composed of 28 battleships, left Santo Domingo, heading for the Chesapeake Bay. On August 31st, De Grasse lay anchor off Cape Henry in the Chesapeake, sending some light vessels to block the mouth of the James and York Rivers, thus cutting Cornwallis from his source of supply while the 8,000 men from St. Simon and Lafayette were guarding the entrance to the Williamsburg peninsula.

On September 5th, the British fleet was signaled at the precise moment (11 o'clock in the morning) when De Grasse was proceeding with the disembarkation of the 3,000 men brought from Santo Domingo. Without losing for a moment control of the situation, the French Admiral decided to let 90 officers and 1,800 of his sailors, together with 3 of his vessels, proceed with the disembarking operations. A moment after, he ordered the main body of his battleships to sea and met the British off Chesapeake Bay. After two days of fighting, he defeated the British so badly that five of their vessels were out of condition. Their losses amounted to 336 killed or wounded and they were compelled to sail on the 9th for New York. There was an outburst of enthusiasm in Philadelphia. The main body of Franco-American troops under Washington and Rochambeau had arrived on September 2nd and everyone was discussing the clever strategy of De Grasse which would henceforth allow these troops to proceed to Yorktown and to complete the blockade already begun by Lafayette and De Grasse. Cornwallis' position was considered hopeless and as the man of the street expressed it: "Washington will go on to catch Cornwallis in a mousetrap." On October 19th, that prophecy was realized by the surrender of the British land and sea forces to Washington and De Grasse.

The main part De Grasse played in the Yorktown battle consists in the tremendous help he gave the forces of Washington and Rochambeau, adding 2,000 men to the French forces of 7,800 soldiers and making a total of 9,800 French-

men fighting on the side of the Americans whose troops numbered around 9,000 soldiers.

De Grasse's momentous decision deserved him the unanimous thanks of his comrades-in-arms and the best conclusion I can find to this short address is to quote here the words of commendation which your first President addressed to my countryman the day after the surrender of the British: "The capture of Yorktown, whose honor is due you, has exceeded all our expectations. . . . Allow me to present to you my truest and sincerest congratulations on the happy issue of the war. . . . Your timely intervention has given America independence and liberty. . . . Your skill and talents are responsible for the final success."

I am happy that this tribute rendered my countryman by the founder of this Republic is today, after so many years, emphasized once more by the generous initiative of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The eight Franco-American societies of Waltham, Mass., held a joint George Washington celebration on June 27. The French language press in the United States printed news of the anniversary, historical data, etc. Clippings were sent to the Commission from "Le Messager," daily paper of Lewiston, Maine; "La Justice de Biddeford," "Le Messager" of New Bedford, Mass., "La Tribune" of Woonsocket, R. I., and "Le Franco-Américain," of Waterville, Maine.

On February 22, 1932, in New York City, the descendants of the families of Washington and Lafayette were guests at the unveiling of a replica of the Houdon bust in the Lafayette niche of the Gould Memorial Library facing the Hall of Fame at New York University.

France sent as its official representatives to this ceremony Dr. Sebastien Charléty, rector of the University of Paris; Comte René de Chambrun, great-great-grandson of Lafayette, and André Chevrillon, delegate of the Academie Francaise.

In a ceremony that was internationally broadcast, M. Chevrillon assured that the "friendship of Washington and Lafayette is symbolic of a lasting spiritual bond between France and America." M. Chevrillon then dwelt on the nobleness of Lafayette's character which "made him worthy of Washington's friendship; absolute unselfish devotion to a high purpose, modesty, courage, youthful fire, together with a sound judgment and clear sightedness—a combination of virtues and qualities that remind us of Joan of Arc. Lafayette was the highest, noblest, and most representative figure of the spirit that impelled France to side with the Colonists. Pure idealism moved him. In his first letter to Congress he simply asked to be allowed to serve as a volunteer. From the moment he embarked on his mission he considered himself as an American. Such he calls himself in that same letter to Congress."

M. Charléty spoke of the invincible link between Washington and Lafayette and their friendship which "sealed forever the union of the two worlds." He pointed out that every day there were being conducted celebrations in France honoring Washington, and festivities in America honoring Lafayette, and affirmed that this mutual interchange of hero worship between two countries will do much to perpetuate the cordial relations that have always existed.



PRESIDENT HOOVER GREETS AMERICAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS, IN APRIL, 1932
This illustration shows a portion of the Committee from the State of Illinois with the President.

OTHER GROUPS PARTICIPATE

Slovaks, Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs of the nation joined in the Bicentennial with special programs and through their papers and periodicals.

Slovak religious organizations, athletic and social clubs held Bicentennial celebrations, and the Slovak National Society published articles on George Washington in its "Narodny Kalendar" for 1933.

On file at the George Washington Bicentennial Commission are Czechoslovak Bicentennial programs from St. Paul, Minn., Baltimore, Md., Lankin, N. Dak., Cleveland, Chicago, New York and Washington, D. C. A group of Czechoslovaks from Chicago made a special pilgrimage to Washington, D. C., and Mount Vernon during the Bicentennial year and were received by President Hoover.

Yugoslavs in Chicago gave a splendid program in tribute to Washington on April 3, 1932. Mayor Cermak was the principal speaker, and Prof. John A. Svetina, of Loyola University, gave the "Yugoslav Tribute to George Washington." In the words of Prof. Zvetina, "nationalistic groups should know more of George Washington and the principles for which he stood . . . the program given by the Yugoslav-Americans of Chicago in honor of Washington was of greater real value in this work than anything given by them in recent years."

On February 22, 1932, Sokol Hall in New York City was the scene of a gathering of more than 1,200 Czechs and Slovaks in honor of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Prof. Andrew P. Slabey, of East Orange, New Jersey, was the principal speaker.

Newark, N. J., witnessed two commemorations of the Bicentennial by Czechoslovaks and Slovaks. On Memorial Day, a Czecho-Slovak committee placed a wreath on the city's statue of Washington, and on October 30, there was a Slovak Bicentennial Celebration at the Slovak Sokol Hall which was attended by more than one thousand Slovaks.

Clippings from Slovak, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav newspapers were sent to the Commission from LISTY, NEW YORKSKY DENNIK and SLOVAK V AMERIKE of New York City; SVORNOST of Chicago; OBRANA of Scranton, Pennsylvania; JEDNOTA of Middletown, Pennsylvania; CZECHOSLAK of West, Texas, and SVET of Cleveland, all of which carried many editorials and articles on the Bicentennial.

Lithuanians, Russians, Roumanians and Finnish-Americans joined in the long list of the foreign language groups in the United States which paid honor to George Washington during the Bicentennial of his birth. Their newspapers recounted celebrations and printed much editorial and historical matter, while the Russian Almanac featured the anniversary in its issue for 1932. Clippings reveal the interest in the Bicentennial shown by the Finnish papers WALWOJA of Calumet, Michigan, and PAIVALEHTI of Duluth, Minnesota; the Roumanian daily paper AMERICA of Cleveland, Ohio; the SWISS JOURNAL of San Francisco; the Armenian HAIRENIK of Boston, and the ASBAREZ of Fresno, California; and the Lithuanian DIRVA of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Hungarian press took great interest in the Bicentennial celebrations everywhere, as witnessed by the many clippings received, notably from AZ IRAS of Chicago; TOLEDO HUNGARIAN AMERICAN WEEKLY, whose Labor Day edition was "Dedicated to the Memory of George Washington, the Father of our Country"; HIRADO of Trenton, New Jersey, and MAGYAR TRIBUNE of Chicago. The July 8 issue of the TRIBUNE was dedicated to the Bicentennial and from that number are taken the following Hungarian tributes:

> It is interesting for us as Americans of Hungarian extraction to note that George Washington presents a close parallel to many of our own national heroes.
>
> Hungarians, whose very life breath has always been stifled, who have lived in fear and oppression for ages past, have found in George Washington the lover of freedom, and in his country, the haven of peace.
>
> To the Hungarian people, George Washington is an idol. He represented their every wish as a leader. He represented their every desire for freedom. He gave them a country where they could find happiness and pursue it.

The Illinois Hungarian Committee for the celebration of the Bicentennial, in its formal report to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission stated that every Hungarian group throughout the state had been contacted before the opening of the anniversary. Literature, historical data and speakers were supplied, and every Hungarian Church in Illinois opened the celebration on February 21 with special services in commemoration of George Washington. One of the first Hungarian organizations to arrange a Bicentennial program in Illinois was the Chicago Hungarian Dramatic and

Young People's Club, which celebrated on March 13. This was followed on March 20 by a Bicentennial program under the auspices of the Hungarian Social and Sick Benevolent Association of Chicago. On May 29, a major celebration was held by the collective effort of nineteen different Hungarian organizations. Floats and decorated automobiles participated in a gigantic parade, which was followed by a celebration in the Hungarian Liberty Hall. The Hungarians also participated in the George Washington Military Tournament held at Soldier Field June 26 to July 5. "Hungarian Night" was July 1, and featured patriotic songs, Hungarian dances and a huge float depicting the reception of Louis Kossuth, Hungarian patriot, by the United States in 1851.

The Hungarians of Bridgeport, Connecticut, met on February 22 to celebrate Washingtons Birthday, and speeches were made in Hungarian and English on the significance of the day. On May 25, the Hungarian Society of New York held a George Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the Hotel Pennsylvania, which was addressed by the Chairman of the New York City Bicentennial Committee, Hon. Grover A. Whalen. On May 11, the New York Hungarian Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration sponsored a memorial tree planting in honor of George Washington and his Hungarian Colonel, Michael de Kovats, when two trees were planted in Central Park with impressive ceremonies. The evening of that day the Committee held a Washington Ball in the Hotel Astor.

Scandinavian and Danish Groups

Scandinavian and Danish-Americans also entered heartily into the commemoration.

The national organization, Sons of Norway, had Bicentennial celebrations in all its lodges, many in connection with "Leif Erikson Day," and a bulletin of The Leif Erikson Memorial Association of America urged participation of its members in a joint tribute to George Washington and Leif Erikson.

The United Danish Societies of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, held an outdoor mass meeting June 26, in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in front of the beautiful statue to him erected by these societies more than forty years ago as a gift to the city. The Danish Minister to Washington, Mr. Otto Wadsted, was the principal speaker before the throng of more than 2,000.

The Society of the American Sons and Daughters of Sweden issued a notice to all its chapters and to all Swedish people in the United States to participate in the celebration of the Bicentennial and reported active response. Swedish societies in the United States held about 300 Bicentennial celebrations and there were commemorative services in 2,000 Swedish-American churches. Many Swedish-American programs honored jointly the First President of the United States and Gustavus Adolphus, the tercentenary of whose death also occurred in 1932. It was pointed out that from "New Sweden" (that part of the present states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland in which most of the Swedish emigrants to this country settled) came men "who helped lay the foundations of the Republic, notably John Morton who gave the casting vote in Pennsylvania for the Declaration of Independence and John Hanson who was president of the Continental Congress when Cornwallis surrendered.

A medal was struck commemorating the tercentenary of Gustavus Adolphus and the George Washington Bicentennial.*

The Scandinavian press in the United States gave a great deal of space to the Bicentennial. BIKUBEN, of Salt Lake City, PELLA'S WEEKBLAD, of Pella, Iowa, The TIDENDE of Minneapolis, SKANDINAVEN, of Chicago, UTAH-POSTEN, of Salt Lake City, and SVENSKA AMERIKANSKA POSTEN of Minneapolis, were some of the papers from which clippings sent to the Commission were taken.

Ukrainians in America formed a Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee "to show their appreciation of George Washington of whom Taras Shevchenko, 'Father of Ukraine' and her greatest poet, was an ardent admirer. Delegates of the various Ukrainian Societies met in New York on January 3, 1932, and passed a resolution to hold a special festival in honor of George Washington. . . . The Ukrainian Societies decided to present to America on the occasion of the George Washington Bicentennial a pageantry of folklore that is being now revived in America. . . . The Ukrainian Bicentennial Committee is doing its part in the general tribute to George Washington," to quote from a program of one of the Ukrainian celebrations.

* For cut of medal see page 87 of this volume.

Clippings on file at the offices of the Commission show that the organized Ukrainian tribute of folk dances and songs was given in thirty cities, bringing to the 1,000,000 Ukrainians in America memories of the old home of their ancestors in honor of the Father of their new homeland.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PARTICIPATION

German - Americans and German - American organizations played a prominent part in the observance of the Washington Bicentennial. "German Day" in many cities became a two-fold celebration during the Washington anniversary, and throughout the year there were Bicentennial commemorations ranging from tree plantings and parades to formal balls.

Students of more than 1,600 German and American colleges and universities participated in an international essay contest in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial, a German-American society provided the funds to send an American professor to Germany to lecture on Washington and the early history of the United States, and a German consul in the United States published a biography of George Washington, in German, in observance of the Bicentennial. The numerous German language newspapers and magazines in the United States devoted considerable space to the anniversary, with special editions and feature articles.

The Steuben Society of America, complying with the suggestion of the headquarters of the society in New York City, held special programs in honor of George Washington in all its branches. Typical of these celebrations are the following, taken from the report of the Society to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

New York, N. Y.—Tableaux and dramatic program at the Winter Garden, February 20.

Oakland, California—Patriotic program and ball on Washington's Birthday.

New Rochelle, New York—Colonial Ball, March 12.

Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.—Special program, May 14.

Paterson, N. J.—Tableaux and dance in colonial costume.

Yonkers, N. Y.—Joint observance of Washington and Goethe anniversaries, April 9.

Newark, N. J.—Patriotic celebration, May 31, at which Governor A. Harry Moore was principal speaker; followed by joint observance of von Steuben and Washington anniversaries, September 18.

Utica, N. Y.—Patriotic program, July 14.

St. Paul, Minnesota—Patriotic program, featuring tableaux, costume dances and playlets relating to the life of Washington.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Dinner Dance on Washington's Birthday.

Easton, Pa.—Patriotic program and dance, March 4, 1932.

Plainfield, N. J.—Tree planting celebration.

Cleveland, Ohio—Joint celebration of German Day and the Washington Bicentennial, June 13.

The official publication of the Steuben Society, "The Steuben News," published monthly, carried an editorial or special article in each issue during the period of the anniversary celebration. These articles comprised brief biographies of George Washington, and Von Steuben, and brought out the important part played by the latter and by other Germans and German-Americans in the struggles of the young nation to attain independence.

In Detroit, German-Americans took a prominent part in the Bicentennial Celebration on July 4, 1932. In a mammoth parade that day, there were ten floats and sixty flags of German-American societies, as well as several hundred marchers from these organizations. In all, more than twelve hundred German-Americans participated.

The German Societies of Baltimore staged a German Day Parade on September 26, with 10,000 participating. Mayor Howard Jackson delivered an address and Governor Albert C. Ritchie was an honor guest. The parade was followed by an outdoor festival, with German music. The occasion was made the tribute of the German-Americans of Baltimore to the First President of the United States.

The Pennsylvania German Society dedicated its annual meeting, held at Pennsburg, Pa., October 21, 1932, to the Bicentennial, the principal paper read at the meeting having as its topic, "The Relations of George Washington with the Pennsylvania Germans."

In Chicago, the annual "German Day" was a joint celebration of the Centennial of the death of Goethe and the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

Clippings in the files of the Commission reveal the interest of the German language press. STAATS-HEROLD of Chicago, NEW YORKER STAATS - ZEITUNG, DEUTSCHES VOLKSBLATT, of Giddings, Texas, DER SONNTAGSBOTE, of Pittsburgh, Pa., TIDENDE of Minneapolis, Minn., ABENDPOST of Rochester, N. Y., CALIFORNIA JOURNAL, San Francisco, Calif., NORD - DAKOTA HEROLD, of Dickinson, N. D., VESTKUSTEN, of San Francisco, all published many items concerning the George Wash-

ington Bicentennial. The weekly, WASHINGTON STAATSZEITUNG, of Seattle, Washington, ORDENSBLATT DER HARUGARI, of Lawrence, Mass., KIRCHENZEITUNG, of Cleveland, Ohio, and DIE ABENDSCHULE, of St. Louis, Mo., also featured the anniversary. The latter magazine issued a special George Washington Bicentennial number in February of the Bicentennial year.

Participation in the Bicentennial by Germans and German-Americans in the United States had a definite and important international aspect.

This found expression, in the field of literature, in the publication of a biography of George Washington in German by a German Consul in the United States. The author was Dr. Walther Reinhardt, the German Consul at Seattle, Washington, who so timed his contribution to the Bicentennial that the publication of the biography was coincident with the opening of the celebration period. This work has been awarded a prize as "the book best calculated to further friendly relations between America and Germany," and more than one hundred copies were purchased and distributed in Germany and the United States by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc.

German-American Bicentennial activities more tangible in their international effect were an essay contest for German and American students, and a lecture tour of Germany made by an American professor. Both activities had as their objective an increased knowledge of George Washington and that period of American history in which he played such an important part. In accomplishing this purpose, they also contributed greatly to better understanding and increased friendship between the peoples of the two nations.

The lecture tour of Germany, made in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, was undertaken by Dr. Carl F. Wittke, Professor of Modern History, Ohio State University, at the invitation of the American Committee of the Deutsche Akademie of Munich, Germany. The invitation of the Deutsche Akademie was supported by the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., which made a grant of Five Hundred Dollars to Dr. Wittke to make the trip. Both of these cooperating organizations have as their purpose "the development of cultural relations between the United States and Germany."

Essay Contest for German and American Students

The international essay contest was participated in by American and German students of approximately 1,600 colleges and universities in the United States and Germany. It was an "Academic Prize Contest" conducted under the auspices of the Germania Club, composed of German-American college men in the District of Columbia and vicinity, with the support of the Deutsche Literarische Verein of Washington, D. C., and in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Outstanding scholars throughout the United States were sponsors of the contest and a group of expert judges made the awards.

Judges

George Morton Churchill, Professor of History, George Washington University; Milton Conover, Associate Professor of Government, Yale University; Ernst Correll, Assistant Professor of Economic History, American University; Robert H. Fife, Professor of German Literature, Columbia University; Carl R. Fish, Professor of American History, University of Wisconsin; Paul Gleis, Professor of German Literature, Catholic University of America; James A. James, Professor of American History, Northwestern University; William F. Notz, Professor of Economics, Georgetown University; Hiram H. Shenk, Archivist, State Library and Museum, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A printed announcement containing the rules of the contest, the names of the judges and sponsors, and the list of topics was sent to the colleges and universities of the United States and Germany. Cash prizes amounting to one thousand dollars were offered. There was a change in the distribution of the cash prizes from the announcement, to make them more equable in view of the high quality of the essays submitted, and Prof. Hayes Baker Crothers, of the University of Maryland, took the place of Prof. Carl R. Fish, of the University of Wisconsin, as one of the judges, as Prof. Fish died before the contest closed. Organization and management were in the hands of Dr. Ernst Correll, Professor of Economic History in the Graduate School of American University, Washington, D. C. Presentation of the awards was made by the German Ambassador at Washington,

His Excellency Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron.

There were six topics offered as subjects for the essays, which were from three to five thousand words in length. The topics are reviewed, and the reasons for their selection are given in the following report of Dr. Correll:

Two of the topics related to the reception George Washington has found in the German world of literature and historical writing. From Klopstock to Schiller and Goethe, philosopher Kant not excepted, the German world praises the Americans "building in the new world the homestead of humanity," to quote Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, another representative of this illustrious group. A great deal of interest has been shown in recent decades in the response in contemporary Germany to the American Independence Movement. To develop a compendium of the studies made along this line on both sides of the Atlantic was the object of the first two topics, "George Washington in the appraisal of German historians," and "George Washington and the American Independence Movement as reflected in the works of German poets."

The important contribution of the German settlers in the building of the young American nation was the subject of the third topic, "Leaders of German origin participating in the Movement for American Independence." The part played by Germans of the Fatherland as exemplified by General von Steuben, was brought out in the fourth topic, "General von Steuben's contribution to the winning of American Independence."

Topic five, "Pennsylvania-German settlements as an economic factor in the American War for Independence," brought out the economic relationship of certain rural sections to the conduct of the Revolutionary War. The position of the fertile Pennsylvania-German settlements as granaries for Washington's army cannot be underestimated.

"The German Press in Pennsylvania and the American Revolution," topic six, further carried out the contribution of that considerable portion of "the melting pot" from which was to come the new nation. In this connection, it is recalled that to the German press in America is ascribed the origin of the title, "Father of the Country." As early as 1779, an old German Almanac, printed in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1779, NORD AMERICANISCHER KALENDER, dedicated its frontispiece to George Washington, referring to him as *Des Landes Vater*.

The seventh and final topic for the essays related to the early diplomatic relations between the Kingdom of Prussia and the United States of America, and involved the issue of the recognition policy of continental European nations. The topic was entitled, "Prussian-American diplomatic relations, 1776-1785."

The Germania Club chose this academic form of partaking in the George Washington Bicentennial Anniversary to be in harmony with the historical spirit of the celebration and to make a real contribution to German-American historical literature.

Announcement of the successful entrants in the Academic Prize Contest, and presentation of prizes, was made at a farewell reception for His Excellency, Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron, retiring German Ambassador, on April 12, 1933, in Washington, D. C. The winning contestants, in Germany and in the United States, and the awards won, are as follows:

GERMANY

First Prize of Two Hundred Dollars to "Wolf-Hermann," Hete-Ursel Hild, University of Erlangen. (Topic 7.)

Second Prize of One Hundred Fifty Dollars to "Patriae in serviendo consumor," Herr Kurt Rudolf Bernhard, University of Munich. (Topic 1.)

Third Prize of One Hundred Dollars to Fraulein Charlotte Leube, University of Leipzig. (Topic 2.)

Fourth Prize of Fifty Dollars to "In der Ehrung ihrer Grossen können die Völker am besten zum wechselseitigen Verständnis kommen," Herr Wilhelm Bender, University of Cologne. (Topic 2.)

Fifth Prize, Official Commemorative Medal of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, to "Jenasaale," Herr Gunther Berg, University of Berlin. (Topic 4.)

Sixth Prize, Official Commemorative Medal of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, to "Washington, Pater Patriae," Herr Bernhard Glawatz, University of Gottingen. (Topic 2.)

UNITED STATES

First Prize, Two Hundred Dollars, to "Cato" Mr. John Joseph Stoudt, Haverford College, Pa. (Topic 6.)

Second Prize, One Hundred Fifty Dollars, to "Arma virumque cano" Miss Louise Kilton, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. (Topic 7.)

Third Prize, One Hundred Dollars, to "J. E. Bavaria" Mr. Joseph Gellermann, School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington. D. C. (Topic 7.)

Fourth Prize, Fifty Dollars, to Miss Martha Nerroth, DePaul University, Chicago, Ill. (Topic 2.)

Fifth Prize, Official Commemorative Medal of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, to "Vaterland-Mutterland," Mr. Edward G. Diehl, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. (Topic 5.)

The first prize essays are printed herewith. That of the American winner, Mr. John J. Stoudt, was written in English and is published in its original form. The essay of the German winner, Hete-Ursel Hild, *stud. phil. et jur.*, has been translated from the original German by Dr. Ernst Correll, of American University, and appears in translation.

PRUSSIAN-AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS 1776-1785

By HETI-URSEL HILD, *Stud. phil. et jur.*

It was on July 4, 1776, when the Congress at Philadelphia issued the monumental "Declaration of the representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled . . . that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States."

When the rebellious colonies declared themselves to be independent states they demanded the rights and privileges of a power entitled to conduct war and to enter into alliances. In stating that they adjured allegiance to England forever, they offered to the continental European states a pledge which they could consider to be a prerequisite for any open alliance with them.

Prussia, the young state of Frederick the Great, came within the sphere of the political opportunities of the new federation of states in America. Keenly interested, Frederick the Great had followed the war of liberation fought by the Americans. His interest was not, however, based on the particular sentiments which the Americans had assumed would possess him. It was sufficient satisfaction to him to see the English government experience severe difficulties and

even humiliation—the English who had forsaken him so disgracefully towards the end of the Seven Years War by stopping the Prussian subsidy.

It was logical that Frederick should desire the victory of the American arms. But he did not express himself in the fashion of the enthusiastic supporters of the American cause found among the courtiers and *literati* of Versailles. It must further be observed that the foreign policy of Prussia was but little concerned with the affairs of the far off American continent. Consequently the diplomatic relations in that direction played but a subordinate part in Prussia's international position at that time. In addition, Frederick was too much concerned with problems of an immediate, pressing character. This particular situation precluded intervention in the American war as well as militated against a hasty approach to the young republic overseas. Generally speaking during that period when Frederick the Great was approaching advanced age, new aspects in Prussia's foreign relations which would require careful foresight and planning far into the future, were rather shunned.

On the other hand, the American colonies which has just separated themselves from their mother country were, of course, now much interested in the attitude which the continental European nations would assume toward them. The colonies rallied all available forces to win the favor of these nations, especially of Prussia. Their wooing was conducted by political leaders who threw their entire personality into that cause. The energy shown by the colonies in that respect can only be compared to the energies produced in youthful life.

The keen mind and far-reaching vision of George Washington were occupied even during the Revolutionary War with the possible expansion of American influence. He immediately looked forward to the place which the United States should rightfully take among the civilized nations of the world.

If the relations with Austria, which the young American nation desired, developed only at slow pace, or even, for the time being, failed to develop at all, the reason may be found in Frederick. But his procrastination in that direction occurred because of the necessity of concentration on pressing domestic affairs in Prussia. It was not due to lack of interest or indifference.

Letters written by Frederick the Great during the year 1775 contain interesting opinions on the American Revolution. As early as November 30, 1775, he wrote to the Prussian Minister Freiherr von Maltzan in London: "The outcome of the war will have its epoch-making significance in English history." A little later, on January 16, 1776, the King addressed his brother, Prince Heinrich von Preussen, as follows: "England's power is on the decline, although the war will have no effect on conditions in Europe." Frederick refrained from calling the Americans rebels, perhaps for the reason that he did not want to irritate the English in any way. But what else except rebels could they be in the eyes of an autocratic monarch? Nevertheless, even at the dinner table he always spoke most respectfully of the American revolutionists and accredited highest words of honor to them.

Frederick did not realize that by their departure from the constitutional principles as sustained in England, and by the creation of a new republic based on individual rights, the Americans were about to usher into the world a new force. As Ranke has pointed out, ideas spread very rapidly the moment they are given a concrete form of representation. So it happened that within a few years a revolutionary republican movement entered the atmosphere of absolutism.

However, the American Revolutionary War did not concern the King of Prussia so long as it did not directly touch and concern Europe. But he watched American events closely and expected to use developments there as much as possible in the interests of his country. Silas Deane, the first agent of the United States in Paris, in the Summer of 1776 negotiated with the Prussian commercial agent Monttessuy concerning the supplying of rifles, guns and powder. Monttessuy suggested to King Frederick that a commercial treaty should be established between Prussia and the United States. The King, however, did not like to run this risk. He replied that he did not want to rush matters particularly. Perhaps it was during the Summer of 1776, the ever changing fortunes of war made him doubtful with regard to the lasting independence of the English colonies. Politics, including foreign relations, were to Frederick something that belonged to the art of finding and managing things which could definitely be realized, that is *die Kunst des Möglichen*. At the time he did not consider it feasible to enter into a closer connection with the English colonies.

The young American republic was not discouraged, however. On October 1, 1776, Silas Deane wrote to the Congressional Committee of Secret Correspondence: "It is of importance, as I have mentioned in my former letters, to have some one deputed or empowered to treat with the King of Prussia. I am acquainted with his agent here, and have already through him received some queries and proposals respecting American commerce to which I am preparing a reply. . . . Prussia, ever pursuing her own interest, needs but be informed of some facts relative to America's increasing commerce to favor us . . ."

Silas Deane, however, appeared to have been too much of an optimist as may be concluded from the experience of the American agent William Carmichael, delegate to the Continental Congress from Maryland, who on the recommendation of Monttessuy had been sent to Berlin, where he arrived on November 21, 1776. There he proposed a commercial treaty similar to the one which had been suggested during the Spring of the same year by Freiherr von Maltzan, the Prussian Minister to the English Court. The latter had assumed that it would be in the interest of his King to enter into definite relationships with America.

Frederick, however, rejected the American proposals also. The lack of a Prussian Navy, in his opinion, would not permit direct trading. The establishment of a formal treaty should be postponed until after peace had returned. Frederick seems to have been particularly anxious to be cautious in these matters towards England, even going so far as to deny rumors that negotiations were being conducted.

The trading connections discussed related merely to the purchase of Virginia tobacco the shipment of which was to be conducted through French ports at the risk of the Americans. For the purpose of re-exportation, the King would charge the Prussian Minister in Paris, Freiherr v.d. Goltz, "to support confidentially all the steps which the (American) agent would undertake to secure permission for the re-exportation of this tobacco into my provinces." It happened, however, that permission for re-export could not be obtained. After that, the King was not willing to run any further risk at the expense of possible advantages in the future. Negotiations therefore came to naught. The American agent left Berlin on December 6, 1776, having at the last moment aroused the suspicion of the British Embassy.

Carmichael had hardly reached Paris when Count Schulenburg (the Prussian Secretary of State) on February 14, 1777, received from Paris a letter from Franklin, Deane and Lee, the American commissioners to Europe, asking him to submit to the King the Declaration of Independence of the United States and to ask his recognition of the same. The commissioners, at the same time, mentioned the taking up of commercial relations between Prussia and the United States.

Such proposals were not well received. All Europe was still under the impression made by the defeat which the American troops had suffered in New York and New Jersey between the end of August and the end of November, 1776. Poor communication facilities were responsible for the fact

that Washington's victories at Trenton and Princeton had not yet reached Europe.

On March 12, 1777, the King issued an order in Cabinet clearly setting forth the reasons for his present and future policy towards the revolting colonies: ". . . Since I am without a navy and therefore have no fleet or armed ships, we would have to conduct the trade (with America) under a foreign flag. Only the Dutch flag would be available, which, however, is now as little respected by England as other national flags are. It is not my intention, however, to offend or to injure the colonies in any way by a flat refusal of the proposals of their representatives in Paris in spite of the above considerations. It seems best, therefore, that you try to keep these commissioners in their favorable attitude toward me. In view of this position I wish you would advise them as follows: As much as I would have liked to establish these commercial relations the difficulties mentioned do not permit me to send the Americans goods in my ships. Even if a foreign flag were employed, it would run the risk of being observed by the English navy. Also, I would not know of an American port where ships could be discharged—I would therefore expect from the American agents more detailed information—Thus the colonies cannot feel offended and we should always be in a position to open up negotiations as soon as the outlook may appear brighter."

In a later paragraph he added: "In fine, what I advise you to do in your reply to the agents is not to cause the feelings of their authorities to be injured or offended in any way. Moreover you should express yourself as favorably as possible about their offer so that we may be able to take advantage of their proposition at the turn to more favorable aspects." Schulenburg replied accordingly to Franklin, Deane and Carmichael on March 15, 1777.

On April 19, 1777, the American Commissioners informed the Prussian Secretary of State that Congress would appoint and send a minister plenipotentiary to Berlin. The king had nothing to comment on this announcement excepting his wish that this particular American should come to Berlin incognito. It was Arthur Lee who arrived in Berlin on June 4, 1777. The negotiations did not, however, develop as the American would have liked them to develop. Although Schulenburg always replied immediately, his answers were of a dilatory nature, polite, determinant, awakening hopes, yet non-commital.

On June 21, 1777, Schulenburg submitted to the King an extensive report on Lee's final request to give American cruisers and their prizes admission into Prussian ports. The Secretary suggested that the Prussian minister in Paris should be asked about the principles applied by the French and Spanish governments in the same case. The King approved of this suggestion as he was playing a waiting game, stretching negotiations so as to watch on which side the changing fortunes of war would rest.

The less the King officially assisted the Americans or planned to assist them, the more he showed privately, during that period, friendship for them and sympathy for their military success. Even to his dinner companions he would speak most respectfully of the Americans and praise their achievements.

In the meantime something like a political scandal had occurred in Berlin. Papers of Arthur Lee, the American Commissioner, had been stolen at the instigation of Elliot, the English Minister to Prussia. Lee tried to negotiate this case personally with the King. Frederick was more than amazed by this public theft. He added in his own hand to the report on this incident to his representative in London: ". . . *Oh l'homme incomparable que votre Gott Damme Elliot!* In truth, the English ought to blush with shame at sending such ministers to foreign courts." (As given in the *American Historical Review*, April, 1904, page 467.) Matters were, however, not pushed with a corresponding rigor in Berlin. Lee was simply told that he should take the case under advisement with Schulenburg. A request Lee had made for a loan was refused.

When, in October, 1777, Frederick prohibited the passage through his provinces of mercenary auxiliary troops hired by the English, the King undoubtedly rendered an inestimable service to the American cause. The prohibition delayed the transportation of more than one thousand men for several months. When Howe, the English general, learned of Frederick's prohibition of the passage of troops he became so greatly concerned for his much needed re-enforcements that he did not dare to attack Washington at Valley Forge. Thus, indirectly, General von Steuben could make use of a prolonged period for the training of the Americans.

It must be admitted, however, that Frederick was not thinking of the young transatlantic republic when he interfered with the transport of the auxiliary corps. Of the exact condition of the American forces he knew nothing. On the other hand, the King had been disturbed by the diligence of English recruiting officers. Strained relations between Prussia and Austria made him more anxious concerning the supply of man power to his own army.

Frederick continued to be ignorant of the fate of the Americans even after the victory of Saratoga. This may be concluded from his reaction when Arthur Lee on December 8, 1777, reported the surrender of General Burgoyne, adding: "If His Prussian Majesty would publicly recognize the independence of the United States it would give dignity to our cause and also make other powers follow suit." Frederick put this marginal note on Lee's letter: "Very well, but he should be told that I should prefer to withhold recognition of the independence of the Americans until France pronounced the same recognition."

In the meantime Congress appointed Arthur Lee's brother, William, for the special mission of concluding with the King of Prussia a treaty of amity and commerce. Schulenburg reporting this intention to the King on November 25, 1777, did not receive Lee, stating that matters had not changed since the visit of Arthur Lee. In view of this position, William Lee showing greater tact than his brother, never went to Berlin but preferred to correspond with Schulenburg from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Paris, or Brussels. Everywhere he was quick to grasp even the smallest advantages which could benefit his countrymen and he applied himself to that end very happily. Count Finkenstein commented on him as an alert diplomat. Schulenburg placed personal confidence in William Lee, having sincere appreciation of him.

On December 28, 1777, Arthur Lee inquired from Paris whether he would be permitted to purchase muskets in Prussia for the army in the United States. The King had no objection to the supplying arms and therefore, on January 13, 1778, charged Schulenburg to reply to the American agent, indicating "that he could be at liberty to order and buy muskets at the munitions factory to any amount and of any type." Lee ordered 800 muskets during the Summer of 1778 and had them shipped by the Hamburg firm, Chaperouge, to Bordeaux.

The War of Bavarian Succession (January 3, 1778, to March 13, 1779) meant a turning point in Prussia's former American policy. Frederick could not afford to have his allies become hostile toward him. Consequently the connections the royal government had so far made with the American agents were dropped. He assumed a cool, declining attitude towards the United States and became conciliatory in his relations to the King of England.

The Americans, especially William Lee, did not, however, abandon their efforts to obtain recognition. On March 3, 1778, Lee announced from Paris that France had acknowledged American independence and that he therefore would expect Prussia to do the same. But at this particular period

success for the negotiations did not seem likely as far as the Prussians were concerned. Negotiations continued during the next three years. Demands were matched by declinations. One can only understand the tenacity of such men as William Lee and his friends by realizing that recognition from the King of Prussia would have paved their way among the other continental powers, particularly Holland. So far as Prussia was concerned, much was in the bargain for the United States. As early as August, 1779, John Adams had written the President very frankly of the great interest Frederick would have in the independence of the United States inasmuch as one of his cherished plans was to make the Prussian port of Emden the center of a flourishing trade. This commerce would be favorable to Silesia. Adams expressed the belief that Frederick would be one of the first to recognize the independence of the new nation. He added that Frederick's influence in the United Provinces was greater than that of any other power.

That John Adams was correct in his judgments can be seen in an *Ordre du Cabinet* by Frederick, November 16, 1783. The Peace of Paris having been concluded on November 3, the King made it plain, that "the merchants of the mountains (Silesia) should at once negotiate with the American merchants so as to establish a commerce in linen. For part of the Silesian linen they should place orders for Virginia tobacco and for rice which were in demand. These commodities should be shipped to Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bordeaux or other places. The balance of linen should be exchanged for cash."

Thus at last during the year 1784 friendly negotiations were conducted on behalf of Frederick which rapidly came to the desired end. Frederick Wilhelm von Thulemeyer, Prussian Minister at The Hague, called on the American agent John Adams, residing there, telling him that in his King's belief a commercial agreement with the United States would be advantageous to both parties. His subjects would need American tobacco and other articles, while the Americans could make use of Silesian linen and of other Prussian products. John Adams was of the same opinion. It was then decided to take the commercial treaty concluded between Sweden and the United States on April 3, 1783, as a model.

On April 9, 1784, Thulemeyer submitted to John Adams the project of treaty which had been drafted by Count Schulenburg. Article 3 contained the major proposition of the treaty, namely the establishment between Prussia and the United States of a direct exchange relationship. Prussian goods, especially Silesian and Westphalian linen, cloth and woolen goods, should not be charged American duties other than those collected from most favored nations. The same benefit should be granted to American staple products, such as Virginia tobacco, rice, indigo, furs, etc., when imported into Prussian ports. Article 12 recognized the doctrine "Free Ships—Free Goods." Three other articles defined matters concerning war contraband.

John Adams suggested revisions which were accepted by Frederick. Franklin and Jefferson were additionally appointed by Congress for the conclusion of this treaty and towards the end of 1785 the three American agents presented a counter proposal which expanded beyond the limits of an ordinary commercial treaty. This proposal courageously suggested the basis of a radically new maritime law. It had been Franklin's pet idea to do away with privateering altogether, even contraband regulations should no longer legalize the seizure of ship and cargo. Protection should be granted to all neutrals against danger and damages of war on sea as well as on land.

Frederick and his councillors readily accepted the idea of humanizing naval warfare. He even added an article directed against the barbaric right of salvage. John Adams apparently was highly pleased when on February 13, 1785, he addressed Thulemeyer, stating that he was happy to know of the fact that the king would honor them by supporting the platonic philosophy of some of the articles which would contain a good lesson to humanity. If the King of Prussia was to agree to a treaty of this kind it would create more influence than the writings of Plato and Sir Thomas More ever did.

The treaty, which consisted of twenty-seven articles and which was to be in effect for ten years, was signed by Franklin at Passy on July 9, 1785, by Jefferson at Paris on July 28, by Adams at London on August 5, and finally by Thulemeyer at The Hague on September 10, 1785.

George Washington, commenting on the treaty in a letter to Count de Rochambeau, commander of the French Auxiliary Forces in the Revolutionary War, wrote:

"The treaty of amity, which has lately taken place between the King of Prussia and the United States, marks a new era in negotiation. It is the most liberal treaty, which has ever been entered into between independent powers. It is perfectly original in many of its articles; and, should its principles be considered hereafter as the basis of connection between nations, it will operate more fully to produce a general pacification, than any measure hitherto attempted amongst mankind."

(NOTE: The original German text was profusely annotated, giving evidence that the author based her essay on original sources assuring historical accuracy. The translation does not cover this particular apparatus of the study, although a few of the notes were used in the translation. The original text was followed by an extensive list of German and American sources.—*Ernst Correll.*)

THE GERMAN PRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By JOHN J. STOUDT

To the American people there comes with each succeeding anniversary celebration a fuller appreciation of the leadership of men like Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson in the movement for American Independence. These men and their colleagues are the fixed stars of the colonial heavens. Sometimes, however, it seems as if the sheer brilliancy of this galaxy blinds us to the existence of others of a smaller magnitude, and we fail to see them. In this paper I wish to chart a constellation of German printers in Pennsylvania and to assume the duties of the astronomer in describing their influence upon their countrymen.

* * *

The German newspapers in Pennsylvania of the pre-Revolutionary period naturally fall into two groups: those of the Saur family of Germantown, and those of their competitors.

The basis for this division is found in the two groups of religious denominations among the Germans in Pennsylvania: the "sects" and the "church people." To appreciate the importance of this classification one must understand the religious background of the Pennsylvania Germans. Religion was a vital force in their lives, and they practised a simple piety. The Germans evolved in "Penn's holy experiment" a practical live and let live Protestantism. The "sects" were less liberal in their beliefs than the church people. They held that conversion was a personal experience, that legal procedure was wrong, that higher education was unnecessary, that an educated clergy was obsolete, that forms and rituals were worldly, and that the only reasonable attitude towards war was non-resistance. To this group belonged the Amish, the Dunkards, the Mennonites, and the Schwenkfeldians. The "church people" believed in higher education, in a simple ritual, in the moral obligation to hold office, in an educated clergy, in organized charity, in formal legal procedure, and in military service when necessary. To this group belonged the Lutheran and the Reformed. The Moravians were betwixt and between—on the side of the "sects" with certain

issues and on the side of the "church people" with others.

It is obvious that this difference in ideals would give rise to two different political points of view. On the questions of military service and affirmation these German "sects" held views similar to those of the Quakers. In fact, some historians go so far as to say that the Quakers were spiritual descendants of Menno Simmons. Nevertheless, similar views drew the two sectarian groups together and a political alliance grew up between them. The Quakers had a tender regard for the religious scruples of these German "sects." They granted them all the liberties which they themselves enjoyed. This concession was, however, not without a purpose, for in this way the Quakers were able to control the Assembly. In a letter written by Dr. William Smith, the provost of the Philadelphia Academy, we are informed that the Quakers succeeded in manipulating the German vote so as to elect assemblymen favorable to their views. Isaac Sharpless, late President of Haverford College, in his book *Quakerism and Politics,* says that the German peace denominations were committed to the Quaker principles "largely through the influence of Christopher Saur, the Dunkard printer of Germantown, who by means of his almanacs, newspapers, and other German publications, had secured a wide acquaintance and influence among them. . . ."

Christopher Saur's paper, *Der Hoch-deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschicht-Schreiber; oder Sammlung Wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur und Kirchen Reich,* ran from 1739 to 1777. This paper was issued by its founder until his death in 1758, when his son, Christopher II, took it over. He continued it until the first years of the Revolutionary War, when he was in turn followed by his two sons, Christopher III and Peter.

This paper was undoubtedly the most influential German journal of the early Colonial period. Its purpose was not merely to give news, for in the publisher's address to his readers in the first issue he assures them that he does not intend publishing the paper merely to give news. He says that he is printing it in order that the most important stories and occurrences may create deeper impressions and more fervent meditation. This moral purpose made the paper almost a religious sheet, and gave it additional weight in aligning the German "sectarians" with the Quakers in Provincial politics.

From the newspaper of Christopher Saur II we cannot find adequate proof that he either favored or opposed the war for Independence. Only five issues are extant for the war period. In a poem printed in his calendar for 1778, however, we find his sentiments regarding the American Revolution expressed. It is entitled: *Anrede eines nachdenkenden Amerikaners an seiner Mitbürger.* It runs in part as follows:

(Translation by author)

Thou once so happy land, by God and Nature blest,
And teeming with abundant joy;
But now, alas, by sin and wrong and vice opprest,
Thou seemst to wither and to die.
Oh Land! What art thou now? A scene of dismal woes,
Which bring forth pity and a thousand tears;
Oppressed by rapine, murder, and a thousand foes
Unknown in many bygone years.
Now desolation, hunger, want, stalk in the wake
of the avenger's bloody steel!

* * * * *

Earth's pregnant fields lie waste—untouched by hands
Who tilled them without strife—
Unwilling they grasp the sword and dash into the fight.
What misery haunts this life!!!

For the greater part of the time during the British occupation of Philadelphia, Christopher II was inside the British lines. A short time after his return to Germantown a company of Americans under McClean surrounded his home and arrested him. He was detained for several days in the vicinity of Valley Forge, and finally was released upon an order of General Washington at the intercession of General Muhlenberg.

It was during the period of the British occupation of Philadelphia that the two sons of Christopher II published the old paper under a new name: *Der Pennsylvania Staats-Courier.* They made it a rabid and coarse Tory paper. The issue for February 18th, 1778, contains a bitter attack on the patriots. The article declared that, if in a country bankrupt merchants (Robert Morris) became state councillors, and a dismissed postmaster (Benjamin Franklin) an ambassador to a royal court, the outlook was indeed dangerous. And, if the ministers of the gospels (Muhlenberg and Weyburg) became political market-criers, and prescribed remedies for the state, these evils united and increased. The paper was partly intended for the Hessians in Philadelphia. Surely the patriots did not allow the sheet to circulate where they were in control. It had on this account a small circulation and a still smaller influence. When the British evacuated Philadelphia the sons fled to St. Johns, New Brunswick, where they published the *Royal Gazette.* When the American Army entered the city the goods of both father and sons were confiscated and sold by the patriots.

It is difficult to determine the exact attitude of Christopher Saur II with regard to the American Revolution. He was an orthodox Dunkard, and as such he was opposed to war. External evidence would lead us to believe that he was sympathetic with the British. Whether the father suffered because of the sons, or because of his own actions, it is hard to say. Modern historians seem to think that Christopher II took a churlish attitude—one that was not even manly for a non-resistant to assume. The fact does remain, however, that the American patriots considered the whole Saur line "unfriendly" to the cause of American Independence.

Saur's papers had succeeded where others had failed. They had a continuous existence for thirty-eight years. They were the recognized organs of the German sectarians, and had no real competitors in their field. Their influence extended even among the non-sectarians. As early as 1754 Heinrich Melchoir Muhlenberg, in a letter to Benjamin Franklin, deplores the influence which Saur was wielding over the Lutherans and Reformed by means of his paper. He declares that despite all efforts to undermine this influence, Saur still retained the advantage, turning the Germans against their clergy and against everybody who endeavored to reduce them to order in church and state affairs.

The German "peace denominations" were now no longer the majority of the Germans in Pennsylvania. The migration of these "sects" had practically ceased by 1725. The new waves of Germans were Lutheran, Reformed, and Moravian. In the early years this group had no particular interest in politics. They were busy winning their farms from the forest and in establishing schools and churches. They were unorganized politically. With the appearance of educated leaders, however, their status soon was changed. Such men as John Phillip Boehm, Count Nicholas Zinzendorf, Heinrich Melchoir Muhlenberg, and Michael Schlatter were leaders in the awakening of these groups. They made them conscious of their strength.

Just as it was natural for the "peace sects" to form a political alliance with the Quakers, so the "church people" were led by affinity and necessity into the liberal party. Their religious beliefs coincided very nearly with those of the Scotch-Irish Calvinists on the one hand and the English Puritans on the other. They had no objections of conscience to military service. Many of them had borne arms in the Fatherland. They did not refuse to take oaths. Their social conditions also led them into the liberal party. These new Germans were not descendants of persons who owed any loyalty to a British crown. They did not hold their lands in fief from a royal house. They did not come from families

which had been in favor at court for generations. They were pioneers—men who had conquered a wilderness and its savage inhabitants, and who now claimed as their own the battlefields on which their victory had come.

In 1756, when the Quakers and the sects withdrew from the Provincial Assembly and the liberal Germans rose in power, the seed of the American Revolution as far as this province was concerned was sown. The new political alliance of the English Whigs, the Scotch-Irish, and the German church people was a combination hard to defeat. Under the leadership of the cunning Benjamin Franklin this combination was whipped into line. New stars appeared like meteors in the Provincial sky. Names like Thomas Galloway, James Wilson, Robert Morris, John Dickinson, and Thomas Paine superceded those of the old "Quaker guard."

Benjamin Franklin had seen the ultimate very early. He constantly attempted to organize the German non-sectarians behind the phalanx of Scotch-Irish and Puritans. As early as 1732 he attempted a liberal German newspaper, but without success. Between the years 1749 and 1762 Franklin and his associates in the printing business attempted five other German newspapers. It was in cooperation with the *Deutsche Gesellschaft* that these papers were attempted. All of them were short-lived and of little influence. These papers were usually poorly edited. Their German was woefully and wonderfully made. In addition, the time was not yet ripe for the appearance of a German non-sectarian journal. Besides the Franklin and the Saur papers, two other attempts were made at printing German newspapers. Both ran only for a short time.

When John Heinrich Miller began to publish *Der Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote* on the 18th of January, 1762, the sectarian journal of the Dunkard Saurs at last faced a dangerous competitor. Miller was a man of wide experience in the printing business. He possessed a thorough knowledge of the mechanical side of the trade. He had served his apprenticeship under Brandmüller in Basel. After twenty years service as journeyman—during which he wandered all over Western Europe—he came to America with Count Zinzendorf in 1741. In 1742 he accompanied the Count on his first visit to the Indians. Soon thereafter he went to Marianborn to establish the first Moravian printing Press. In 1751 he came to America for the second time. After a brief attempt at printing in Bethlehem he went to Philadelphia, where he worked for Bradford, Saur, and Franklin. In 1752 he printed a German newspaper in Lancaster, in company with S. Holland and with the backing of Franklin. In 1754 he returned to Germany, and three years later he was in London publishing a German newspaper for the 14,000 Hessians quartered there. In 1760 he came to America for the last time and started a printing establishment of his own.

Direct evidence is lacking to prove that Benjamin Franklin was the backer of the *Staatsbote*. Circumstances would lead us to believe that this was the case. During a part of his second visit to America Miller had worked for Franklin. He was in London from 1757 to 1762—the same time as was Franklin. We cannot help speculating that the defeated candidate for the assembly urged the liberal printer to return to America and publish a liberal German newspaper.

Heinrich Miller was a man well qualified to become the German champion of American independence. He had worked at his trade in Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, Ireland, and America. This wide experience gave him an international outlook—an outlook so necessary in that fermenting period. His experience with the Hessians in London gave him an insight into British policy. His mental makeup was essentially liberal, for he was an uncompromising idealist. Both by his logic and by his humor did he convince. In these respects he was far superior to the younger Saur, who had lived all his life among the narrow Sectarians of Provincial Pennsylvania.

With the passing of the Stamp Act the struggle between the colonies and the mother country assumed larger proportions. In the *Staatsbote* for April 2, 1765, Miller first mentions the act. He says that it is rumored that such an act is contemplated. When Miller announced that the act was to go into effect on the first day of November, 1765, he added:

> The great Lisbon Earthquake (also) occurred in All-Saints Day!

After this he often attacked the Act in his paper. On the 28th of October of the same year he notified his readers that he would suspend publication until he could discover a way to escape paying the tax. In the lower right hand corner of his sheet he printed a skull-and-cross-bones with the caption:

Dis ist der Platz
für
Der Todespein
Erregender Stämpel

Three days later he published an *Abschieds Geschenk*. On November 18th the *Staatsbote* reappeared on unstamped paper. When the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act reached America, Miller gleefully published it.

For a short time Miller was irenic and concilliatory. He was, however, convinced that if Parliament exercised the colonies to the utmost disastrous consequences would follow. He was not yet prepared to advocate strenuous measures. His tone was decidedly bitter, to be sure, but he sought a peaceful solution. He was constantly insistent upon what he called "colonial rights." He defended William Pitt, with whom he most likely was acquainted. In large type he printed the words of the Great Commoner:

Ich freue mich dass Amerika sich wiedersetzt hat.

In the same issue he translates the couplet from Mathew Prior:

To her faults a little blind
To her virtues a little kind

into

Ihre Fehler übersetzt
Ihre Tugenden erhölt

Miller along with many of the patriots finally was led to believe that Great Britain had ulterior motives in respect to her policy in America. He thought that the repeal of the Stamp Act was only a temporary concilliatory measure preceding harsher measures in the future. Soon after its repeal, Miller published the following:

> Es ist wie gesagt wird, ein Plan in überlegung ein billige und leichte Landtax in alle Brittischen Provinzen in Nord Amerika einzuführen, welche, ohne die Unterthanen in Noth zu bringen, die letzte Wiederrufung der Stämpel Act mehr als ersetzten wird.

To this he added

> Es ist zu hoffen dass dieser Plan mit der Stämpeley gleiches schicksal haben werde.

Not only did Miller fall in line with the movements in the colonies seeking closer union, but he became their German champion. He rendered "the sons of Freedom" into "Die Söhne Der Freiheit," and used it as a collective term to describe the patriots. He rings forth that clarion call:

Durch Zusammenhalten stehen wir, durch Trennung fallen wir.

The events which crowded the period between the repeal of the Stamp Act and the first rumblings of war were duly recorded by Miller. He constantly emphasized the injustice of England. After the closing of the Port of Boston he printed accounts of meetings held in the various Pennsylvania Counties to decide what action should be taken. In

1774, through a pamphlet, he appeals to the people of Philadelphia and vicinity to suspend all business on the first day of June to show sympathy for the people of Boston. It soon became evident to Miller that the mother country would not institute reform measures. He was beginning to believe that resistance was the only alternative. From the year 1775 on there is a decided tone for armed resistance.

The whole Continental atmosphere now was charged with the electric spark of war. The *Staatsbote* was exceptionally outspoken along these lines. It said:

"Es ist die Schuldigkeit eines jedem in dieser Provinz, sich gegen dieses Ministeralische vornehmen vorzubereiten, um auf stündliche Anzeige fertig zu sein, den Congress zu verteidigen."

The phrase, *um auf stündliche Anziege fertig zu sein*, was a translation of "The Minute Men." In the middle of March the English printer, Bradford, published a clarion call to arms, summing up all the vital issues of the hour. It was translated and printed by Miller. This firebrand was hurled among the Germans from Maine to Georgia. In this same year Miller published a pamphlet addressed to the Germans of New York and North Carolina informing them what the Pennsylvania Germans were doing in the cause of the patriots. Miller considered the speech which Pitt delivered on the 20th of June, 1775, very important, publishing it in German and offering it as a premium to those who would pay their subscriptions within one year.

To the *Staatsbote* belongs the honor of having been the first newspaper in America to publish the news of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In the largest type which his small shop could muster Miller announced:

"GESTERN HAT DER ACHTBARE CONGRESS DIESEN VESTEN LANDES DIE VEREINIGTEN COLONIEN FREYE UND UNABHANGIGE STAATEN ERKLARET."

In the issue for July 9th, 1776, Miller gives us the best account of the public reading of the Declaration in Philadelphia. He ends it as follows:

"After the reading of the Declaration three cheers were given, with the cry, 'God bless the Free States of North America.' To this sentiment every true friend of these colonies can and will say, Amen!"

It is in this issue that the first German translation of the Declaration is to be found. One year later Miller gives us a graphic account of the first celebration of Independence Day. He comments:

"So must the fourth of July, that glorious and unforgetable day, be celebrated throughout all America by the sons of Freedom from one generation till another, till the end of time, Amen! Amen!"

Miller enthusiastically championed the cause of American Independence. He printed unusually long accounts of the Acts of Continental Congress. He printed accounts of what the Pennsylvania-Germans were doing in the cause of American Independence. He lauds the company of old men in Reading, which contained eighty Germans more than forty years of age and whose leader was ninety-seven years old. He praises the other companies of German militia, and laments the circumstances which compelled them to take up arms in defense of their new found liberty.

In the issue for January 15th, 1777, Miller prints the following Washington acrostic both in English and German:

Witness. ye sons of tyranny's black womb,
And see his Excellence victorious come!
Serene, majestic, see he gains the field!
His heart of tender while his arms are steel'd.
Intent on virtue and her cause so fair,
Now treats his captive with a parents care!
Greatness of soul his very action shows,
Thus virtue from celestial bounty flows.
Our George, by heav'n, destined to command.
Now strike the British yoke with prosp'rous hand.

Miller was one of the most confident of optimists. He could encourage in the darkest hour. While the British threatened Philadelphia he laments that his helper has left him, but he rejoices that he has gone into the army. When they finally occupied the city, Miller was forced to leave. During this period we lose sight of him. We do know, however, that he printed some pamphlets addressed to the Germans for Continental Congress on borrowed presses in Lancaster and York.

Miller's field of journalism was taken over by Franz Bailey of Lancaster, who published for the period of the occupation *Das Pennsylvanische Zeitungsblatt*. In his almanac for 1778 Bailey first called Washington *Des Landes Vaters*. His paper contained war news almost exclusively, and in a general way it continued the policy of Miller's paper. A survey of the complete files of this paper would lead us to believe that Miller translated many of the proclamations which both Congress and the Army addressed to the country. The editor, however, did not have the fire and zeal that we know to be Heinrich Miller.

Miller returned to Philadelphia on the heels of the American Army. He found his presses in bad shape. He says that General Howe had presented the presses to Christopher Saur on the belief that Benjamin Franklin was the backer of the *Staatsbote*. Even though Miller was content to continue the publication of his celebrated newspaper, times were bad, and he worked under the difficulty of a broken spirit. He was approaching eighty and he concluded that he deserved a retirement. So, after a most touching farewell to his readers, he retired from the printing business on the 29th of May, 1779. He went to the quiet and peace of the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem, where he died in 1782. His apprentices, Steiner and Cist, continued the policies of the *Staatsbote* till the turn of the century.

The size of the reading constituency of the *Staatsbote* is hard to estimate. The list of agents which Miller prints in his paper shows that it had a wide distribution. Not only did it circulate among the many Germans in Pennsylvania, but also among the Germans in Nova Scotia, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The list of subscribers to the paper is no longer available. Its circulation, however, has been conservatively estimated at 6,500. For those days a constituency extending to every section of the colonies was unusual. It speaks for the intelligence of the Germans and the calibre of the paper.

What the editor of the *Staatsbote* aimed at is, likewise, a matter of historical record. The goal which was uppermost in his mind was the infusion of a truly democratic spirit in his German readers. For the fulfillment of his purpose he found the ground well-prepared. The liberal Germans were ready tinder for Miller's firebrand.

The influence of the *Staatsbote* upon the Germans in America cannot be definitely charted. The part played by the Germans in the drama of freedom, however, is not a matter of conjecture. It is a matter of historical record. They were a determining factor in the American Revolution.

The Germans were not behind in the movement for American Independence. We find many cases where they were leaders in this movement. The Germans of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, anticipated the Declaration of Independence by thirteen months. In May, 1775, they offered a resolution in which they said that the colonies ought to be absolved from their British allegiance. It may be a mere coincidence but in the early part of that year Miller printed a pamphlet addressed to the Germans of New York and North Carolina telling them what their kinsmen in Pennsylvania were doing for the cause of American Independence.

In his paper he prints an account of these resolutions. In Pennsylvania the Germans organized companies of militia *before* 1774, and were drilling to meet any emergency. In Reading, where Miller's sheet had a wide circulation, there were four such companies.

It was the representatives of the Germans in the Pennsylvania Provincial Assembly who turned the tide for Independence.

The Germans displayed their patriotic spirit in other ways as well. On the 15th of February, 1775, Pastor Helmuth of the Lutheran Church in Lancaster writes that the whole land (county) was preparing for war, nearly every man was armed, and the enthusiasm was indescribable. If one hundred men were asked for, he says, far more offered themselves and were angry that they were not taken. In other counties as well was the same spirit manifest. In a letter to Germany, Christopher Schultz, the Schwenkfeld preacher, writes:

"Since the first blood was shed by the British you cannot believe what a flame of war spirit like a lightning stroke has set on fire this land. All are armed and in full battle array. In the cities even the little boys form companies and conduct military exercises."

Among the first troops to arrive at Cambridge were companies from York, Lancaster, Berks, and Northampton Counties. They had marched five hundred miles to reach their destination. These were followed by the Germans from Maryland and Virginia—the latter under Colonel Morgan. As the editors of the *Pennsylvania-Archives* say:

"The patriotism of Pennsylvania was evinced in the haste with which the companies of Col. Thompson's batallion were filled to overflowing, and the promptitude with which they took up their march to Boston."

The hard life of the frontier not only made the Germans good soldiers, but it made them still better fighters. It was a company of Germans who turned the tide at Saratoga, thus making the French Alliance a fact. The Germans from the hills were Morgan's reliance at Cowpens. One writer has said that:

"Long Island was the Thermopalae of the American Revolution, and the Pennsylvania-Germans were its Spartans."

He might well have added that Col. Kichlein was its Leonidas. It was the Germans of Colonel Siegfried's command who covered the rear for Washington's advance on Princeton and Trenton. The Germans were the mainstay of General Sullivan on his expedition. A British soldier, writing soon after the middle of the war, says that the Pennsylvania Germans were "shirt-tail men, with their cursed twisted guns—the most fatal widow-orphan makers in the world."

But it was not in military services alone that the Germans did their bit. No other county was so situated to supply the Continental Army with food and ammunition as Pennsylvania. This colony was the pivot around which the battles of the middle states revolved. Its rich valleys were the granary for Washington's little army. Reading was its principal storehouse. In *Morse's Geography,* published in 1789, we read:

"It was from farms cultivated by these men that the American and French armies were chiefly fed with bread during the late rebellion, and it was from the produce of these farms that the millions of dollars were attained which laid the foundation of the Bank of North America, and which clothed and fed the American Army till the glorious Peace of Paris." The writer might have added that their furnaces and forges were an important source of ammunition for the Army, and that the gunmakers of Berks and Old Northampton were the best of their trade.

The Germans in America contributed to the glorious personnel of the American Revolution. Michael Hillegas was the first treasurer of Continental Congress. General Herkimer (Hersheimer) was the hero of Orinskany, the battle that made Saratoga a victory. Christopher Ludwig was the Baker-General of the Continental Army. To the Germans of Virginia goes the honor of giving the American Revolution that inspirational leader—the fighting parson—General Peter Muhlenberg.

Bancroft says that while the Germans in America were one-twelfth of the population, nevertheless, they constituted one-eighth of the Continental Army. And it must be remembered that a large number of them were members of non-resistant sects.

Albert B. Faust in his *German Element in the United States* says that the German newspapers were an *important instrument* in producing this result.

In the final analysis the positive influence of the German Press in Pennsylvania on the American Revolution resolves itself almost wholly to that of one paper: *Der Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote.* This paper was the medium of expression for the German liberals in the movement for American Independence.

The Germans in America were a determining factor in the American Revolution.

* * *

The American people are thankful for the unselfish services of the leaders in the movement for American Independence. It is a part of our debt to the past, for these men are the fixed stars of the Colonial heavens. Among the stars of smaller magnitude there is one star that shines with a constantly increasing brilliancy. That star is John Heinrich Miller, the German champion of American Independence.

In a simple grave he rests in the peaceful quiet of the Moravian burial-ground at Bethlehem. His work is finished. Ours has just begun.

(NOTE: The text is followed by an extensive list of German and American sources.)

The Planting of Memorial Trees

TEN MILLION monuments to a great man! Ten million tributes, enduring and straight growing, which will be as evergreen as is the memory of George Washington in the hearts of 122,000,000 people, recording the fact that he is ever 'first in the hearts of his countrymen.' "

This was the slogan adopted by the American Tree Association which conducted the tree planting activities of the United States in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. But as the Celebration itself extended far beyond the anticipation of its original proponents, so did the tree planting activities extend, until the slogan itself was a misnomer. Instead of ten million monuments—ten million trees planted in his honor—nearly 35,000,000 memorial trees were planted during the year 1932 in honor of George Washington. This great movement on the part of the American Tree Association was sponsored by its President, Charles Lathrop Pack, and from his report of the activities of his Association, we find the records of millions of trees planted in honor of the Father of our Country; trees placed as memorials during the Bicentennial in 1932. In this tree planting project, thousands of American citizens found the opportunity for an individual memorial. Tree planting was something the individual could do and he did it. The American Tree Association kept a record of millions of these tree plantings. A certificate was given each tree planter, whether he planted an acre or one tree.

In conducting this phase of the Bicentennial program, P. S. Ridsdale, Managing Director, and Russell T. Edwards, Educational Director of the American Tree Association, took over the tremendous amount of detail connected with the campaign. The first activity of the Association in this work was to publish a booklet containing tree planting information. Application blanks for the tree planters to fill out were also provided. The newspapers of the country gave remarkable cooperation in this tree planting phase of the Bicentennial Celebration. Through this cooperation the American Tree Association was able to reach thousands. It also carried on an energetic campaign through such organizations as women's clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, civic organizations, the Masonic fraternity and Daughters of the American Revolution, and, of course, of the public and private schools.

In another part of this report attention is given to the planting of trees at American Embassies and Legations abroad. But in this work the American Tree Association also cooperated generously. In the United States, the Women's Clubs adopted the plan and made tree planting a major project of club work during 1932. The federated clubs in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota started Washington Memorial Forests. These projects will cover several years of planting. Each club planted a unit of several acres, and a bronze plate will designate the area for years to come.

In Ohio, the club women registered one hundred per cent and thousands of memorial trees were planted either in memorial avenues, groups or in town forests. Florida women, in cooperation with the state forestry department, carried the tree planting message not only into every unit of the federation, but into every school in the state. In Cook County, Illinois, the Federation made a remarkable record.

President Hoover planted a Washington elm in the grounds of the White House on the Pennsylvania Avenue side. Thus he joined with many of his predecessors in planting trees at the White House. Later in the year he planted a pine from Ferry Farm in the grounds facing the Ellipse. Representatives of the Boy Scouts of the United States planted a Mount Vernon walnut tree in the Capitol grounds in Washington and the honor of placing the first spadeful of earth around the tree was given to Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Likewise, on June 5, 1931, Director Bloom was the honor guest at the planting of a Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant on the George Washington Monument Grounds in the National Capital. This ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the American Forestry Association, Boy Scouts of America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, United States Department of Agriculture and the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

President Roosevelt, while Governor of New

York, had a Washington tree planted on the Capitol grounds at Albany, and a thousand more planted for Washington on his estate at Hyde Park.

Governor John Garland Pollard of Virginia planted the first state tree on Capitol Hill in Richmond. The program in Virginia provided for the planting of a tree or shrub on every school ground of the state.

MRS. SHERMAN'S MESSAGE

In all these activities in relation to tree planting the contact with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was through Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, who was in charge of the Women's Activities for the Commission. Mrs. Sherman was most enthusiastic and energetic in assisting in every way individuals and organizations in the tree planting campaign. In a message on this project, Mrs. Sherman wrote:

Planting a tree to honor the memory of George Washington is a fitting tribute to the man who won our Independence and established our nation. I hope that the year of the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington will witness the dedication of millions of these living monuments, in every part of these United States, to this great man—trees, registered on the honor roll of the American Tree Association and planted in appreciation and reverence for the Father of our Country.

George Washington seems to have been born with a love of trees and the desire to preserve and cultivate them. On a surveying trip he visited the warm springs at Bath, later Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. There he planted an American elm which now bears the inscription: "This tree was planted by George Washington."

A charming story comes down to us concerning this majestic elm. When the little party was about to depart, George Washington called to his darky boy to cut him a switch for his horse. The ground was soft from heavy rains and the tug the lad gave the bough brought the little tree loose by the roots. At once the young surveyor swung to the ground, took hold of the little sapling and carefully replanted it.

Another elm famous in history was the patriarchal tree at Cambridge, traditionally connected with General Washington when he assumed command of the Continental Army on July 3, 1775.

Famous also is the last of the thirteen horse chestnut trees



THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, AS THE HONOR GUEST OF THE BOY SCOUTS, PLANTING A MOUNT VERNON WALNUT TREE IN THE CAPITOL GROUNDS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

set out by General Washington in the yard of his mother's home at Fredericksburg at the close of the Revolution. They were named for the thirteen states. Only one remains to carry on the honor conferred upon it.

Trees played an important part in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Indian warfare in those days was forest warfare and the frontiersmen speedily learned from their redskinned opponents the art of stealthy march and ambush. This style of warfare was entirely contrary to that formal massed advance or resistance in which the European armies were trained.

The appalling defeat of Braddock is a famous instance of the result of the British soldier's ignorance of the way to withstand such a forest attack. The Virginia troops engaged in this battle, led by Washington, took to the trees at once and their own responsive tactics together with the skill and bravery of their commander alone made possible the withdrawal of the remnant of the English force. Officers and soldiers trained in this earlier struggle were, with Washington again as their leader, the first in the field of the American Revolution and the mainstay of the Continental Army. In battle after battle the influence of this training in fighting amid the trees is to be seen.

It was from behind trees as well as stone walls that the Minute Men of Massachusetts pursued the Redcoats during the retreat from Concord; a shot, a swift reloading and priming of the flint lock, a sudden dash to the shelter of the bole of another giant elm, another shot, and so the pursuit continued until the exhausted regulars were safe under the guns of the English ships.

It has been well said that Washington lost battles and won campaigns; that the British were never able to retain their temporary successes when removed from the protection of their fleets and supplies from the sea. And behind the sea front were the trees, most friendly to the American cause, strong allies in the struggle for American Independence.

Washington's diaries reveal his love of trees and his desire to have his permanent home set in their midst. To the magnificent stretches of woods and forest that were part of his inherited plantation he began a systematic plan of tree planting the year of his marriage, when he set out limes and lindens, which lasted through his life. He continued planting whenever public service permitted him to remain at home and follow his chosen vocation of a farmer. During the sixteen years of his enjoyment of Mount Vernon, while serving as a member of the House of Burgesses, he planted thousands of tree seeds, roots and cuttings and young saplings from many localities.

George Washington took particular delight in exchanging tree slips with his friends from which came a regular grove of friendship trees at Mount Vernon, some of which still stand to bear mute witness to his love of them. In later life friends from all corners of the world sent him seeds which grew into beautiful trees.

Those who have studied George Washington's life find much that is symbolic of the life of a giant king of the forest. The man who founded this Nation, defended it, sheltered its infancy beneath his own powerful personality, and gave its expanding growth the freedom and nourishment of his patriotic devotion and service, drew his rugged strength and unfaltering courage from the wide-spreading family roots planted deep—centuries deep—in ancestral traditions of loyalty, service and courage.

His life grew and unfolded into far reaching channels of military and civil life, until it touched upon every vital interest of his country, like the straight upstanding beautiful tree with its ever reaching roots deep in mother earth, its lofty top uplifted to the sky, a listening post of God, and its outspread branches catching rain and sunshine and giving shade and shelter to man and beast, thereby justifying its life by service.

At Mount Vernon today may be seen 45 of the trees planted either by George Washington personally or under his supervision, still giving to the world their tribute of honor to his name.

In planting trees to the memory of George Washington, there is also planted with them all that trees meant to this great man—the combined attributes of the honest, loyal service that means immortality.

Outstanding Activities

Thousands of tree planting posters and thousands of application blanks were sent out all over the country so that new thousands might join the tree planting army. All who planted trees were made members of the American Tree Association. The unit that stands out, perhaps as no other, in tree planting, was the Berks County Conservation Association, of Pennsylvania. At the direction of Harvey F. Heinly, President of that organization, nearly 2,000,000 trees were planted. This was a community effort that possibly was not excelled anywhere in the country. Community effort was also responsible for the remarkable achievements by the Boy Scouts and 4-H Clubs. There were dedicated by these organizations a million trees on a 750-acre summer camp in Oneida County, New York, to the memory of George Washington. This report was made to the American Tree Association by William J. Wiley, of Utica, Superintendent of the Masonic Home of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. There is the planting of 1,000 trees by the students of the Raymond Riordon School of Highland, New York, during a visit to William and Mary College in Virginia. This is called the George Washington Plantation.

From Fort Story, Virginia, Lieut. E. R. Guild of the 12th Coast Artillery registered the planting of 61,560 trees in memory of Washington at Cape Henry. This is a reforestation project that will be watched with great interest as the years go by because this planting by the soldiers is to hold back the moving sand dunes.

The George Washington Bicentennial Tree Planting Committee of Connecticut recommended to the State Forest and Park Commission that it set aside a tract of land for development and planting of a forest to be known as the George Washington Memorial Forest. Similar recommendations were made to the authorities of each town in Connecticut.

The Iowa Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, planted 8,000 trees in honor of George

Washington and the registration was made by Mrs. J. E. Fitzgerald, the state regent.

The Rotary Club of Three Lakes, Wisconsin, sponsored the dedication of a George Washington Unit within the boundaries of the newly formed Argonne National Forest. L. G. Cunningham, president of the Rotary Club, reported the tree planting.

Pupils of the McCarthy School, of McCarthy, Alaska, have all planted trees in honor of George Washington and their names have been placed on the national honor roll by Mrs. Margaret Harrais, teacher of the school.

Bicentennial tree planters can be found in almost every city, town and community in the United States. Members of the 38th Infantry of Fort Douglass, Utah, planted 571 trees in honor of George Washington, according to a report by Col. H. C. Price. They were assisted in their tree planting by Major John F. Bowman and the Salt Lake City Bicentennial Memorial Tree Planting Commission. The Fort Loudoun Chapter of the D. A. R. of Winchester, Virginia, have planted trees in honor of George Washington. This chapter of the D. A. R. has particular reason for honoring George Washington as Fort Loudoun was built by George Washington's soldiers in 1756.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, of Idaho, planted a tree in honor of Washington on the State ground at Boise. The George Washington Parke Custis Society, Children of the American Revolution of Buffalo, planted six trees.

At Lakewood, N. J., a campaign resulted in tree planting on every piece of school property in Ocean County. The Indian School for the Blind registered forty trees through George S. Wilson, superintendent. Another registration came from the Upper Cut Meat Day School at Rosebud Indian Agency. The Cherokee Indian School in North Carolina is also on the honor roll. At Red Oak, Iowa, a new school was named for Washington and one thousand trees planted.

Commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington's birth and of one of the outstanding events under his leadership in the cause of American freedom an arboretum was dedicated at the spot on the New Jersey shore of the Delaware River where Washington and his men made the famous crossing.

This arboretum was a gift to the people of New Jersey by Charles Lathrop Pack. It is likewise a contribution to the educational system of the State typifying the conviction of its donor that a knowledge of the love of trees was essential to the preservation of our forest wealth.

There are many instances in the records of the American Tree Association showing how town beautification plans were brought to life and pushed to a conclusion in the name of Washington. In these programs the entire community had some part. Elaborate programs were given in connection with the tree planting project.

The planting of trees is one of the most fitting of all memorials because it is a living one. Washington himself loved trees and his diary contains repeated references to their value and care; and he chose a spot for his home where their beauty is unexcelled. Along the shaded path that leads to his final resting place, two columns of trim, straight larches stand like sentinels, his constant companions, along with those Americans who come to pay him reverence during the daylight hours. He must have loved the regal beauty of a tree. In the symbolism of a tree can Washington be remembered preeminently. Deep-rooted in the ground, a tree is like a man, coming up out of the earth, but lifting its branches to heaven. And as it grows in usefulness, so it grows in beauty. It may outlast the ages, it offers its shade to all alike, and its disinterested ministries succor to a thirsty countryside and provides for its physical and aesthetic necessity. So a tree bespeaks the spirit of Washington. He was democratic in his services, regal in his leadership, commanding in his principles, while he extended a brotherly hand to a new and independent people struggling for fuller freedom.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission makes sincere acknowledgment to the American Tree Association for its cooperation and truly remarkable accomplishments in organizing and promoting the tree planting feature of the Bicentennial Celebration.

TREE PLANTING BOOKLET

In the cooperative activities of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the American Tree Association, an interesting and valuable booklet was published and given wide circulation. The booklet on Tree Planting contained the information which follows:

FORMS OF PLANTING

Individual Plantings. These may be made in a garden, in the street, with proper permission from the municipal authorities, along a roadside, or anywhere the individual has the right to plant a tree.

Club Plantings. Such plantings may be of one good sized tree in a suitable location, but should preferably be of groups of trees, or a number of street trees. Groups of trees may be planted on park land owned by the community, on land owned by clubs; or permission from water supply companies, or other corporations, may be had for the planting of forest trees on their land under the direction of a forester.

Civic Body Plantings. Such plantings will naturally be of forest trees and upon land owned by the municipality, such as park land, or on the watersheds of the city's water supply, or on town forests, if such are owned by the municipality.

College and School Plantings. These will naturally be upon the grounds owned by colleges and by schools. Both colleges and schools may have class plantings in honor of present or previous classes, or all classes may combine in plantings representing the entire institution. Many colleges and schools have forests where trees may be planted.

National Organization Plantings. These plantings may be of a sectional character, or a national organization may appropriate money for a large forest planting.

County Plantings. In many states there are Washington counties. It would be most appropriate for these counties to plant a county forest, and also, of course, appropriate for other counties to plant county forests as memorials. The State Forestry Department should be consulted, and in many cases will be able to provide the seedlings for planting.

State Plantings. These would properly be of the character of state forest plantings, conducted by the State Forestry Department with trees provided by the State Forestry nurseries.

Planting Program. In all organization or community plantings it is desirable to have a program of a patriotic character.

General instructions follow:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL OR ROADSIDE PLANTING

The first thing to do is to select your space and decide upon the type of trees that will best fit it—always keeping in mind the future.

Secure stock from reputable nurseries. Seventy-five percent of the trees taken in the native state from woodlands die. Trees up to twelve feet in height are best for highway and shade tree planting. Your nurseryman will give full particulars. When trees are shipped from a nursery their roots are covered with wet burlap.

Keep this covering around the roots until immediately before planting. Roots of trees dug from the woodland should be similarly covered and protected. The exposure of the roots of many kinds of trees for five minutes may injure the tree beyond recovery. One may be sure that care in protecting the roots from sun, dry air, and wind will be amply rewarded in the performance of the trees after proper planting.

If a consignment cannot be planted promptly upon arrival, it is better to leave it unpacked in a cool place, or if it must be unpacked, "heel in," or plant temporarily, in a trench, covering the roots well to exclude the air. Water if the roots are dry.

SOIL SELECTION

While some trees will undoubtedly grow in a poor soil after they have become established, there is no advantage in starting trees in anything except the best garden soil. Usually that referred to as "topsoil" is the kind to have on hand in sufficient quantity for tree planting. Bear this in mind—Do not "spare the topsoil and spoil the tree!" Unless the trees have been given better than ordinary handling in the operations of transplanting, their roots will need some trimming. The broken and badly bruised ones should be pruned with a clean cut. The top of the deciduous trees can be shaped up at this time. Do not cut off the leader. If a great deal of the roots have been removed the side branches should be cut back proportionately. All of this operation of pruning should be carried on with a sharp pruning knife such as can be secured at any hardware store.

In order to do the planting properly, other tools are also necessary. This equipment should properly consist of a spade for excavating the hole, a pointed stick, such as a rake handle, or better still, one's hands, for filling the soil around the branches of the roots, and a tamper to firm the earth. Tamp the soil with the heel when possible. If the ground is firm and hard a pick and a shovel may be added to the outfit. At least twelve inches of good topsoil should be beneath the tree roots. When the soil is at all dry and the weather warm, it is well to have some receptacle, such as a barrel, half filled with a mixture of water and earth, in which the roots of the tree may be puddled before placing in the excavation. This will help to give it a satisfactory start if the roots have been well protected.

PLANTING TIME

The best time for transplanting varies with the kind of tree and the region of the country. In the eastern half of the United States, excepting much of Florida, the two normal seasons for planting deciduous trees are spring and fall. The advocates of either season have many arguments to advance for the success of their operations, but as a rule it is safe to say that in the eastern half of the United States, south of a line from St. Louis to Chicago, Buffalo and Boston, deciduous trees may be planted at any time during the dormant period when it is possible to work the soil; i. e., when not frozen. This period begins with the dropping of the foliage in the autumn, and ends when the buds burst open in the spring. Nurserymen will advise that certain trees like birch, magnolias, etc., are better planted in spring than in autumn. The early spring is the better for tree planting in the region north of this line. From near the 98th meridian to beyond the crest of the Sierra Nevadas and the Cascade Mountains spring transplanting is usually best except in a few of the warmer portions.

This is because the dry winter winds combined with severe freezing cause fall planting to be unsuccessful. On the Pacific slope transplanting is best done as early in the rainy season as dormant plants may be available, because the longer they are in the ground before the dry season the better established they become.

EVERGREEN PLANTING

In the eastern United States evergreens may be planted in the fall, beginning three months before the ground may be expected to freeze and ending six weeks later, or in the spring after the frost is out of the ground and until the weather gets too warm. West of the Missouri River planting should be only in the spring because of the difficulty of preventing injurious effects from the drouths that are so likely to occur in late summer. When it is possible to prevent such injury, late summer or early fall transplanting may also be successful in these regions. In the region bounded by the Rocky Mountains, the Cascade Mountains, and the Sierra Nevadas, times should also be selected when root growth may take place promptly after transplanting with a minimum of transpiration from the foliage until the plant is re-established. On the Pacific slope the same reasons dictate planting early in the rainy season or just prior to it, as there is seldom sufficient cold to check root growth. In semi-tropical Florida moisture is so abundant that transplanting may be done at almost any time.

If large balls of earth are secured intact around the roots, evergreens may be planted successfully at times earlier and later than the above seasons. The day to select, where this is possible, is a cool, cloudy one. On other days greater care must be devoted to the details of planting to prevent the drying out of the roots through the necessary handling of the plants.

The Excavation

The size and shape of the excavation for the individual trees should be at least six inches beyond the spread of the roots of the tree extended in their natural positions. The depth of the hole should be more than enough to receive the roots in the same manner. There should be place for a layer of six inches of good loam before the roots are placed in the hole. Then, when the "topsoil" is carefully worked among the fine roots, the tree should be about the same depth, note soil mark on stem, as it was in the nursery or woodland.

In working the soil around the roots no air spaces should be left when the tree is finally planted. In other words, the soil should be firmly and carefully packed so that the tree cannot be shaken from its position. The pointed stick and tamper may be used, but fingers and heel are more efficient for small trees and less liable to bruise the roots. A popular and excellent way to get the soil properly around and among the roots is to soak the soil in the excavation after the roots are covered and, after the water settles, to complete the filling in of the soil. An inch of loose soil or leaf mould should be placed about the tree to prevent the soil from baking.

The Spacing

The spacing of trees is something that cannot be governed by fixed rules. Street trees may be placed from thirty to eighty feet apart, depending upon the variety used and the extent of soil space available on which the roots have to feed. Sycamore and elm require the maximum distance. For lawn planting in groups, the trees may be planted as near each other as twenty-five feet. For windbreak planting the individual trees may be from six to eight feet apart. Some



THIS PLAN ILLUSTRATES THE FOURTEEN POINTS FOR ORNAMENTAL TREE PLANTING, ENUMERATED ON PAGE 211.

The left portion of the plan shows the process of planting, while the right portion shows the planting completed. One system of pruning is shown by the straight black marks in the center tree.

authorities say that for all purposes other than along streets it would be better to plant the trees rather close with the idea of cutting out the crowded ones when it is necessary later on, but experience shows that very few will do this. It is expensive and the remaining trees are often mis-shaped from early crowding, the relieving of which is usually too long deferred.

In the event that the top of the tree was not pruned before planting to correspond with the amount of root pruning it should be done now. It is better to err in the direction of too much pruning of the crown of the tree, rather than too little. In fact, many successful planters remove all of the side branches of a deciduous tree, leaving only the main shoot or leader at the time of planting. Above all, do not prune back or remove the leader of a deciduous tree. It is entirely unnecessary to top prune properly grown and balled evergreen trees at time of transplanting, though a little thinning out of congested side branches may be needed or desirable. The greatest beauty of evergreens is, however, attained by allowing all the branches to remain down to the ground.

Fourteen Points in Ornamental Tree Planting

1. A piece of burlap or canvas should be spread over the grass, so that the dirt from the holes may be thrown upon it, or use a wheelbarrow from which it is easy to shovel the dirt.

2. Holes must be made large enough so that the roots may be spread out naturally without cramping. See also No. 6.

3. Be sure the holes are well drained, especially when dug in a clay subsoil.

4. Good, fertile topsoil must be used about the roots. If the planting location is in impoverished ground, good soil should be provided about the roots.

5. Plant the tree about the same depth it stood at the nursery (easily determined by the dirt ring on the trunk). This is very important.

6. Lay the roots out naturally and cut off smoothly all the broken or bruised parts. See also No. 2.

7. Press the earth down firmly, embedding all parts of roots and working.

8. With small trees the dirt will settle about the roots if the plant is moved gently up and down and the earth firmed as the hole is filled. Be careful not to break the rootlets. With large trees use tamping stick.

9. Pour in water to top of hole after filling three-quarters full with earth. When this is settled complete filling-in process, leaving topsoil loose. Do not hill up the earth about the base of the tree.

10. Trim broken or bruised branches, also small branches and limbs back to the next largest stem. See marks on diagram.

11. Do not cut back the leader or central stem, as a forked tree may result. Hardwood trees, oak and beech especially, should not have their central leader cut off.

12. Large trees or trees in exposed places should usually be staked. To prevent chafing, protect the tree with old rubber hose or with burlap. A stake driven in the ground along side the tree with a rubber or burlap covered wire attached to the tree is a good support. Until the tree becomes firmly established see to it in the spring that the earth is closely packed about the trunk.

13. After planting, it is better to leave a cultivated area about the tree than to sod close to it. The cultivated area should be from 3 to 5 feet in diameter.

14. Fertilizer or well rotted manure or compost may be used either thoroughly mixed with the soil in the bottom of the hole or as a surface mulch, or both.

A Memorial Town Forest

An excellent form of Memorial Tree Planting is that of a town forest, which can be dedicated as a George Washington Memorial and added to each year. How such a forest may be established is indicated in a plan adopted by Grand Rapids, Mich., and explained by Frank L. DuMond, Curator of Education, Kent Scientific Museum, as follows:

Aims

(1) To establish a city demonstration forest area on which children of Grand Rapids may learn to plant trees. (2) To enable Youth to become intimately acquainted with the important forest trees of our state. (3) To provide an outdoor laboratory where trees of various species may demonstrate their ability to grow in Michigan. (4) To develop "tree consciousness" on the part of young and old.

The Plan

To work out a desirable planting plan suitable for the creation of a hand-planted forest on 50 acres of old fields of Aman Park. This will require 60,800 trees (if planted at 6-foot intervals, or 1,210 per acre).

The trees to be planted in a period of five years by setting out 10 acres (12,100 trees) per annum. By utilizing the spring and fall planting season, 6,050 could be planted at each of these periods.

As the object is to make this plantation of the utmost educational value, each child should be limited to the planting of 25 trees, which is sufficient to enable the planter to grasp the technique without tiring.

Based on previous contacts made with the children of Grand Rapids through various educational agencies, as the schools, Camp Fire Girls and Boy Scouts, the required number of planters can easily be secured.

Cost

The cost of making this "show-window" forest will be almost negligible. Much of the planting stock can be secured free from the State Forester.

Conclusion

Approximately 500 children each year will receive practical instruction in reforestation or at the end of the five-year period a total of 2,500 boys and girls will have an intelligent appreciation of the problems involved in restoring Michigan's idle acres to productivity.

TREES SUITABLE FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTING

For New England States, New York and Michigan:

Deciduous Trees

Red oak	Beech	Scarlet oak
White oak	Tupelo	White ash
American linden	Sugar maple	Shagbark hickory
European linden	Red maple	Norway maple
American elm	Black maple	Purple beech
Birches		

Cone-Bearing Evergreen Trees

White pine	Scotch pine	Arborvitae
Red pine	Balsam fir	European larch
White spruce	Hemlock	Concolor fir
Colo. blue spruce	Austrian pine	

For Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Virginia, and the mountainous parts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas

DECIDUOUS TREES

Common red oak	Red elm	Sugar maple
White oak	Red maple	Kent'y coffee tree
Scarlet oak	Norway maple	Tupelo
Pin oak	American linden	Sweet gum
Black oak	American plane tree	Black walnut
Tulip tree	White ash	Bald cypress
American elm	London plane tree	

CONE-BEARING EVERGREEN TREES

Arborvitae	Austrian pine	Red pine
Red Cedar	Retinisporas	European larch
Balsam fir	Hemlock	White spruce
White pine	Mugho pine	Colo. blue spruce
Scotch pine	Dwarf junipers	

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, eastern Texas, some of the Mississippi Valley portions of Tennessee and Arkansas

DECIDUOUS TREES

Willow oak	Tulip tree	American plane tree
Southern red oak	Tupelo	London plane tree
Common red oak	American elm	Red maple
Mossy cup oak	American linden	Pin oak
Pecan	White ash	
Sweet gum	Ginkgo	

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

Live oak	Southern magnolia	American holly
Laurel oak		

CONE-BEARING EVERGREENS

Longleaf pine	Deodar	Red Cedar
Slash pine	Arborvitae	Retinisporas
Cedar of Lebanon	Loblolly pine	

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana

DECIDUOUS TREES

Chinese elm	Hackberry	Honey locust
Mossycup oak	Green ash	Cottonwoods
American elm	Black locust	

CONE-BEARING EVERGREENS

Scotch pine	Austrian pine	Western yellow pine
Jack pine	Arborvitae	Black Hills spruce
Red cedar		

For New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada

DECIDUOUS TREES

Chinese elm	Box elder	Siberian poplar
Green ash	Narrowleaf cotton-wood	Fremont cottonwood
Common locust		Valley cottonwood
Hackberry	Smoothbark cotton-wood	Bolleana poplar
Honey locust		

For Idaho and the eastern parts of Washington and Oregon

DECIDUOUS TREES

Green ash	Bolleana poplar	Balsam poplar
Norway maple	Cottonwood	Smoothbark cotton-wood
Sycamore maple	Black balsam poplar	
Honey locust	Siberian poplar	
Common locust	Carolina poplar	

For western Washington and Oregon and the Siskiyou Mountains of California

DECIDUOUS TREES

Oregon maple	Scarlet oak	Hickories
Norway maple	White oak	Garry oak
Sugar maple	Black oak	American plane tree
American elm	English oak	London plane tree
Tulip tree	Box elder	California plane tree
White ash	English elm	Black walnut
American lindens	Huntingdon elm	Common locust
European lindens	Scotch elm	Cascara
Common red oak	Slippery elm	
Pin oak	Sweet gum	

CONE-BEARING EVERGREENS

Deodar	Hemlock	Araucarias
Cedar of Lebanon	Retinisporas	Arborvitae
Cedrus atlantica	Lawson cypress	Junipers
Douglas fir	Spruces	Pines

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

English holly	Madrone	Evergreen privets
Euonymus		

For the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys of California

DECIDUOUS TREES

London plane tree	Velvet ash	California white oak
California plane tree	Flowering ash	Goldenrain tree
Oregon maple	American elm	Mossy cup oak
Norway maple	English elm	English hawthorn
Calif. black walnut	Chinese elm	
Oregon ash	Crape myrtle	

CONE-BEARING EVERGREENS

Deodar	Italian cypress	Monterey cypress
Cedar of Lebanon	Chinese arborvitae	"In the southern part"
Monterey pine	Guadaloupe cypress	
Arizona cypress	Incense cedar	

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

For the southern half of the valley only

Blue gum	Southern magnolia	Washingtonia palms
Manna gum	Canary Island date palm	Windmill palm
Red box		
Red gum		

For the Coast of California south to Santa Cruz Bay

DECIDUOUS TREES

All those grown in western Washington and Oregon and in the Sacramento Valley

CONE-BEARING TREES

Deodar	Colorado blue spruce	Incense cedar
Cedar of Lebanon	Chinese arborvitae	Western red cedar
Port Orford cedar	Redwood	Monterey pine
Arizona cypress	Monterey cypress	
Italian cypress		

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

Blue gum	Red gum	Washingtonia palms
Manna gum	Southern magnolia	Canary Island date palm
Blackwood acacia	California live oak	
Green wattle	Red box	

For Southern California

DECIDUOUS TREES

London plane tree	Silk tree	Goldenrain tree
Valley white oak	English elm	Calif. black walnut
Velvet ash	Beefwoods	

CONE-BEARING TREES

Monterey cypress	Aleppo pine	Canary Island pine
Arizona cypress	Torrey pine	Incense cedar
Guadaloupe cypress	Deodar	Smooth cypress
Monterey pine	Cedar of Lebanon	

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

Rubber tree	Canary date palm	Bottle trees
Camphor tree	San Diego palm	Blue gum
Pepper tree	Acacias	Manna gum
Washingtonia palms	Pittosporums	Lemon gum
Guadaloupe palm	Jacaranda	Gray gum
California live oak	Scarlet flowering Eucalyptus	Red box
Cork oak		
Silk oak		

FOREST PLANTING

For advices about trees suitable for forest planting write to your State Forester who will gladly furnish information and literature. In many States the State Forestry Department will supply seedlings for planting in quantity and the cost of these will be nominal. The addresses of the State Foresters follow:

ALABAMA

Commission of Forestry
Page S. Bunker, State Forester
Montgomery, Ala.

CALIFORNIA

State Board of Forestry
M. B. Pratt, State Forester
Sacramento, Calif.

COLORADO

State Agricultural College, Department of Forestry
W. J. Merrill, State Forester
Fort Collins, Colo.

CONNECTICUT

State Park and Forest Commission
A. F. Hawes, State Forester
Drawer, 2115, Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE

Forest Conservation Commission
W. S. Taber, State Forester
State House, Dover, Del.

FLORIDA

Florida Board of Forestry
Harry Lee Baker, State Forester
Tallahassee, Fla.

GEORGIA

State Board of Forestry
B. M. Lufburrow, State Forester
State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO

State Cooperative Board of Forestry
Ben E. Bush, State Forester
Moscow, Idaho

ILLINOIS

Department of Conservation
R. B. Miller, Chief Forester
Springfield, Ill.

INDIANA

Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry
Ralph F. Wilcox, State Forester
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA

State Forestry Commissioner
Mark G. Thornburg
Des Moines, Iowa

KANSAS

State Agricultural College, Division of Forestry
Albert Dickens, State Forester
Manhattan, Kans.

KENTUCKY

State Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics
W. E. Jackson, Jr., State Forester
Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry
V. H. Sonderegger, Supt. of Forestry
New Orleans, La.

MAINE

State Forest Service
Neil L. Violette, Forest Commissioner
Augusta, Me.

MARYLAND

State Department of Forestry
F. W. Besley, State Forester
1411 Fidelity Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry
W. A. L. Bazeley, State Forester
State House, Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Department of Conservation
Marcus Schaaf, State Forester
Lansing, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry
G. M. Conzet, Commissioner of Forestry and Fire Prevention
St. Paul, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

State Forestry Commission
Fred B. Merrill, State Forester
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI

State Department of Forestry
Frederick Dunlap, State Forester
Columbia, Mo.

MONTANA

State Forest Department
Rutledge Parker, State Forester
Missoula, Mont.

NEBRASKA

University of Nebraska Conservation and Soil Survey Division
————, State Forester
Lincoln, Nebr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

State Forestry Department
J. H. Foster, State Forester
Concord, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Department of Conservation and Development, Division of Forests and Parks
C. P. Wilber, State Forester
State Office Bldg., Trenton, N. J.

NEW YORK

Conservation Commission, Division of Lands and Forests
W. G. Howard, Supt. Lands and Forests,
Albany, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Department of Conservation and Development, Forestry Division
J. S. Holmes, State Forester
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

State School of Forestry
F. E. Cobb, State Forester
Bottineau, N. Dak.

OHIO

Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Forestry
Edmund Secrest, State Forester,
Wooster, Ohio

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Forest Commission
George R. Phillips, State Forester
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON

State Board of Forestry
L. F. Cronemiller, State Forester
Salem, Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Department of Forests and Waters
L. E. Staley, State Forester
Harrisburg, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Department of Agriculture
Leon D. Andrews, Chief, Bureau of Forestry
State House, Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

State Forestry Commission
H. A. Smith, State Forester
105 State Office Bldg., Columbia, S. C.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Department of Schools, and Public Lands, Division of Forestry
Theodore Shoemaker, State Forest Supervisor
Custer, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE

Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry
J. O. Hazard, Acting State Forester
Nashville, Tenn.

TEXAS

Texas Forest Service
E. O. Siecke, Director
College Station, Texas

VERMONT

State Forest Service
Perry H. Merrill, Commissioner of Forestry
Montpelier, Vt.

VIRGINIA

State Conservation and Development Commission, Virginia Forest Service
Chapin Jones, State Forester
University, Va.

WASHINGTON

Department of Conservation and Devolpment, Division of Forestry
George C. Joy, Supervisor, Division of Forestry
Olympia, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission
H. S. Newins, Chief Forester
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

State Conservation Commission
C. L. Harrington, Supt. State Forests and Parks
Madison, Wisc.

SUGGESTION FOR TREE PLANTING PROGRAM

It is advisable to have suitable exercises for the dedication of the memorial trees. These exercises should be directed by a committee representing the organization, the school or the municipality. Leading citizens should be invited to participate and the addresses should be of a patriotic character. No suggested program can fit all conditions and all occasions, but the following outline of the general character of such programs may be of service:

Invocation.

Opening Song ..... *America*

Address ..... *By Prominent Official*

Planting of the Tree or Trees.

Address ..... *Dedication of Planting*

Recitation, (Suitable poetry such as "Trees" by Joyce Kilmer or selections from "The Forest Poetic."

Address ..... *"Why We Plant a Tree"*

Benediction.



CHARLES LATHROP PACK, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN TREE ASSOCIATION, HELPS THE ROTARY CLUB OF LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, TO DEDICATE A TREE TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. THIS IS ONE OF THE HUNDREDS OF TREES PLANTED IN LAKEWOOD TO MARK THE BICENTENNIAL IN 1932 OF THE BIRTH OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT.

Mount Vernon Trees Around the World

THE planting of a Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant on the grounds of the United States Capitol April 20, 1931, marked the first step in an international nut tree planting program in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

This program was sponsored by the National Nut Tree Planting Council in cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The Council is a cooperative committee composed of representatives of the Boy Scouts of America, The American Forestry Association, United States Department of Agriculture and American Walnut Manufacturers' Association.

The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration afforded a most appropriate time for promoting the planting of walnut seeds and trees from Mount Vernon and other American shrines; and although the movement was already ten years old, the Bicentennial gave it new impetus and meaning. It is estimated that more than a quarter of a million seeds from shrines with Washington traditions have been planted throughout the world as living memorials to George Washington.

The formal opening of the Washington Bicentennial Nut Tree Planting Program on the Capitol grounds was participated in by the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Chief Scout Executive James E. West, Mrs. Alice H. Richards, regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union and representatives of the National Nut Tree Planting Council, Daughters of the American Revolution, General Federation of Women's Clubs and Boy Scouts of America. Another tree was planted on the grounds of the Washington Monument on June 5, 1931, with the Director of the Bicentennial Commission again participating.



Vice President Charles Curtis and a Group of Boy Scouts Gathering Walnuts at Mount Vernon, Which Were Sent for Planting to All Parts of the World.

VICE PRESIDENT LEADS PILGRIMAGE

In the fall of 1931 Vice President Charles Curtis led a pilgrimage of Boy Scouts to Washington's home to gather the nut seeds that would be planted during 1932 as living memorials to the first President. After that nutting season approximately 2,500 Mount Vernon walnut seeds and half a hundred trees were planted at public ceremonies held in this country and abroad.

From Mount Vernon living and lasting tokens have gone into every State and into almost as many foreign countries. Nearly every State capital has imitated the initial ceremonies held in Washington. Mount Vernon walnut tree descendants were sent to each by the National Nut Tree Planting Council to be featured in Bicentennial Celebrations. Many of the governors participated in the ceremonies when the trees were planted on the State house grounds.

In order that Americans abroad might have a part in this patriotic nut tree planting program and that other nations might have enduring mementoes of Washington, Mount Vernon walnuts were sent through the Department of State to forty-one foreign countries. They were received by official representatives of this government who entrusted their care to horticultural experts.

From Canada to Uruguay and from Japan around the globe and back to the Philippines planting ceremonies have been held which focussed attention on the American hero and on native American trees. Ottawa, Montevideo, Seoul, Tirana, Shanghai, Baguio, Nagasaki, the Canal Zone, Matanzas, Istanbul, and Roumania are among the scenes which compose the setting of the patriotic nut tree planting story. They add a dash of color to a program which kindles enthusiasm for American history and heroes, and for the economically and esthetically valuable heritage of nut trees by the planting of seeds from trees on historic grounds.

Through the State Department, seeds gathered at Mount Vernon were distributed to diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad. Frequently the seeds were planted on American owned property and in other instances they were presented to foreign governments. In some cases the patriotic ceremonial was the principal feature. In the Philippines, where the most pretentious program was undertaken, the planting and conservation of trees were emphasized as representative of major interests of George Washington.

CROWN PRINCE OF ROUMANIA PLANTS TREE

In order that H. R. H. Crown Prince Michael of Roumania might share in the activities of his fellow Boy Scouts, a Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant was sent to him to plant in honor of George Washington. The tree was accepted by Mr. Frederic C. Nano, Chargé d'Affaires of the Roumanian Legation, and sent by fast boat to Prince Michael.

At Ottawa, the seat of the government of Canada, a Mount Vernon seedling was planted in the beautiful gardens of Sir George and Lady Perley. Sir George is Minister without Portfolio in the present Canadian Government and is acting Prime Minister in the absence of Mr. Bennett. A second tree was planted at the residence of Mr. Pierre DeL. Boal, United States Chargé d'Affaires. Another was sent to Mr. Emil Sauer, United States Consul General at Toronto, while Betty Beck, daughter of the American Consul General at Ottawa, William Hopkins Beck, planted nut seeds and a tree in the garden of her home.

The American Consul General at Nagasaki, Japan, reported that two healthy seedlings grew from the Mount Vernon walnuts planted under his direction in a commemorative celebration. The Honorable Joseph C. Grew, while Ambassador to Turkey, registered two Mount Vernon walnut trees which were planted at Istanbul. The American Minister at Albania, the Honorable Herman Bernstein, made two plantings of Mount Vernon walnut seeds at Tirana because he was "most anxious to obtain seedlings for appropriate ceremonies on the occasion of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations." The Honorable J. Butler Wright, American Minister, provided for the planting of these seeds with traditions in order that young Mount Vernon walnut tree descendants may be available for the new legation grounds at Montevideo, Uruguay.

TREES PLANTED IN CHINA

The new consular building at Shanghai, China, will probably be ornamented with Mount Vernon trees because American Consul General Edwin S. Cunningham cooperated in the nut tree planting program. The American consulate at Seoul, Chosen, is another of the settings abroad which will possess

a walnut tree from seeds gathered at the home of the first president of the United States.

Great local interest was aroused in the Philippines and in Cuba by the gift of Mount Vernon walnut seeds. American Consul Knox Alexander at Matanzas, Cuba, turned over the seeds to Señor Fernandez Aquirre, the agricultural agent at the experimental station in the Yumurri Valley, for nursery planting. His tree planting ceremony when the trees are of sufficient size, will provide for participation by the governor of the Province of Matanzas, the mayor of the city, the superintendent of schools, and children. The Habana paper, *Diario de la Marina,* features the Mount Vernon walnuts under the title of "Romantic Homage." The article says in part, ". . . seeds from Mount Vernon will remind the world of the cradle of the illustrious knight of freedom and democracy. . . . In this way the memory of George Washington will be immortalized. As citizens of Matanzas we feel proud that this city has been chosen as one in Cuba for this poetic and sentimental distinction."

Program In Philippines

The Governor General of the Philippines asked Arthur F. Fischer, Director of Forestry, to take charge of the seeds which were sent to the islands. Under Mr. Fischer's direction a four part program was carried out. At Forest District Number 1 and at the Mt. Makiling National Botanic Garden extensive tree planting projects were undertaken in honor of George Washington. Although there was no speech making or other ceremonial, the serious and practical tree planting participated in by foresters and students was impressive homage to the First President of the United States. Mount Vernon walnut seeds were planted with impressive ceremonies on the grounds of the Mansion House, the summer home of the Governor General of the Philippines at Baguio. One of the most impressive ceremonies was held at the San Lazaro Hospital, where the seeds were planted on each side of the only monument to George Washington on the islands, presented by Boy Scouts in 1930.

Plantings in United States

In the United States, there have been numerous plantings of both seeds and small trees on municipal and state grounds. In Texas, Boy Scouts have planted Mount Vernon tree descendants on all the school grounds of Cooper County. There has been a tree planting program in Emmet County, Iowa, that is remarkable for the degree of successful growth of plants as well as for the historical associations. Of two hundred Mount Vernon walnut tree descendants planted in the program sponsored by the superintendent of schools, one hundred ninty-six have flourished. It is planned to have all the roadsides leading to rural schools planted with these historical trees. Nearly forty thousand persons, including representatives of all patriotic societies witnessed the planting of Mount Vernon walnuts on one hundred thirty sites in and near Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, then President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, sponsored the planting of a Mount Vernon walnut seedling on the grounds of the Continental Memorial Hall in Washington, while the National President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. John F. Sippel, arranged for the planting of one of the famous trees on the grounds of a Baltimore school. Southern Methodist and George Washington Universities are among the universities which have planted Mount Vernon walnut trees. The American Legion through representatives in Louisiana and Iowa has arranged ceremonies that remind men and women of the present day that Washington was a tree planter as well as a leader of men.

Three young walnut trees from Mount Vernon were planted in Winchester, Virginia, by Boy Scouts of the Shenandoah Area. These were planted on the grounds of the building cherished as the headquarters of Washington and on the grounds of the Handley Library and of Fort Loudon.

In Connecticut, a Mount Vernon walnut was planted under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution on the grounds of the Litchfield School. Sea Scouts and Land Scouts planted Mount Vernon seeds at the Simsbury Nursery which will be transplanted to the state capitol grounds and other public places when the trees are of proper size. Several Chicago churches now have historic seedlings on their grounds, and the planting of a Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant featured the 1931 annual meeting of The American Forestry Association at Asheville, N. C., and the 1932 meeting held in Baltimore.

HISTORICAL GROVE ESTABLISHED

A feature of the whole program was the establishment of the National Historical Grove in Anacostia Park, Washington, D. C. on October 15, 1932. There, trees with traditions are to be planted, the first tree planted being a walnut from Mount Vernon. It is expected that historical groves will be established in many cities and will become county projects. The National Nut Tree Planting Council will endeavor as far as possible to supply each with a Mount Vernon walnut tree descendant.

It is possible to go on indefinitely describing the programs that featured the planting of nut trees from Washington's home and places associated with him. However, it may be said that they have been planted in every state, in public parks, on roadsides, on camp and school grounds, even at private homes.

It was the custom in the days when Mount Vernon was under the loving care of its most distinguished master, for gentlemen on country estates to exchange seeds and plants with their friends. In emulation of this custom, trees associated with the Father of our Country now grow in living tribute to him throughout the world.



DAN BEARD ADDRESSING BOY SCOUTS BENEATH THE GREAT OLD WALNUT TREE AT MOUNT VERNON, A SCION OF WHICH WAS PLANTED IN THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL GROVE IN ANACOSTIA PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.
This old tree is associated with both George Washington Parke Custis and General Robert E. Lee.

Reenactment of the Laying of the Cornerstone of the United States Capitol

ONE of the cooperative activities in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington which was conspicuous by its historic and colorful presentation, was the combined resources of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission with the Grand Lodge F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, in re-enacting, on September 17, 1932, the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the United States Capitol, which event occurred on September 18, 1793, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and was participated in by the then President of the United States, George Washington, Past Master of the Alexandria Lodge No. 22. The more recent ceremony commemorated the 139th anniversary of the original laying of the cornerstone.

The General Committee in charge of the Celebration was composed of Reuben A. Bogley, Grand Master; Major-General Amos A. Fries, Chairman; J. Claude Keiper, P. G. M.; Gratz E. Dunkum, P. G. M.; James T. Gibbs, P. G. M.; Paul B. Cromelin, P. G. M.; Needham C. Turnage, L. Whiting Estes; and Aubrey R. Marrs.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was represented by Brothers Sol Bloom, Director; Edgar P. Allen, and John M. Gibbs. The major feature of this event consisted of a parade which was one of the outstanding pageants in the history of the Capital which is noted for magnificent outdoor demonstrations. This parade, which consisted of five general divisions, assembled at the White House Ellipse at 10 o'clock in the morning of September 17, 1932. A general plat had been prepared showing the designated points of assembly of the various units. The parade was under the direction of Major General Amos A. Fries, U. S. Army, retired, Past Master of Columbia Lodge No. 2 and Grand Marshal.

Arrangements were perfect and the parade moved promptly at the designated hour by way of 15th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue to the East Plaza of the Capitol. Many thousands of spectators lined both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol grounds as the picturesque procession marched over the historic route. Practically all of the civic units were in Colonial uniform, and many of the military, naval and marine units also were similiarly costumed. The first division was led by the United States Marine Band attired in their full dress of bright red tunics, with Major General Amos A. Fries, the Grand Marshal. This was followed by a number of automobiles containing distinguished and invited guests and a human American flag composed of eighty members of the Eastern Star who marched so that their colors formed the stars and stripes.

The second division was entirely Colonial, headed by Col. George E. Ijams, Marshal. This division contained two thousand individuals, all arrayed in Colonial costumes as follows:

Shrine Band of Almas Temple.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, with military aides and officers of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., District of Columbia.

Grand Lodge Choir.

Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Fredericksburg, Va., with the historic Washington Bible used as the Great Light for the occasion.

Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, Alexandria, Va., with the silver trowel and working tools.

Federal Lodge No. 1.

Potomac Lodge No. 5, with the Washington Gavel.

George Washington, portrayed by A. Ernest Tate, Past Master of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, with his suite representing Washington's associates of 1793 as follows: George Mason by Jas. W. McGuire, General Henry Knox by Russell O. Kluge, Thomas Jefferson by Clyde B. Stovall, Col. Alexander Hamilton by Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Robert R. Livingston by Dr. Walter F. Smith. Gen. Richard Henry Lee by William H. Beckstein, Edmund Randolph by D. D. Isbell, James Madison by Nathan Weill, John Marshall by B. H. Roberts and Timothy Pickering by Henry Stein.

Coach and Four containing Martha Washington, portrayed by Mrs. Sallye C. Bogley; Nellie Custis by Mrs. Dorothy Carroll; and Nellie Custis's children portrayed by Miss Rose L. Bogley and Elmer Jenkins.

Battery C, 16th U. S. Artillery, known as the White Horse Artillery.

Mounted group of 30 horsemen followed by 10 separate groups, each group distinctively costumed.

THIRD DIVISION

The third division was led by Brig. Gen. Perry L. Miles as Marshal. This division consisted of the various military and naval attachments.

United States Navy Band.
3rd Battalion, 12th U. S. Infantry.
2nd Squadron, 3rd Cavalry.
1st Battalion of the 16th Field Artillery.
Detachments from the U. S. Navy.
Detachments from the U. S. Marines.
Crews of two U. S. Coast Guard Cutters sent to Washington for the purpose.
District National Guard led by its band and composed of its various foot and mounted units.

FOURTH DIVISION

The fourth division was made up entirely of the Masonic family and led by Lieut. Col. L. C. Kunzig as Marshal.

George Washington University Band.
Knights Templar.
Grand Commandery of the District of Columbia.
Washington Commandery No. 1.
Columbia Commandery No. 2.
Potomac Commandery No. 3.
DeMolay Commandery No. 4.
Orient Commandery No. 5.
Brightwood Commandery No. 6.
Visiting Commanderies.
Albert Pike Camp Guard.
U. S. 13th Engineer Band.
Grand Lodge (2nd Section).
Federal Lodge, No. 1 (2nd Section).
Columbia Lodge, No. 3.
Naval Lodge, No. 4.
Potomac Lodge, No. 5 (2nd Section).
Lebanon Lodge, No. 7.
The New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.
Hiram Lodge, No. 10.
Washington Gas Light Co. Band.
St. John's Lodge, No. 11.
National Lodge, No. 12.
Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14.
Benjamin B. French Lodge, No. 15.
Dawson Lodge, No. 16.
Costello Post American Legion Drum Corps.
Harmony Lodge, No. 17.
Acacia Lodge, No. 18.
LaFayette Lodge, No. 19.
Hope Lodge, No. 20.
Anacostia Lodge, No. 21.
Boys' Independent Band.
George C. Whiting Lodge, No. 22.
Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23.
Stansbury Lodge, No. 24.
Arminius Lodge, No. 25.
Osiris Lodge, No. 26.
Myron M. Parker Lodge, No. 27.
King David Lodge, No. 28.
Takoma Lodge, No. 29.
Wm. R. Singleton Lodge, No. 30.
King Solomon Lodge, No. 31.
Temple-Noyes Lodge, No. 32.
Victory Post American Legion Drum Corps.
Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 33.
East Gate Lodge, No. 34.
Joppa Lodge, No. 35.
Albert Pike Lodge, No. 36.
Congress Lodge, No. 37.
Joseph H. Milans Lodge, No. 38.
Warren G. Harding Lodge, No. 39.



GEORGE WASHINGTON LAYING THE CORNERSTONE OF THE FEDERAL CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, D. C. WITH MASONIC CEREMONIES, SEPTEMBER 18, 1793. *By DeLand.*

Cathedral Lodge, No. 40.
Trinity Lodge, No. 41.
Chevy Chase Lodge, No. 42.
Brightwood Lodge, No. 43.
Theodore Roosevelt Lodge, No. 44.
Samuel Gompers Lodge, No. 45.
Justice Lodge, No. 46.
Petworth Lodge, No. 47.
6th Marine Reserve Band.
Barristers Lodge, No. 48.
Maryland Lodges in their own order.
Virginia Lodges in their own order.
Other visiting Masons according to seniority of their Grand Lodges.
Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Units in their own order.
Grand Council Royal and Select Masters and Units in their own order.
Almas Temple Drum Corps.
Alma Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. and visiting Shrines in their own order.
Grotto Band.
Kallipolis Grotto No. 15 M. O. V. P. E. R. and visiting Grottoes in their own order.
Tall Cedars' Band.
Tall Cedars of Lebanon in their own order.
Masonic Clubs in their own order.
Quantico Marine Band.
Order of the Eastern Star in their own order.
Firemen's Band, D. C.
Job's Daughters in their order.
Order of DeMolay in their own order.

FIFTH DIVISION

The fifth division consisted of patriotic and civic organizations under Brig. Gen. William E. Horgon as Marshal.

Odd Fellows Band.
Association Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia.
Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War.
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.
Ladies of the G. A. R. (Abraham Lincoln Circle No. 3).
Daughters of American Colonists.
Children of American Revolution.
D. C. Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
National Society Daughters of American Revolution.
Daughters of American Revolution (Fort McHenry Chapter).
United Daughters of the Confederacy.
Richmond Howitzers.
Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans.
American Red Cross.
Disabled American Veterans of the World War.
American Women's Legion.
Auxiliary American Legion.
Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.
Boy Scouts.
Reserve Officers Association.
Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans (Eva Allensworth No. 2).
American Gold Star Mothers.
Huguenot Society.
D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers.
United Daughters of 1812 of D. C.
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.
Mayflower Descendants.

A vivid idea of the truly remarkable appearance and numbers of those in the parade may be gained from the fact that although the parade started promptly, and there was no unnecessary delay, it was 4 o'clock in the afternoon before the ceremonies at the Capitol itself could be begun, and even at that time a large number of marchers had not passed the reviewing stand, and a number of units had to be re-routed to other parts of the Capitol grounds. At the National Capitol a large reviewing stand had been erected and thousands of seats provided for spectators, but even this generous provision was not sufficient, and many thousands of people stood during the entire proceedings. The stands, the Capitol itself and surrounding buildings were elaborately decorated and these decorations, together with the thousands of colorful Colonial costumes and displays of flags and emblems gave the scene historic animation.

Among the distinguished members of the Craft upon the reviewing stand were Reuben A. Bogley, Grand Master; Harry G. Kimball, Deputy Grand Master; Vernon G. Owen, Senior Grand Warden; Robert S. Regar, Junior Grand Warden; J. Claude Keiper, Grand Secretary; Charles E. Baldwin, Grand Treasurer; Aubrey H. Clayton, Grand Lecturer; John C. Palmer, Grand Chaplain; Simpson B. Daugherty, Assistant Grand Chaplain; Clyde J. Nichols, Grand Marshal; Otto B. Roepke, Senior Grand Deacon; Paul B. Cromelin, Junior Grand Deacon; Leonard P. Steuart, Grand Sword Bearer; Eugene E. Thompson, Grand Pursuivant; Needham C. Turnage, Senior Grand Steward; Ara M. Daniels, Junior Grand Steward; William P. Herbst, Grand Tiler; Castleman P. Boss, Assistant Grand Tiler.

Past Grand Masters in attendance were as follows:

Harry Standiford, James A. Wetmore, J. Claude Keiper, Chas. E. Baldwin, James W. Witten, Joseph H. Milans (with Grand Commandery as representative of the Grand Master of Templars), James A. West (with Grand Commandery), Charles C. Coombs (G. H. P., R. A. M. present with Grand Chapter), Charles F. Roberts, Gratz E. Dunkum and James T. Gibbs.

In the list of distinguished visitors and guests were Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; George R. Gorsuch, Grand Master of Maryland; Harry K. Green, Grand Master of Virginia; Arthur Whitehead, Grand Master of Rhode Island, accompanied by the following brethern from that

Jurisdiction—Augustus F. Rose, Deputy Grand Master; Charles E. Littlefield, Senior Grand Warden; James E. Tillinghast, Junior Grand Warden; J. Ellery Hudson; Wilbur A. Scott; E. Turor Gross; S. Winfield Solomon; J. Irving Shepley, Past Grand Masters; J. Stewart Little, Grand Marshal, and Albert Knight, Past Master; Past Grand Master William E. Valliant, of Delaware; Past Grand Master James H. Price, of Virginia; John H. Cowles, Grand Commander, and H. W. Witcover, Secretary General of the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R. of the Southern Jurisdiction; Henry S. Borneman, D. D. G. M. of Pennsylvania; Charles J. Tobin, Chairman of the New York Bicentennial Commission and Major Ogden J. Ross, representatives of the Governor of New York; Lius Reinhardt of Havana, representing the Grand Master of Cuba; Claude W. Fletcher, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Virginia; Harry R. Snyder, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Maryland; L. Whiting Estes, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of the District of Columbia; Joseph H. Milans, Grand Sword Bearer of the Grand Encampment of the United States; Charles C. Coombs, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District of Columbia; Jos. S. Haas, Grand High Priest and other officers of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, and Noble D. Larner, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the District of Columbia.

Among the members present from the Diplomatic Corps, who are members of the Masonic Fraternity in foreign lands, were Ahmed Muhtar Bey, 33 degree, Turkish Ambassador; Ussaki Bulent, second secretary, Turkish Legation, and Dr. Andrei Popovici, secretary of the Roumanian Legation.

In the preparations for the ceremony of reenacting the laying of the corner-stone, as well as in all matters incident thereto, careful attention was given to the desirability of having them conform as nearly as possible to the ceremonies enacted at the time of laying the original stone. It was also thought to be desirable to have as much of the ceremony take place on the stand in the center of the Plaza of the Capitol in full view of the thousands of spectators who had gathered there. For this reason, changes were made in several features of the usual Grand Lodge ritual.

Through the courtesy of Most Worshipful Brother Harry K. Green, Grand Master of Virginia, the Grand Master of the District of Columbia wore during the ceremony at the Capitol the Grand Master's jewel worn by Brother John Blair, first Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, 1778, and which has been worn by each succeeding Grand Master of Virginia ever since.

Commencing the ceremony, Grand Master Bogley, after calling the assembly to order, spoke as follows:

> We have assembled here today, within the shadow of our Capitol Building, for the purpose of reenacting the ceremony of laying its corner-stone. We have thus assembled to do honor to our great first President who, 139 years ago, actively participated in the Masonic ceremony of placing in position the foundation stone of this great structure. Our ceremony today is a part of the commemoration by our Grand Lodge of the 200th anniversary of his birth and, on this important occasion, remembering that we as Masons are taught that we should implore the aid of our Supreme Grand Master in all our laudable undertakings, let us attend while the Reverend and Worshipful Grand Chaplain invokes a Divine Blessing.
>
> O God and Father of all Mankind; Supreme Architect of the Universe! We bow with gratitude to Thy Omnipotence. We acknowledge Thee as the Creator and Preserver of all things. We thank Thee for Thy daily blessings conferred on us in all our undertakings. More particularly, O God, we crave Thy presence on this occasion. Do Thou so preside over this gathering and so rule in our hearts, that the spirit of peace, love and charity may prevail; and good will and brotherhood extend unto the ends of the earth. And to Thy holy name will we ascribe glory and honor and dominion and power, now and evermore, world without end. Amen.

Led by the choir of the First Congregational Church of Washington, D. C., the audience then united in singing two verses of "America," at the conclusion of which it joined in a recitation of "The American's Creed," under the leadership of the Author, Honorable William Tyler Page.

The Bible on which George Washington took his Masonic Obligations, a cherished possession of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, F. A. A. M., of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was presented to the Grand Master for use during the ceremonies by a committee composed of Worshipful Brother Edward H. Cann, Worshipful Master; H. R. Ellis, Senior Warden; W. E. Long, Junior Warden, and James H. Heron, Chaplain.

There was also presented at this time the Gavel used by George Washington at the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol, September 18, 1793, which was handed by him to the then Master of Potomac Lodge, No. 9, now No. 5 of the District of Columbia, in whose possession it has remained ever since. The Gavel was presented by a committee composed of Brothers J. Arthur

Donaldson, M. Edgar Milstead and Walter G. Hughes.

ARTICLES DEPOSITED

By direction of the Grand Master, the Grand Treasurer deposited in the box to be placed in the cornerstone the several articles as they were read by the Grand Secretary. The list of articles so deposited is as follows:

Washington newspapers of September 17, 1932.
Copy of Official Program for ceremony of relaying cornerstone.
Copy of General Orders and Parade Formation for ceremonies, September 17, 1932.
"Honor to George Washington," pamphlets one to sixteen, issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
History of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia.
Pamphlet, "The Memorial to Washington," by Charles H. Callahan, P. G. M., of Virginia.
Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia, 1931.
Minutes of the 1932 Convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.
"Washington's Home and Fraternal Life," by Carl H. Claudy, Master of Harmony Lodge, No. 17, published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
Photograph of Grand Master Reuben A. Bogley.
Photograph of Grand Master George R. Gorsuch.
Photograph of Grand Secretary J. Claude Keiper.
Two nails from the flooring of the Banquet Hall at Mount Vernon, Virginia—floor laid in 1776, repaired in 1932—donated by Col. Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent.
Bulletin of the George Washington University, April, 1932.
The Holy Bible, donated by Gratz E. Dunkum, P.G.M.
Souvenir medal commemorating the dedication of the Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Virginia, May 12, 1932.
Bronze medallion commemorating the dedication of the House of the Temple, of the Supreme Council, (Mother Supreme Council), 33 degree, A. A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction.
Bronze Medallion in commemoration of the meeting of the Supreme Council in 1924, in the old building in Charleston, S. C., where the Supreme Council was organized on May 31, 1801, donated by John H. Cowles, Grand Commander.
United States silver quarter of a dollar, special Bicentennial Memorial mintage.
Approved emblem, United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
Medal issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to winners of Essay Contest.
Medal issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in conection with the National Celebration.
Exact miniature of the "George Washington knife."
Replica of the gavel used by George Washington at the laying of the corner-stone of United States Capitol, September 18, 1793, donated by Potomac Lodge, No. 5, D. C.
Coat of Arms of the Washington Family.
List of Grand Masters of Masons of the United States.
List of officers of the Grand Lodge of Maryland and of its constituent Lodges.
List of officers of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland, 1932.
Masonic Calendar of the District of Columbia, 1932.
Medal struck by order of Congress to commemorate the centenary of Washington's death, donated by the Grand Lodge of Virginia.
Bulletins of District of Columbia Lodges for September, 1932.
Grand Lodge circular of March 26, 1932, relative to "Masonic Week."
Picture of George Washington as "President-Master," issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and sent by it to every Masonic Lodge room in the United States.
Story of the organization and work of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by Honorable Sol Bloom, Director.
The United States Flag, donated by L. Whiting Estes, Grand Commander, K. T.
Record of the participation of the Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M. of the District of Columbia in the George Washington Bicentennial Commemoration.
T. V. L. Square bronze mirror of the Tang Dynasty, China, donated by Dr. W. B. Pettus, President of the College of Chinese Studies, Peking, China.

(It is thought desirable to note that this mirror was made sometime during the Tang Dynasty, which ruled China from about 600 A. D. to 900 A. D., so that it is probably more than 1,000 years old.)

The circular shape of the mirror is symbolic of heaven and of the compasses. The large square in the center of the design is symbolic of the earth. In addition to it, there are four T-squares, four V-squares and four L-squares, hence this type of mirror is known as the "T. V. L. Mirror."

The square and compasses have from time immemorial been in China as a symbol of uprightness of life and correctness of relationships.

The Book of History, which was written before the time of Confucius contains the following: "Ye officers Government, apply the compass." Mencius, before Confucius, in one of his writings says, "Except by compass and by square your lives cannot be circumscribed or rectified." Confucius wrote: "What you would not that men should do unto you, do ye not unto them. This is called acting according to the principles of the square."

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer then, at the request of the Grand Master, descended from the stand and proceeded to the place where the stone was to be laid, where it was sealed and held to await the arrival of the Grand Master and other officers participating actively in the service.

The spot selected for the laying of the replica cornerstone was almost directly beneath the original cornerstone and under the floor of the basement of the House wing. Here, the ceremonies of the actual reenactment of the laying of the cornerstone took place.

Following the departure of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer from the stand, the Choir of the First Congregational Church rendered a selection, "Glory Now to Thee We Give," (Bach), after which the Architect presented the square, level and plumb to the Grand Master saying,

"Most Worshipful, the necessary preparations

having been made for laying the 'foundation-stone' of this edifice, I present you the square, level, and plumb, those useful implements of the Craft by which you will be able to ascertain that the material which is to constitute the chief cornerstone of the future edifice, and which you are about to lay in appropriate position, is 'well formed, true and trusty.'"

The working tools were distributed by the Grand Master as follows:

Square to Deputy Grand Master Harry G. Kimball,

Level to Senior Grand Warden Vernon G. Owen,

Plumb to Junior Grand Warden Robert S. Regar.

The working tools used in the ceremony were the ones originally used at the laying of the cornerstone on September 18, 1793, and belong to the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Alexandria, Virginia. A committee from this Lodge, having in charge the trowel used by Washington at the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793, was recognized and tendered to the Grand Master for use in the ceremonies this historic trowel. The Committee was composed of Worshipful Brother S. Nelson Gray, Master; Brothers Robert S. Barrett, Senior Warden, and Roy M. Reeve, Junior Warden.

Accompanied by the brother who impersonated Washington, Grand Masters Gorsuch of Maryland and Green of Virginia, Grand Master Bogley and the other Officers of the Grand Lodge, together with the Bearers of the Lesser Lights, Corn, Wine and Oil, then descended from the stand and proceeded to the northeast corner of the portico of the old Capitol building, the audience, led by the choir, singing a processional, "Faith of Our Fathers."

Through the courtesy and with the approval of the Commission in charge of the Capitol Building, permission had been granted for the actual laying of a stone next to the original cornerstone, a part of the structure having been removed for that purpose. In this connection, it is desired to record on behalf of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia and the United States George Washington



MASONIC CEREMONIES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932, REENACTING THE ORIGINAL CEREMONY IN WHICH GEORGE WASHINGTON LAID THE CORNERSTONE OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, WITH MASONIC HONORS, SEPTEMBER 18, 1793.

The modern ceremony was conducted under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., District of Columbia, with the original trowel and gavel used by George Washington.

Bicentennial Commission, their deep appreciation of the services and cooperation of Brother David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, whose efforts contributed so greatly to the success of this portion of the ceremonies.

Arriving at the site of the cornerstone, the Grand Master, holding aloft the Washington trowel, said:

"The trowel will be used in spreading the cement which shall unite this building into one common mass. Remembering that we are all children of our Father in Heaven who loves and pities all, may the trowel symbolize to us the spreading of the cement of friendship and affection which should unite the brotherhood of man into a sacred band, among whom no contention should ever exist save that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who can best work and best agree."

Using the Washington trowel, the Grand Master then spread part of the cement for the cornerstone and invited the following named brothren to do likewise: Brothers A. Ernest Tate, representing George Washington; Grand Masters Gorsuch and Green; J. Claude Keiper, P. G. M., Grand Secretary; Charles E. Baldwin, P. G. M., Grand Treasurer; Gratz E. Dunkum, P. G. M.; Amos A. Fries, P. M., Chairman of Committee on Arrangements.

The stone was then swung into position by the workmen, in Colonial costume using mechanical equipment modelled after that used at the time of the original cornerstone laying.

The cornerstone used in the ceremony is of Stone Mountain granite. The stone itself, as well as the necessary setting equipment, was donated by the Samuel Miller Company, Incorporated, Cut Stone Contractors, of Washington, D. C.

The carving of the emblem and the lettering of the inscription are the work and donation of Brother G. Fred Coles, Decorative Sculptor of Washington, D. C., a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 10. His work also appears on the Washington Memorial and on the Lincoln Memorial. Those participating in the actual laying of the stone were: Richard N. Reed, Gasper Segreti and Joseph Perna.

The inscription on the stone is as follows:

Laid Masonically September 17, 1932, *in Commemoration of the Laying of the Original Cornerstone by George Washington.*

The ceremonies were then conducted in accordance with the ritual prescribed by the Grand Lodge.

Resuming his place on the stand, the Grand Master delivered the working tools to the Architect, saying:

"Worthy Brother, having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid the foundation-stone of this structure, I now deliver these implements of your profession into your hands intrusting you with the superintendence and direction of the work, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to conduct the same."

Grand Master Bogley then addressed the audience as follows:

Ladies, Gentlemen and Brethren: Be it known unto you that we be lawful Masons, true and faithful to the laws of our country and engaged by solemn obligations to aid in the erection of public buildings by placing in position the chief corner-stone whenever called upon to do so by those having charge of the same. The ceremonies prescribed by our ritual for such occasions have come down to us from time immemorial and are in themselves invaluable as purely symbolic of that spiritual building which each of us is engaged in erecting during our natural life. May we, who have gathered here today for this ceremony, gain from it the striking lesson which it is designed to teach, that, as the corner-stones of all temporal structures are tested by the artisans to prove that they are "well formed, true and trusty," so should the basic principles of character which shall determine the tenor of our whole future life be carefully tried and proven to be "well formed, true and trusty."

It is my intention to have presented later in our program a part at least of the address made by the Acting Grand Master when the original corner-stone of the Capitol was laid and, therefore, I shall not speak at length on this occasion, although much might profitably be said concerning Washington and the undoubted influence which the principles inculcated by our Fraternity exerted on his life and character.

There can be little question that its teachings had a decided effect on his future, coming under their influence as he did at the formative period of his life. Proof of this influence is to be found in his writings, for he frequently gave expression to his regard for the Craft and its membership. The quotation of one of them on this occasion will be sufficient. Writing to King David's Lodge of Newport, Rhode Island, on August 22, 1790, Washington said, "Being persuaded that a just application of the principles on which the Masonic Fraternity is founded must be promotive of private virtue and public prosperity, I shall always be happy to advance the interests of the Society and to be considered by them as a deserving brother."

There are assembled here today representatives of the several branches of our Government,—legislative, executive and judicial, of many of the civic and patriotic societies of our city, and it is appropriate that they should be here. This stately building, with its majestic dome, typifies to our Nation, perhaps more than any other public structure, the stability and the reality of our Government, and, as its cornerstone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, it seems peculiarly appropriate that the commemoration in this Bicentennial year of that far-off event should be under Masonic auspices. We appreciate most heartily the presence and cooperation of our fellow citizens and congratulate them on the splendid showing they have made.

However, I feel it incumbent on me to say that the primary

purpose of our commemoration today is not a vain show, nor is it born of a desire to emphasize the historic fact that Washington, as a Freemason, laid the corner-stone of this Capitol building. It is, of course, a matter of pride with us that he did so. But the commemoration of this event, like that of the Bicentennial of his birth, was inspired by a deeper, a more worthy motive. By means of the latter, we, as a Nation, have given an exhibition of reverent affection for our greatest patriot and statesman which shall long stand unequaled.

But, splendid as this exhibition has been, if the results thus attained were to end with displays, such as we have presented today, they would be of little value. Let us hope that what has been accomplished shall be but the foundation for a long-continued study of the virtues of Washington, of his sincerity and patriotism, his high observance of every public and private duty, and his unselfish sacrifice of personal interests for the welfare of his country.

If we can attain this goal, if, during this Bicentennial period, now drawing to a close, we have been able to arouse the consciousness of a great people to the grateful and reverent contemplation and study of the life, the character and the achievements of Washington, we shall have accomplished our purpose. That purpose is noble, and most worthy. In the Act of Congress creating the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission it is splendidly set forth, as follows: "That future generations of Americans may live according to the example and the precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic." Let me repeat the last words,—"and thus perpetuate the American Republic." Truly, a high purpose! for the American Republic carries today the hopes of the world.

Its altruistic purposes are appreciated, even where they are but dimly comprehended. Except for those whose ulterior purposes are balked by its free and open adherence to the Divine principles of Truth and Justice, it symbolizes the final triumph of brotherhood in the lives and individuals and of righteousness in the international dealing of governments with each other.

Happy are we to occupy such a position! Blessed as a nation if we may unitedly join in the hope that the administration of its affairs, the shaping of its policies, and the enactment of its laws shall be determined by those principles of honesty and integrity of which Washington was the great examplar, and by those principles of brotherhood which our Fraternity teaches, to the end that wherever the Banner of the Republic is unfurled to the breeze, it may symbolize our allegiance to the highest standards of Government; that all its actions may be inspired by the admonition:

"Be just and fear not
Let all the ends thou aimst at
Be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

Then, indeed, shall we, as a Nation and a people, fulfill our part in the great plan of the Supreme Architect of the Universe for the enlightenment and uplift of mankind. So mote it be!

We are honored today by the presence of many distinguished guests, to all of whom I extend a most hearty greeting and assure them that we appreciate sincerely the courtesy which they have shown us by their attendance.

Since the day of Washington, twenty-nine other distinguished Americans have answered the call of the American People and have assumed the office of the Chief Executive of the United States. Each of them has had his problems, his times of light-hearted gratification and his times of soul-searching trial. We of the present day know something of the burdens which the conditions of recent years have placed upon the present occupant of that high office and we had hoped that President Hoover might honor us with his presence today. However, a courteous and regretful message from him tells us that he finds that this is impossible and we must, therefore, forego that pleasure.

I know that all of you will join with me in an assurance to him, though absent, of our sympathetic cooperation in all his efforts to bring our Country through the dim-lit valleys to its place on the sun-lit hills.

Any occasion connected with the bicentennial commemoration of Washington's birth, and certainly one so national in its character as the laying of the corner-stone of our Capitol building, would be incomplete without a formal recognition of the one individual who has been the directing head of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the living force which has made the Bicentennial commemoration an outstanding success.

I allude to our esteemed brother, the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and, as a special tribute to his work and to his sterling qualities as a man and a Mason, I now present him to you.

In the absence of President Hoover, who sent last minute regrets that he could not attend, Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, made the principal address. Brother Bloom, after expressing his appreciation of the splendid program carried forward by the Grand Lodge in commemoration of the Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington, delivered the following address:

History is repeating itself today on this spot made immortal by its exalted associations. Here, we are reenacting a ceremony that in reality marked the beginning of our life as a nation. Here, we are standing at the center of the United States of America. Here, are represented the glory and the authority of our National Government.

One hundred and thirty-nine years ago George Washington stood upon this spot. There was not before his eyes the majestic dome within whose shadows we stand. There was not the inspiring vista of granite and marble which greets our eyes today. But in his vision there was that dream which is realized now.

George Washington laid the first corner-stone of this magnificent Capitol. How appropriate it was that his should have been the hand that spread the mortar upon that occasion. It identifies him with the actual construction of the great building which displays its architectural grandeur before us.

There is being reenacted here a scene in which George Washington played so noble a part. But more than that, there is being enacted here, and throughout our nation, a rededication in the hearts and minds of the American people to those principles of government which are as surely the foundation of our greatness as this granite symbol deposited here today. We are building upon that broader foundation of liberty and of character, the corner-stone of which was George Washington himself.

It is most gratifying to the members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that this great ceremony should be held in this year in which we are celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. It is an impressive tribute to our First President that we should so observe this anniversary. For, strong and enduring as is this beautiful building, magnificent as is this great nation of ours, neither the building, nor the nation, can outlive the glory of George Washington himself.

Let us lift our thoughts to Him who watches over our Destinies and to whom we owe all the blessings that have

come to us as a nation in all the crowded years of the past. To Almighty God we give thanks for that merciful Providence which guided and protected our infant republic and which today still points the way of safety and of truth.

Even these great columns may crumble into dust, but the name of Washington will live in the world as long as the hearts of men respond to the finest elements in human character. Nations may rise and fall. In the eternal tides of human affairs civilizations may come and go. But as long as liberty shall endure, the name of George Washington will blaze upon the scroll of history in the majesty of everlasting fame.

Thus was brought to a close the activities of a day which added a bright page to the annals of Freemasonry in the District of Columbia—a day which will be long and happily remembered by all who participated. The dignified character of the proceedings made a deep impression upon all who witnessed them. Through the careful attention to every detail of the reenactment of the ceremony there was brought forcibly home to the brethren from near and far, to citizens of our own and foreign lands, the important part which Freemasonry played in the formative period of our government.

Film of Cornerstone Pageant

In accordance with the plans made by the Grand Lodge Bicentennial Committee in connection with the commemoration of the 139th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Capitol, an important feature of the program prepared for the ceremony was a sound motion picture film, which was intended to record all the principal events that were enacted. Through the cooperation and efficient work of representatives of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and other departments of the government, the making of the film was commenced early on the morning of Saturday, September 17, 1932. The scenario of the film was prepared after a long and careful search of all available records of the ceremonies which took place when the original cornerstone was laid. A replica of the old Washington coach was obtained in New York City and brought to Washington for use in the reenactment. A battery of United States artillery from Ft. Myer, Va., was detailed for the occasion and represented the battery of volunteer artillery which met and saluted Washington upon his arrival at the banks of the Potomac River on his way from Mount Vernon.

The scenario of the film included the departure of Washington and his party from Mount Vernon, Va., his stop at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, his arrival on the south bank of the Potomac River, opposite the City of Georgetown, the crossing of the river, his reception by the officers and brethren of Potomac Lodge No. 9 of Maryland (now No. 5 of the District of Columbia) and Alexandria Lodge No. 22 of Virginia, the procession to President's Square in the City of Washington, where they were met and saluted by Federal Lodge, No. 15 (now No. 1 of the District of Columbia), the procession to the Capitol Building and the reenactment of the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone. The introduction to the film is spoken by Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

It was planned to make the film available for showing by the various Lodges of the United States. It was also intended that a copy of the film be filed as part of the permanent records of the Grand Lodge and of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, thus perpetuating in this form the story of the commemoration of this important event in the nation's history.

The film of the pageant, parade and ceremony is in five reels. In addition to the stated events of the program, the film also portrays a number of important scenes and incidents reproduced by members of the Masonic fraternity. There is a street scene in the older part of the City of Georgetown, wherein Washington, his family and escort moved down the street and the windows adjacent are filled with figures in colonial costume animated by waving handkerchiefs and other signs of welcome. Also the sidewalks are crowded with figures in colonial costume, simulating the crowds and the scene of 139 years before. The march of the Alexandria and Georgetown Lodges from Georgetown to the President's Square in Washington was also broken by a number of interesting scenes, such as the reenactment of the barbecue which marked the festivities of the original pageant. More than 2,000 Masons in uniform participated in these various motion picture scenes. Along the route of the line of march, many feet of film were taken and the ceremony itself at the Capitol was minutely photographed. This project was a work of considerable magnitude and required many days of preparation in order that it might record the scenes with historical accuracy.

George Washington Masonic National Memorial

AMONG the many monuments to George Washington there is none of more outstanding significance than the great George Washington Masonic National Memorial which lifts its majestic and dignified architectural design high above the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Here, upon the summit of Shooter's Hill, overlooking the many miles of forest, meadow and river so familiar to George Washington during the years of his residence at nearby Mount Vernon, this building dominates the landscape. It is also a familiar landmark visible from practically the entire City of Washington. It was erected by the Masons of the United States, and although at the time of its dedication it was not yet finished, its large proportions and landscape features proclaimed its beauty and significance.

This memorial stands as a monument to George



Photo by J. K. Hillers.

The George Washington Masonic National Memorial on Shooter's Hill, Alexandria, Virginia, at the Time of its Dedication by a Notable Masonic Gathering, May 12, 1932.

Washington's Masonic life and character. The structure, in every line of its architectural detail, carries out Masonic traditions and practise.

It symbolizes Washington's unselfish love, the sweep of his vision, his devotion to duty. It expresses tolerance, high ideals and enlightened citizenship. It stands as a protest against ignorance and prejudice. In its symmetry and strength the temple will be a veritable expression of the stability of the fraternity, the tenets of which are based on Holy Writ. It will convey to generations yet unborn and to those who may look upon us as an ancient race, a message of Brotherhood.

These are the words of Louis A. Watres, President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

The dedication of this building was set for May 12, 1932, and constituted an important event in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Although the day designated for the ceremony was marked by a continuous and heavy downpour of rain, the plans for the parade were carried out. Approximately 20,000 Masons participated. It was necessary, however, to hold the dedication ceremonies in the auditorium of the memorial, instead of out doors as had been planned. The Grand Lodge F. A. A. M. of Virginia met in Special Communication at 12:30 P. M. and received the officers, directors and members of the Association. At the appointed time the President of the United States, accompanied by Mrs. Hoover and several members of his Cabinet, was ushered into the auditorium, his arrival being announced by the Presidential salute of 21 guns by a battery of the United States Artillery and the United States Naval Vessels anchored in the harbor of Alexandria, a few miles away. The President was warmly welcomed and he and Mrs. Hoover were escorted to places reserved for them on the stage of the auditorium. Before the meeting at the auditorium, however, there was a parade through the streets of Alexandria which began at 9:30 A. M. This parade consisted of United States troops, Bluejackets, Marines, Post Guardsmen, high Masonic dignitaries, Grand Lodges, Chapters, Commanderies, Royal and Select Masters, Shriners, Veiled Prophets and Blue Lodges. General John A. Lejeune was the Chief Marshal and the reviewing stand was on the north side of King Street near the viaduct. It was from this vantage point that the parade was reviewed by a distinguished company.

The order in which the high Masons appeared in the procession was as follows:

Robert S. Barrett, Grand Marshal;
Oscar J. Adams, Grand Tiler;
Thomas B. Cochran and J. C. Whitehead, Assistant Grand Stewards;
A. W. Baker, Grand Steward;
James H. Price, P.G.M., carrying the Gold Pitcher containing corn;
E. L. Cunningham, P.G.M., carrying the Silver Pitcher containing wine;
John S. Bottimore, P.G.M., carrying the Silver Pitcher containing oil;
W. L. Davis, P.G.M., John T. Cochran, P.G.M., Dr. F. T. McFaden, P.G.M., and Dr. A. M. Showalter, P.G.M., carrying the Symbolic Lodge.
B. L. Odenthal, Jr., W.M., Edward H. Cann, W.M., T. J. Stubbs, Jr., W.M., Alfred L. Blake, W.M., and S. Nelson Gray, W.M., carrying the Five Orders of Architecture;
Committees of Fredericksburg Lodge (Virginia), Alexandria-Washington Lodge (Virginia), Potomac Lodge (District of Columbia), St. John's Lodge (New York City), and the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, carrying the Washington Relics;
S. Eugene Osgood, representing the architects, carrying the Square, Level and Plumb;
James C. Drinard, Grand Pursuivant;
James M. Clift, Grand Secretary, and W. S. Pettit, Grand Treasurer;
Thomas C. Nelson, Grand Lecturer, carrying the Great Lights;
Rev. H. L. Weston, Grand Chaplain, and Rt. Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of Los Angeles;
Rev. William J. Morton, D.D., and Hon. Melvin M. Johnson, P.G.M.;
President, Officers and Directors of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association;
Grand Masters of Jurisdictions other than Virginia;
L. P. Harrell, Grand Senior Deacon, and C. Vernon Eddy, Grand Junior Deacon;
William M. Brown, Grand Senior Warden, and Thomas W. Hooper, Grand Junior Warden;
Ben W. Beach, P.G.M., carrying the Constitutions;
J. C. Padgett, Deputy Grand Master;
Charles H. Callahan, P.G.M., Acting Grand Master, and Harry K. Green, Grand Master.

Following the parade the general program was as follows:

11:30 A. M.—Concert in front of Dedication platform by the Boys' Band of the Masonic Home of Richmond, Va.

12:00 Noon—Luncheon in North Lodge Room of Memorial for heads of Grand Masonic bodies and invited guests.

12:00 Noon—Concert from Dedication platform by the United States Marine Band.

12:30 P. M.—Special Communication of Grand Lodge of Virginia (Grand Masters and invited guests only).

12:30 P. M.—Musical program by the Masonic Choir of the Seventh Masonic District of Pennsylvania from Dedication platform.

12:55 P. M.—Announcement by United States Marine Buglers of the approach of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Grand Masters, and officers of the George Washington Masonic Memorial Association.

1:00 P. M.—Announcement by the firing of the Presidential salute of 21 guns from battery and vessels of the arrival of the President of the United States.

1:05 P. M.—Dedication of the Memorial.

2:30 to 4:45 P. M.—Inspection of the Memorial.

5:00 P. M.—Opening session in the auditorium of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Virginia.

8:00 P. M.—Stated communication in the Auditorium of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22. Master Mason degree to be conferred by Washington Lodge of St. Louis, Mo.

The dedication ceremonies at the Memorial were conducted by Most Worshipful Brother Louis A. Watres, President of the Association. The singing of "America" by the audience was followed by an Invocation by the Rt. Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Bishop of the Diocese of Los Angeles. The dedication ceremony was conducted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Most Worshipful Harry K. Green, Grand Master, and Most Worshipful Charles H. Callahan, Past Grand Master, officiating.

Following this came the hymn "Faith of Our Fathers," led by the Masonic choir of the Seventh Pennsylvania District; an address by the Most Worshipful Melvin M. Johnson, Past Grand Master of Massachusetts; the introduction of distinguished guests; Benediction by the Rev. W. J. Morton, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the audience.

President Watres, in his address said:

For over a century Freemasons have earnestly desired to do that which is now to be consummated. At this hour the most imposing gathering of Masons the world has ever witnessed is assembled to dedicate this Temple as a Memorial to Washington the Man and the Mason.

We are standing in the focus of history and near the very ground where Washington drilled his first military unit. In imagination, we may still hear his commanding voice and his manly tread.

We are dedicating a Temple that will be articulate for centuries. Its interior is still incomplete, but the Masonic spirit which has thus far enabled us to work continuously and without debt since June 5th, 1922, when ground was broken, will enable us to complete the interior at an early day.

It is the spirit of Masonry and the spirit of Washington that have brought forth this Temple. The impelling force behind it is the gulf-stream of love and of patriotism in the hearts of the brethren.

It will proclaim to the world that Washington's sentinel spirit still guards the imperishable ideals which governed his great career, and which constitute the sure foundation of freedom.

The ceremony of today is epochal, yet it is but an incident in the evolution of Masonic thought and achievement. Through the years that have sped since Washington passed away, Masons have felt as they now feel, a deep sense of gratitude to him, and are now doing what Masons in 1824, led by the alert Jurisdiction of New Hampshire, hoped to do.

Were our Memorial as enduring as the Pyramids, it could not express more lastingly the esteem which we hold for Washington, as one whose name, whose character and whose achievements have glorified our land for all time.

Long after all our names have been effaced from the tablets of time, our Memorial, built of enduring material, will stand for the underlying and undying principles of our Government. It will arouse in every true American a stronger determination to do his full duty in the preservation of the pure principles of liberty for which our great Brother, George Washington, gave his whole life's effort. It will perpetuate the attributes of self-denial, love of country and of fellowmen, which were exemplified in the life of the great Mason—the Master Builder of our Nation.

It will symbolize Washington's unselfish love, the sweep of his vision, his devotion to duty. It will express tolerance, high ideals and an enlightened citizenship. It will stand as a protest against ignorance and prejudice. In its symmetry and strength our Temple will be a veritable expression of the stability of our Fraternity, the tenets of which are based on Holy Writ. It will convey to generations yet unborn and to those who may look upon us as an ancient race, a message of Brotherhood.

Its spiritual significance will be clearly seen as through the centuries there will be echoed from foundation to finial the imperishable doctrine of the Fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man and the immortality of the soul.

No one can read Washington's writings without observing his sublime consecration; no one can peruse history without experiencing a kinship of soul with him in his sufferings and sacrifices for his country, and no one can know how he poured forth his soul in prayer at Valley Forge without discerning the source of his character and of his power.

As the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia, at the request of nearly three and a half millions of Masons, are about to conduct the ceremony of dedicating this Temple, let us consecrate ourselves anew to the principles of our Fraternity which Washington so fully reflected; to the Republic of our love which he so nobly fought for and founded and to Almighty God, who rules over the destinies of Nations and of men.

The dedication ceremonies were carried out according to the ancient ritual of the Craft. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, President Watres introduced Most Worshipful Brother Melvin M. Johnson, P. G. M., of Massachusetts, who delivered the following address:

"And God said, let there be light; and there was light."

One of the most exalted desires of man is for light—physical light to guide the body, intellectual light to guide the mind, spiritual light to guide the soul.

A famous symbol of light was erected more than two thousand years ago in Egypt—the Pharos of Alexandria, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, a magnificent stepped-up ziggurat tower bearing a constant blaze upon its summit to guide mariners on a safe course to a secure haven. That celebrated lighthouse furnished the inspiration for the design of the Pharos of an Alexandria in the new world which towers before you.

This Pharos, sufficiently completed to become utilitarian, is today consecrated to the memory of Washington. It has an ever greater value. It is a shrine, a Mecca, for the Freemasons of the world. It is a symbol to all humanity of the ideals and purposes of Freemasonry. Millions of feet will tread its halls. Myriads of eyes will gaze upon its majestic beauty. Through daylight hours it will carry its message to vast multitudes. As the beacon light upon its summit will send out its rays to all the compass in the hours of night, so does Freemasonry diffuse light, that it may penetrate more and more, further and further, into the tenebrous recesses of human life. In the midst of iconoclasm and of change, which, wisely controlled, are essential to progress, but which, unrestrained, are certain to bring destruction and chaos, this monument will for ages to come typify those landmarks of religion, of morality, of character and of fraternity which must persist if civilization is not again to be plunged into

the abyss of dark ages. Before you stands a tangible symbol of intangible ideals. It may crumble with the lapse of time and the ruthless hand of ignorance, but the ideals which it proclaims must endure till time shall be no more.

In ancient days, Freemasonry was concerned primarily with building structures made with hands, incidentally inculcating a moral philosophy. For the last two centuries, its mission has been to build character, the sum of the active moral forces motivating an individual's career. Hence, after leaders of our Fraternity in 1910 had organized for the purpose of erecting a safe depository for the priceless relics of our Worshipful Brother, George Washington, owned by Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, there came to the Craft of our country a mighty vision and inspiration. Here was the opportunity to construct the most superb memorial ever to be dedicated to the memory of a single mortal man, the most conspicuous Freemason of all history, whose character makes him an ideal examplar of our Fraternity's professions and aims. Here also was the opportunity to symbolize those fundamental principles, so essential to this mystic Craft that, without them, Freemasonry would cease to be; principles which became so predominately the guide of the life of the Master Builder of the United States of America that he wrought them into its framework, thereby building it of stuff robust and, we believe, imperishable.

This solemn ceremony of dedication is a proclamation to the world that millions of American Freemasons are determined to preserve in our civic structure those primary postulates basic in Masonry, basic in Washington's life, which are and must remain basic in our Government and in the lives of its citizens if our nation, indeed our civilization, is to endure.

Few historians, few even of our Brethren, realize the potent influence of Freemasonry in the creation of this nation, in the laying of its foundation and in the welding together of its structure. A hostile pen writes truly that the Masonic Fraternity was "the most important intercolonial network." Certain and demonstrable as these things are, yet now is not the occasion for their proof. That would require an elaboration of the structure, philosophy and history of our Fraternity, as well as a critical study of the lives of such Freemasons as:

Benjamin Franklin, diplomat and sound advisor;
Mordecai Gist, life-time soldier;
Alexander Hamilton, organizer of the business world of the new nation;
John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress;
The Marquis de Lafayette, friend and counsellor as well as warrior;
Robert R. Livington, great Chancellor;
John Marshall, who found the Constitution of the United States little more than words on paper and made of it a virile instrument;
James Otis, at whose argument on the Writs of Assistance "the child, Independence, was born";
Israel Putnam, organizer in war and peace;
Peyton and Edmund Randolph, flashing swords of the South and leaders of men;
Paul Revere, dramatic patriot and herald;
John Sullivan, power in both military and civil life;
Joseph Warren, whose martyrdom welded the Colonies;
And many others. Today we must confine ourselves to Washington.

During this nation-wide celebration under the able guidance of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the many brilliant facets of this diamond among men are being portrayed throughout America. It is to all the phases of his life, to Washington in all his grandeur, that this Memorial is dedicated.



PRESIDENT HOOVER, ACCOMPANIED BY MRS. HOOVER, LEAVING THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MASONIC NATIONAL MEMORIAL AFTER THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES ON MAY 12, 1932.

Post Office Day—July 26, 1932

INTIMATELY linked with the early history of our country and with its First President, George Washington, was the founding of the postal service of the new nation.

The 157th anniversary of the founding of the United States postal service occurred on July 26, 1932, and its celebration was appropriately a part of the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, who had been a member of the Continental Congress which, on July 26, 1775, passed a resolution establishing the first postal service of the independent colonies.

This important date in the history of our country had never been nationally observed until the Bicentennial year, when there was a nation-wide celebration of Post Office Day on July 26, under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the Post Office Department, as a part of the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Hon. Clyde Kelly, Representative from Pennsylvania and member of the House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, joined the Commission in suggesting the national observance of Post Office Day as a part of the Bicentennial. The Commission urged the thousands of local Bicentennial committees to commemorate July 26 in connection with celebrations in honor of George Washington, who did so much to establish the postal service and develop it. The number of post offices increased from 75 to 554 during George Washington's two terms as President.

Celebration Is Widespread

Practically every post office in the country celebrated Post Office Day. The Commission contacted all postal employees' organizations and made special efforts to enlist the participation of the more than 70 of the 75 post offices in existence when Washington became President.

The Post Office Department cooperated with the Commission in bringing this anniversary to the attention of its thousands of employees and the public. A circular letter, issued by the Postmaster General on May 16, 1932, and reprinted in the Postal Bulletin of May 18, as well as in the May Monthly Supplement to the Postal Guide, expressed the "desire of the Department to cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the Commission" with regard to observing Post Office Day. The Department's letter was as follows:

Office of the Postmaster General,

Washington, May 16, 1932.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has suggested programs for a nation-wide celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and has designated July 26, 1932, as "Post Office Day" for the staging of appropriate ceremonies that may be conducted by bicentennial committees, patriotic, and civic bodies throughout the Nation, in emphasizing by speeches or other means the history, growth, and vital importance of the Postal Service.

The commission solicits the cooperation of all postmasters and postal employees with the various local authorized committees in every community, when called on, in order to accomplish a noteworthy event on that day.

It is the desire of the department to cooperate to the fullest extent practicable with the commission. Persons connected with the Postal Service may lend assistance and participate in such manner as is permissible under the existing regulations and instructions of the department.

The department has no funds to meet an expense of any proposed celebration activity, and therefore no expenditure will be authorized.

Postmasters are hereby authorized to grant leave of absence upon proper application to employees who may be spared without detriment to the service, to attend or participate in celebrations held July 26, 1932, such absence to be charged to annual leave, or leave without pay.

Walter F. Brown,
Postmaster General.

Local Officials Cooperate

Local post office officials for the most part cooperated with their local Bicentennial Committees to make the day one of the most outstanding in the series of Bicentennial events. The Commission in Washington sent a letter to all local committees, outlining the purpose and scope of Post Office Day and urging its observance as part of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Enclosed with the letter was a printed circular giving suggestions for celebrations, historical data relating to the founding of the postal service, and a reprint of the Post Office Department circular letter authorizing postal employees to join in the observance of Post Office Day. Some of these suggestions and historical data from the Commission's circular follow:

All George Washington Bicentennial Committees, as well as all other patriotic and civic groups, are urged to join postmasters and postal employees in a nation-wide celebration of

the George Washington Bicentennial and of the Birthday Anniversary of the Postal Service on *Post Office Day, July 26, 1932.* It was on July 26, 1775, that a resolution was adopted by the Continental Congress establishing the Continental Post and naming Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster General of the United Colonies.

Public meetings should include speeches outlining the history, growth and vital importance of the Postal Service and stressing the fact that the Postal Service symbolizes the great purpose of George Washington—the fostering of mutual understanding through better communication.

American flags, pictures of George Washington and Bicentennial banners should be displayed in all post offices. Mail carriers should wear small American flags in their lapels and postal vehicles should display flags.

The public, including young people's organizations, should be invited to visit the post offices and learn how the mail is handled. Civic organizations may present "birthday" testimonials to postmasters and patrons should be encouraged to express "Birthday Greetings" to postal employees.

Old time and modern methods of mail transportation—by runners, horseback, stage coach, dog sled, steamer, train, automobile, airplane, etc.—may be shown in pictures, exhibits, plays or pageants.

This will be the first Celebration of Post Office Day in the history of the Nation.

[*Extracts from a speech by Representative Clyde Kelly, of Pennsylvania, member of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, House of Representatives*]

"Washington's supreme life purpose was symbolized by the Postal Service, that great agency for the promotion of intercommunication and mutual understanding. During his entire career he labored to break down barriers, to eliminate dividing lines and to build a great community through communication."

"Washington always realized the importance of the Postal Service and he was a pathfinder and road-builder in the days when the chief postal problem was that of finding ways through the wilderness. For eight years of his life Washington was Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, but for more than fifty years he was the outstanding champion of the intercommunication which alone could make possible a people's government. In war he created nationality; in peace he fostered the intercommunication which alone could preserve the nation."

"When Washington assumed the Presidency of the United States there were only 75 post offices in the entire domain of the new nation and the post roads covered a distance of 1,175 miles. When he turned over the reins of office to John Adams there were 554 post offices and the mileage of post roads had grown to 16,100. The revenue had increased from about $37,000 to $214,000 annually."

"From a little service having only a few dollars a year in revenue, the United States Post Office has grown to an enterprise with $700,000,000 in revenues. The few post riders and postmasters of 1789 have become an army of 371,000 servants of the public good.

"Yet the service is fundamentally the same and very few of the new developments were not visioned by George Washington. He sowed for our reaping; he laid out the paths we have followed."

The hundreds of newspaper clippings relating to celebrations of Post Office Day and the programs sent to the Commission by local committees are indicative of the widespread observance of the anniversary.

Celebrations ranged from a 2,610 mile dawn-to-dusk airplane flight covering thirty places once visited by George Washington, to "open house" and historical exhibits by local post offices; from a pageantry reenactment of the growth of the postal service by the Williamsburg and Richmond, Virginia, post offices, to the issuing of special cachets, dedications of new post office buildings and community picnics.

MAJOR DOOLITTLE'S AIRPLANE FLIGHT

The dawn-to-dusk airplane flight commemorating the founding of the postal service was actually made the day before Post Office Day to take advantage of good flying weather. The famous aviator, Major James H. Doolittle, made the flight under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the American Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. He visited thirty places in fourteen states associated with the life of the First President, dropping mail, especially cacheted, at each place for redelivery by air mail. The route taken covered 2,610 miles, and in contrast to the la-



HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, GREETING MISS ANNE MADISON WASHINGTON, GREAT-GREAT-GREAT GRANDNIECE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND MAJOR JAMES H. DOOLITTLE ON THEIR ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

borious traveling methods of George Washington's time, took only sixteen and a quarter hours.

The flight was carried out under the supervision of Major Lester D. Gardner, Chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, with the cooperation of the Post Office Department, which assisted in the receiving and dispatching of the mail, and of the Shell Petroleum Corporation, which supplied the plane and fuel. Miss Anne Madison Washington, great-great-great-grandniece of George Washington, made the trip as a passenger.

The flight was unique in aeronautical annals and an outstanding historical commemoration of the Bicentennial Celebration. It was a dramatic demonstration of the advance in speed, transportation and postal delivery since the days of George Washington, and was the first attempt to deliver mail by parachute to many cities during the same day. Every one of the thirty mail packets was dropped at the appointed spot from Maine to North Carolina to Ohio and back to New York, and all were delivered by air mail within twenty-four hours. Included in the mail were letters to the President of the United States, the Postmaster General, Members of Congress and other government officials, and many prominent aeronautical experts. The flight "was the most perfect special demonstration yet made of the airplane's utility as a postal carrier."

The official beginning of the flight was at Kittery, Maine, the most northern coast point known to have been visited by Washington. As there was no flying field there, however, the plane had to take off from Boston for Kittery. There, at 5:00 a. m., July 25, 1932, the flight began. It ended that evening at New York City at 9:15 p. m., with 2,610 miles covered in sixteen and a quarter hours.

The schedule showing the places where mail was dropped during the flight, the hour when each package of mail was released from the plane, and the time when the mail was post marked, is as follows:

Town	*Mail Released*	*Letters post-marked*
1. Kittery, Maine	5:00 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
2. Portsmouth, N. H.	5:00	5:00
3. Boston, Mass.	5:20	5:30
4. Providence, R. I.	5:35	6:00
5. New Haven, Conn.	6:15	6:30
6. Brooklyn, N. Y.	6:45	7:00
7. Morristown, N. J.	7:00	7:30
8. Trenton, N. J.	7:30	8:00
9. Philadelphia, Pa.	7:45	7:30
10. Valley Forge, Pa.	7:50	8:00
11. Wilmington, Del.	8:00	8:00
12. Annapolis, Md.	8:35	8:30
13. Washington, D. C.	8:45	8:00
14. Mt. Vernon, Va.	9:30	8:30
15. Fredericksburg, Va.	9:45	9:00
16. Washington's Birthplace	9:55	9:00
17. Williamsburg, Va.	10:20	9:30
18. Sunbury, N. C.	10:50 A.M.	10:00
19. Christiansburg, Va.	12:25 P.M.	11:30 A.M.
20. Winchester, Va.	1:35	12:30 P.M.
21. Uniontown, Pa.	2:10	1:30
22. Pittsburgh, Pa.	2:30	4:30
23. Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.	4:00	3:00
24. Pomeroy, Ohio	4:10	3:30
25. Waterford, Pa.	5:30	4:30
26. Rome, N. Y.	7:00	8:00
27. Crown Point, N. Y.	7:40	7:00
28. Albany, N. Y.	8:20	9:00 P.M.
29. West Point, N. Y.	8:55	*8:00 A.M.
30. New York City	9:15 P.M.	10:00 P.M.

* Received July 25th—Postmarked 8:00 A.M., July 26th.

NOTE: *Flight schedule in Daylight Saving Time. The postmarked time is either Eastern S. T. or Daylight S. T., whichever is in effect in the town specified.*

The account of the commemorative flight by Mr. A. F. Maple, who made the flight with Major Doolittle and Miss Washington, follows:

It was still dark on the morning of July 25th, when Miss Anne Madison Washington, great-great-great grandniece of the Father of our Country, who had made her air début only a few days before in a flight from Washington to New York, and the writer climbed into the plane's cabin. Major Doolittle prepared to take off. A few good-byes were shouted by the reporters, photographers and attendants on the East Boston Airport. It was 4:35. The Wasp motor roared. The plane slid across the airport, lifted easily and headed north.

We were off on a flight to be made in commemoration of the 157th anniversary of the founding of the United States Postal Service, and in celebration of the Bicentennial Year of the birth of George Washington. Major Doolittle was to fly on this day, from dawn to dusk, over 2,610 miles of the routes traveled by George Washington. At thirty places visited by the great patriot, scattered through fourteen states, we were to drop letters addressed to government officials and other prominent people. All letters were to bear the postmark of this same day. The flight was to portray not only the great change in speed of travel since Washington's time, but also the great growth and efficiency of the United States Postal Service.

This commemorating flight had been conceived by Major Lester D. Gardner, Chairman of the Bicentennial Aviation Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America. The Committee invited Major Doolittle, as an outstanding American pilot, to make the flight. He accepted and the Shell organization, desiring to cooperate, offered the use of their new Lockheed "Orion" and fuel for the trip. The United States Bicentennial Commission and the Post Office Department in Washington cooperated with the Committee in making the preliminary plans for the flight. Representative Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, suggested Miss Washington, who last year was official hostess at the replica of

Mount Vernon in Paris, as the logical passenger to accompany Major Doolittle. Hon. W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, who supervises the Air Mail for the Post Office Department, requested the postmasters of the thirty cities to be visited to lend all possible aid to the flight.

Prepared for Flight at Providence

The day before the flight was to take place a crowd of 75,000 people gazed skyward as the yellow and red monoplane roared low over the Providence Airport. . . . It had been previously announced, at the air meet in progress there, that Major Doolittle and his passenger, Miss Washington, were to be expected. They were given a big ovation when Major R. G. Ervin, Aviation Manager of Shell Eastern, introduced them over the loud speaker to the assemblage. We were met by Senator Bodwell of Rhode Island and a number of famous pilots, among them Russell Boardman, Alexander P. de Seversky and "Swede" Parker of the Marine Corps.

From Providence that afternoon we sent a telegram to each of the thirty postmasters who were to receive mail advising them that the flight would definitely take place. Each was given the exact time—to the minute—when he could expect us at the appointed place in his locality.

That evening we proceeded to the East Boston Airport and made ready for an early departure on the next morning.

Mail Service Extraordinary

We were on our way! At 5 o'clock Eastern Daylight Saving Time, just before the sun rose out of the sea in the east, the plane circled Kittery, Maine, the most northerly point in New England visited by Washington, searching for the appointed spot to drop the first packet of mail. The visibility was rather poor in the gray dawn, and to find the small field was not an easy task. After circling the town several times, we spotted a truck on the road with a man standing by it, waving. We felt confident that if the packet were seen and picked up, it would be delivered immediately to Postmaster Thomas E. Wilson of Kittery, in accordance with the instructions printed on the label attached to each packet to be dropped.

Major Doolittle, in his isolated cockpit in the nose of the ship, wore a set of earphones. I was similarly equipped and heard, "Are you ready?" "Okay!" was my quick response. The throttle closed, the tail of the ship swung to the right, "Let 'er go!" I sent mail packet number one out the window towards its destination below. It dropped close beside the truck and was picked up by the driver, Romeo Verrier, who promptly delivered it to the postmaster. This was my first experience as an "air mail bomber," a practice which some day may become prevalent in the expediting of air mail.

It was a little brighter at Portsmouth and we dropped the mail in the circle in the center of the landing field, where it was picked up a few minutes later by Postmaster Joseph P. Conner.

Streaking Southward

It was marvelous coming down the coast. The beauty of that sunrise over the sea will long remain in my memory. A nice tail wind boosted our 180-mile-an-hour cruising speed to better than 200. The packets of mail were dropped in quick succession at East Boston Airport, for Postmaster W. E. Hurley; Providence Airport, for Postmaster Walter A. Kilton; and Municipal Airport at New Haven for Postmaster Charles W. Birely. We had flown more than 300 miles.

The sun was up now but there still were little fleecy patches of ground fog in the hollows of beautiful Connecticut and suburban New York. We continued over the center of White Plains, N. Y., and down Manhattan, circling a replica of Federal Hall in Bryant Park, just above the tops of the buildings. Straightening out, it was but a moment before we were over the Subtreasury of the United States, on Wall Street, where Washington took the oath of office as our First President. The sixth packet of mail was dropped at Grand Army Plaza, Prospect Park, and we watched with



Design of Special Cachet Used on Mail Distributed on the George Washington Bicentennial Airplane Flight to Commemorate the 157th Anniversary of the Founding of the United States Postal Service.

interest one of several motorcycle policemen walk but a few paces from the monument and pick it up. It was delivered immediately to Postmaster Albert Firmin.

On across New Jersey to historic Morristown. Packet number seven was dropped on the high school field and picked up by Edward Kelleher who handed it a moment later to Postmaster Charles Bodine. In the town of Freehold, N. J., known in Washington's time as Monmouth Court House, the citizens were just beginning to stir about the streets as Major Doolittle banked the plane above the Court House as if it were a racing pylon. In passing over the University campus at Princeton, Miss Washington displayed considerable interest in the beautiful view of it from the air.

Number eight. I looked at my watch; it was 7:30 as the mail was dropped to Postmaster C. H. Ufsdika, of Trenton, and we sped on to Philadelphia. The City of Brotherly Love, with the smoke hanging lazily above, was sighted in the distance. A mail truck and a group of people waited at Mustin Field. The ninth packet of mail was delivered to Postmaster John J. Mack, on schedule. Across Philadelphia and Germantown to Valley Forge Park. Midway between Valley Forge and Phoenixville, Pa., there was a gathering of people in a small field which had been selected for the dropping of the mail. Number ten. Both Postmaster Jerold J. O'Connell of Valley Forge and Postmaster A. L. Coffman of Phoenixville, Pa., were waiting for the mail.

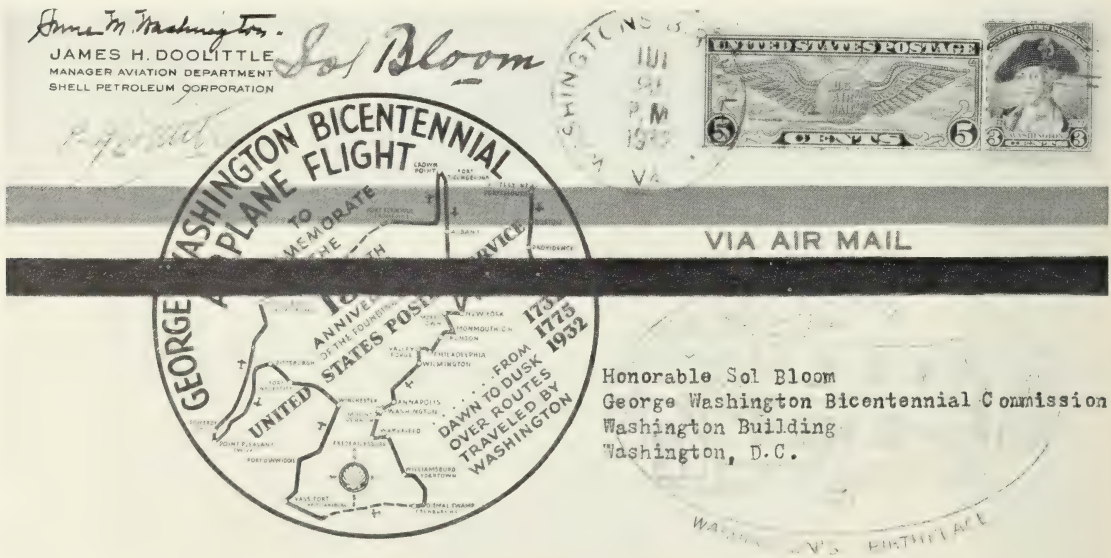
We circled a beautiful hilly section near Chaddsford, Pa., where the Battle of Brandywine was fought, and then Du Pont Field near Wilmington, Del., appeared. As the eleventh packet of mail swept downward, the yellow and red streamers unfolded, making a colorful streak as it dropped to Postmaster A. R. Abrahams, several hundred feet below.

Major Doolittle then opened the throttle and we whirled along at a pace more than thirty times faster than that traveled by George Washington. Annapolis and the Naval Academy slipped beneath us in the morning sun. The day was perfect! Here, Postmaster Joseph M. Armstrong received the mail at Arundel Field, two miles south of the town.

While we were speeding down the Atlantic coast, I tried to recall the stirring events of the Revolution which had occurred at places over which we had flown during the first three hours. Many of these historical events have stood out quite clearly in my mind since early school days when we read with patriotic ardor of Washington's taking command of the Continental Army on the outskirts of Boston, of the ragged, suffering soldiers at Valley Forge, of Washington Crossing the Delaware, of the battles of Trenton, Germantown, Brandywine, Monmouth Court House, White Plains, and Brooklyn Heights. I recalled Washington's Headquarters at Morristown where several miserable winters had been spent, and Philadelphia, where he had attended the sessions of the Continental Congress which elected him General and Commander-in-Chief of all Colonial Forces.

We Refuel at Washington, D. C.

Washington was an intensely interesting spectacle from the air as we circled over it before landing at the Washington-Hoover Airport to refuel. An assemblage was on hand, among whom were Representative Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and Edgar P. Allen, Assistant to the Director, and an assistant of Postmaster W. M. Mooney who rushed the mail to the post office. Miss Washington's mother and her brother, who is one of the postmasters at Mount Vernon, were waiting, as was her nephew, John Augustine Washington, Jr., who hoped that his aunt would have tired of high speed flying at this stage of the trip. Arrangements had been made for him to take her place in the event that she did not wish to con-



A Typical Piece of Air Mail Distributed by Major James H. Doolittle on the George Washington Bicentennial Airplane Flight.

This particular envelope is postmarked at Washington's Birthplace, Virginia, on July 25, 1932, and bears both the Washington Birthplace cachet and the special cachet of the George Washington Bicentennial Airplane Flight. The envelope is autographed by Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Major James H. Doolittle and Miss Anne Madison Washington, who accompanied Major Doolittle on the historic flight.

tinue. However, Miss Washington would not think of stopping then and had her heart set on completing the jaunt she had started.

The refueling of the plane was accomplished smoothly and quietly, without any loss of time, by Shell men who manned the aviation truck. Mr. John J. Wynne, Manager of the Atlantic Seaboard Airways, Distributor of Shell Products on the air port, was on hand to greet Major Doolittle.

Some sandwiches and bottles of milk were put into the plane and again we were off.

VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON'S NATIVE STATE

While passing over Alexandria, we had a striking bird's-eye view of the impressive Masonic Memorial, built in honor of George Washington. A few minutes later we saw the beautiful estate of Mount Vernon below us. Colonel Dodge, Superintendent, and others were on the spacious lawn, awaiting our arrival.

Miss Washington was all attention as she pointed out many of the interesting features of the home of her ancestors. (At the conclusion of the flight reporters asked her if the roof was in good repair—she assured them that it was.) Packet number fourteen bounced on the green lawn.

The broad Potomac River fell behind us as we made ready to throw the fifteenth packet of mail to Postmaster G. M. Harrison at the Airport of Fredericksburg. Washington spent his early boyhood at Ferry Farm near this quaint Virginia town. It was here that his mother made her home during all of her life. We could see the shaft marking her last resting place.

In a very few minutes we were back over the Potomac, watching for the house and monument that marks Washington's Birthplace. Known in Washington's later days as Wakefield, it was here that he lived until he was three years old. The surrounding made a quiet and restful sight in the morning sun as we swooped low to drop the mail for Postmaster Julia L. Washington.

Packet number seventeen was dropped to Postmaster Herbert T. Thomas on the Williamsburg Airport used as a flying field for the College of William and Mary. This beautiful old college, chartered in 1693 under the British Crown, was where Washington at the age of seventeen was first commissioned as a surveyor. It honored him later, in 1788, by making him its Chancellor. Yorktown was not far away, and we flew close by the monument erected near the site of Cornwallis' surrender.

We were right on schedule, and as it would be thirty minutes before I would have to drop the next mail, I sat back and reflected upon the life of Washington, and of his youth in this section of Virginia over which we had just flown.

We passed over Newport News, over Norfolk and then over the flat uninteresting country where Washington spent so much time, "for the purpose of draining and rendering fit for cultivation, a large tract of marshy ground, known by the name of the Great Dismal Swamp." It was possible to see for many miles in every direction the great unbroken expanse of treetops.

We arrived over the little town of Sunbury, North Carolina, at the minute scheduled. Following directions given by Postmaster Lucy B. Hofler, we looked for the field, a quarter of a mile south of the town which she described as "a pasture being used for cows and sheep." As an assurance that we were right, we saw several cows in one corner of the field and some sheep in the other. In the middle of the field stood a car with an American flag draped across the top, and a small group of people waving wildly. Much relieved at Major Doolittle's ability to hit so small a target, we relaxed somewhat for the long stretch across southern Virginia, through the Blue Ridge Mountains to Christiansburg.

HISTORY IS RECALLED

It had been necessary in order to throw the mail, to take a window out of the cabin. The noise made conversation difficult. Miss Washington and I had marked maps before us showing the route we were covering. This we had followed very carefully, and from time to time we pointed out interesting places on the ground below. Sometimes we just sat back and took it easy, and I thought about the many things I had recently read concerning Washington's life and travels. I had been impressed by the fact that George Washington, as a traveler, had covered more ground and seen more places than any other man in public life at that time. From the early age of sixteen, when he accompanied George William Fairfax on a surveying trip in the Blue Ridge Mountains, until his retirement from public life at the age of sixty-five, Washington traveled. He surveyed various tracts of land around the territory of the Shenandoah Valley, and it was during these days of conscientious labor that his superiors took notice of his good judgment and his tactful and agreeable personality. He had made long, tiresome trips through the wilderness, covering occasionally as much as 35 miles a day. In those days, riding at this pace was considered a feat worthy of admirable comment. All his early travels were made on horseback and he was known to be one of the hardest and fastest riders of his day.

My historical dream was disturbed. A 3,000-foot ceiling left the tops of the mountains ahead of us obscured. Major Doolittle picked his way beneath the heavy cloud bank through the valleys between the steep slopes. There was much sharp twisting and turning and at times the very closeness of the pine-clad mountain sides made this stretch one of the most thrilling parts of the trip.

Christiansburg, which is near the site of Vass' Fort, one of the chain of defenses laid out by Washington to protect Virginia, was found without a bit of difficulty. We dropped the mail to Postmaster Geo. A. Chrisman, turning north towards the Shenandoah Valley, passing over Warm Springs, the site of Fort Dinwiddie, and on to Winchester where the twentieth packet of mail was dropped and picked up by Postmaster Harry C. Stoufer.

Near Uniontown, Pa., where a replica has been built on the site of Fort Necessity, an assemblage waited. It was here at Fort Necessity that young Colonel Washington had to capitulate to the French when he was attacked by them and the Indians. He was allowed to depart honorably but at a later date returned to fight another battle a few miles above this same spot.

Postmaster W. D. Ghrist and Edgar C. Boord, Superintendent of Mails, of Uniontown, Pa., were at the Fort to receive the mail. The latter sent us a picture of the Fort showing the exact spot where the packet of mail landed, about four feet from the corner of the stockade.

We had just passed over the spot where Braddock was defeated and Washington by his heroism became the military hero of the hour.

Postmaster James B. Anderson of Pittsburgh, members of the press, representatives of the Rocolene Refining Company, Shell Distributors, and a crowd of interested onlookers greeted us, as we landed at the County Airport, at 2:30, on schedule. Again a Shell crew efficiently refueled the plane with a heavy load of gasoline for the remainder of the trip.

OFF AGAIN!

At 3 o'clock the ship headed south and before long it had climbed to an altitude of 8,000 feet. The visibility was good and we could see for many miles. The mountains of West Virginia lay beneath us much as the intricate pattern of a carpet. Little white puffy clouds sped past us as the plane flew swiftly on. It was quite cool at this altitude, and Miss Washington pulled her coat close about her shoulders.

We circled Point Pleasant, West Virginia, twice, soared

low over the Ohio River, and came in over the little Tu-Endie-Wei Park, where festivities were taking place in honor of the occasion, dropping the twenty-third packet of mail to Postmaster Harry F. Lewis right at the foot of the monument. We saw a square block of pitched tents where the National Guard was encamped for the celebration. Point Pleasant is situated at the forks of the Ohio and the Kanawha Rivers, where Washington had been granted large tracts of land and where he spent some days fishing and adventuring on his inspection along the Ohio in 1770.

It was but a few miles up the river to Pomeroy, near one of the few places in Ohio in which Washington is known to have set foot. The town is built along the river bank and we had to circle in order to locate the railroad station where the twenty-fourth parcel of mail was dropped for Postmaster Florence R. Smith. Being down low over the Ohio River, the hot wind hit us like a blast from the open door of a furnace. We climbed up again. A full view of the Ohio River was in sight and its windings and turnings could be seen for miles.

We arrived over Waterford, Pennsylvania, on the minute. Here is where Fort Le Boeuf was situated and where Washington had come to deliver a message from Governor Dinwiddie, in Williamsburg, to the French and Indians, asking them to withdraw. The park in the center of town was easily located and the mail for Postmaster C. W. Schlosser was dropped. Number twenty-five! A letter from Postmaster Schlosser has been received by Major Doolittle in which he says:

"July 26. We were never very much inclined to be air minded but when you can notify us that you will be in Waterford at a given time in making the flight that you did yesterday—arriving almost to the minute and then to make a drop of the mail in almost the middle of the spot designated—well, we are for it!

"No one who saw you drop down from behind the trees here yesterday and the next instant be out of sight, will soon forget it. It's a mighty big honor you gave us yesterday and I want to express the appreciation of all the town folks in visiting us. We had just a good gasp yesterday—may we hope for another visit some time with a stop that will give us time for a pat on your back and let us tell you what a wonderful fellow we think you are."

We streaked across New York State over the Five Finger Lakes and Syracuse Airport where a number of people waited in hope that the plane would land. But Major Doolittle, not needing fuel and not wishing to get behind schedule, did not stop.

Postmaster William T. Binks of Rome, N. Y., the site of Fort Stanwix, was at the Utica-Rome Airport and received the mail there.

The country on the way up to Crown Point, over the Adirondacks, was a scene never to be forgotten, and I hid away a thought in the back of my mind that some day I would return to that part of the country and spend some time loafing in the midst of all the beautiful greenery. At Crown Point we flew over the new Bridge which was recently completed, connecting the state of Vermont with New York, across the southern end of Lake Champlain. We circled the Crown Point State Park where Postmaster William F. Bruno and a small assemblage waited to receive the mail. It dropped at the Postmaster's feet. Speeding southward, it was but a moment or two before the ruins of old Fort Ticonderoga appeared below us.

Flying south we neared Albany, where the twenty-eighth packet of mail was dropped for Postmaster P. S. Kling. It landed close by a large group of people waiting on the Albany Air Field.

THE HOME STRETCH

My job as "mail bomber" was nearly done. I recalled that, at its second session held in Philadelphia, the Continental Congress resolved on July 26, 1775, to have a postal establishment of its own, and on the following day, unanimously elected Benjamin Franklin as its chief. Up until this time, messages were sent by the meager postal facilities operated in the individual colonies under the jurisdiction of the mother country, or by a trustworthy messenger who traveled by coach or on horseback. When the postal service of the United Colonies was established, laws were passed regarding the carrying of mails, and improvements were made at once.

No one appreciated the benefits to be derived from the postal service more than Washington, and no one did more to give it a firm foundation.

Rapid strides were made by the Department during the first six years, and in 1801, during Jefferson's administration, it took 40 days to obtain an answer at Portland, Maine, to a letter addressed to Savannah, Georgia, and forty-four days for return mail to arrive at Philadelphia, Pa., from Nashville, Tenn. Ten years later, Gideon Granger, then Postmaster General of the United States, exultantly informed Congress that these periods had been reduced to twenty-seven and thirty days respectively. The vast reduction in time since effected by railroad, steamship, and now, by airplane, would doubtless have been as gratifying to him as it would have been difficult to realize. Could he but know that on July 25, 1932, mail was dispatched from one plane at widely scattered points and delivered to its destination in *just one day!*

Major Gardner, who had been following the course of the flight very carefully through the day, was at the Newark Airport awaiting our arrival, and having had no late information, he asked the Albany Air Field about us by radio. In a few minutes, a reply came back: "Doolittle passed over here at 8:20 going like a bat out of Hell!!"

On the way down the Hudson, Major Doolittle flew low and close to the eastern side in order to take advantage of the air currents. The greatest sensation of speed was felt as we shot past the mountains rising on the water's edge, and watched the bullet-like shadow of the plane on the mountain side. The sun which we had watched rise that morning was now setting behind the Palisades. From an airplane, we had the unique experience of watching it come and go. That alone would have made the day's experience worth while.

It was getting dark as we passed over West Point. Major Doolittle was a bit concerned about the numerous flag poles, and so the mail was dropped on the Parade Grounds rather than on the Polo Field as planned. It was found by a military guard several hours later and delivered to Postmaster Grace A. Harrington of West Point, who had seen the plane pass over but could not see the mail drop. The letters were stamped "Received July 25th" but were not mailed until the following morning as there were no trains that night.

Approaching New York City, we were awed by the marvelous sight which greeted us. No one should miss the spectacular view of a great city from the air on a clear night. This is one of the advantages afforded by the transport planes which arrived at their destinations after dark.

Over Newark Airport at 9:15 exactly on schedule. The landing lights were turned on the field and it was 9:17 when we climbed out of the plane. The last packet of mail—number thirty—was rushed to Postmaster J. J. Kiely at the General Post Office in New York City.

And so our commemorative flight was over. We had traveled between dawn and dusk a distance which Washington took years to cover. We had looked down on the places made historic by him. His kinswoman had passed in review the events of his lifetime of accomplishment. Director Bloom telegraphed on behalf of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission: "Permit me to extend sincere congratulations at the completion of the wonderful dawn to dusk flight as an outstanding event in the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

This was indeed a remarkable achievement. It has attracted the attention and aroused the admiration of the American people."

Many men prominent in aviation circles have stated that this flight of Major Doolittle's should live long in the annals of aviation history as a great demonstration of flying, on schedule time, over a definite route with a remarkable degree of accuracy. It was likewise a perfect demonstration of the punctual delivery of letters over the whole eastern part of the country by air mail.

ORIGINAL POST OFFICES CELEBRATE

Unusual interest in the celebration of the founding of the postal service naturally was found among the more than 70 post offices still in existence of the 75 doing business when Washington began his first term as President of the United States, and great pride was taken in the fact that there was such a tangible link with the Father of our Country and a record of such long service.

According to research made by the Historical Division of the Commission, no post office can claim to be the "first." There were various Colonial projects to establish a post between colonies, such as that of Governor Lovelace of New York in 1673 between New York and Boston once a month, and another by Dougan in 1684, but none was successful. In 1691 Thomas Neale received a monopoly for a Colonial post office, and he appointed Andrew Hamilton his resident deputy. On May 1, 1693, Hamilton inaugurated a postal system from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, southward. This was to operate weekly between Portsmouth and New Castle, Delaware, and probably less often south of that, but was costly and unsatisfactory. In 1707 the Crown took it over and operated it as a branch of the British post office.

From 1693 there were postmasters and post offices in the more important towns along the route down the coast; the postmasters in the larger places were usually the publishers of newspapers also. Thus the publisher of the first newspaper to survive in the colonies was John Campbell, who was postmaster at Boston. He called his paper *The Boston News-Letter* and distributed it through the post.

By the time Washington became President, there were 75 established post offices, and these are given herewith as they appeared in the report of Samuel Osgood, first Postmaster General under the Constitution. The report was for the quarter ending January 5, 1790, and the post offices are arranged according to North-South and East-West routes, as follows:

NORTH AND SOUTH ROUTE

New Hampshire:
- Portsmouth

Massachusetts:
- Boston
- Ipswich
- Newburyport
- Portland (now Maine)
- Salem
- Springfield
- Wiscassett (now Maine)
- Worcester

Connecticut:
- Fairfield
- Hartford
- Middletown
- New Haven
- Norwalk
- Stamford
- Stratford

New York:
- New York

New Jersey:
- Bristol
- Brunswick
- Elizabethtown
- Newark
- Princeton
- Trenton

Pennsylvania:
- Philadelphia
- Chester

Delaware:
- Wilmington

Maryland:
- Baltimore
- Bladensburg
- Charlestown
- Elkton
- Georgetown (Now D. C.)
- Harford
- Havre de Grace

Virginia:
- Alexandria
- Bowling Green
- Cabin Point
- Colchester
- Dumfries
- Fredericksburg
- Hanover Court House
- Richmond
- Petersburg
- Smithfield
- Suffolk

North Carolina:
- Edenton
- Newbern
- Washington
- Wilmington

South Carolina:
- Charleston
- Georgetown

Georgia:
- Savannah

EAST AND WEST ROUTES

Rhode Island:
- East Greenwich
- Newport
- Providence
- South Kingston

Connecticut:
- New London
- Norwich

Pennsylvania:
- Bedford
- Carlisle
- Chambersburg
- Lancaster
- Pittsburgh
- Shippensburg
- Yorktown

Delaware:
- Duck Creek
- Dover

Maryland:
- Chestertown
- Chester Mills
- Easton
- Georgetown Cross Roads
- Warwick

Virginia:
- Hampton
- Norfolk
- Williamsburg
- Yorktown

UNIQUE VIRGINIA CELEBRATION

A unique event of Post Office Day was the joint celebration of Williamsburg and Richmond, Virginia, both among the original 75 post offices. Mail was given to a "post rider" dressed in Colonial costume, at the offices of the *Williamsburg Gazette,* from which the first mail carried in Virginia was sent more than 150 years ago. The post-rider then mounted his horse and rode to William and Mary airport, carrying the mail in original old post bags loaned by the Postal Museum in Richmond. At the airport, he delivered the mail to an airplane which in turn brought it to Fort Lee Airport near Richmond, where a United States mail truck was waiting.



"POST-RIDER" DELIVERING MAIL ADDRESSED TO GOVERNOR JOHN GARLAND POLLARD TO AIRPLANE AT WILLIAMSBURG FOR TRANSPORTING TO RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ON POST OFFICE DAY, JULY 26, 1932.



FACSIMILE OF SPECIAL CACHET USED ON MAIL SENT BY POST-RIDER, AIRPLANE AND TRUCK FROM WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA, TO GOVERNOR JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ON JULY 26, 1932.

At the city post office in Richmond, Governor Pollard of Virginia was waiting, re-enacting a custom of colonial days, to receive his mail from Williamsburg. There the Postmaster delivered the package of letters that had that day been brought by post-rider, airplane and truck to commemorate the founding of the postal service and the progress made in its development since that time.

OTHER LOCAL CELEBRATIONS

At Trenton, another of the original 75 post offices, the celebration of Post Office Day was postponed until October 15 in order to hold it in the new post office building, which was dedicated at the same time. The occasion was made one of the most important of the year's celebrations in the city, with the governor and other state and federal dignitaries participating. The *Trenton Sunday Times Advertiser* of October 9 said, in part: "It is especially fitting for Trenton to participate in this event. Her postal history goes back to 1683

when, it is said, a notice was placed upon one of the buildings in the tiny village regarding the establishment of a post office. William Penn is credited with being the originator of that early service."

Baltimore's local records show that there was a post office carried on by popular subscription as early as 1753, and boasts the first postmistress in America. There, on Post Office Day, the new post office building was decorated inside and out with flags and bunting, with a framed portrait of George Washington dominating the lobby. Every member of the office and carrier force wore small flags in their coat lapels and flags were also carried on all the post office vehicles.

The Chambersburg, Pa., post office sponsored a Post Office Day celebration for all postal employees of the county, which took the form of a community outdoor picnic, patriotic program and dance. Hundreds attended and also took advantage of the post office's "open house" to see how the mail is handled.

Boston took the opportunity to commemorate the George Washington Bicentennial, Post Office Day, and the first Postmaster, Benjamin Franklin, with impressive ceremonies at the Benjamin Franklin Statue in front of the City Hall, at which the Mayor and the postmaster officiated. Both speakers stressed the importance of the First President's interest in the postal service to the rapid growth of that service. Boston boasts a post office as early as 1639, established by action of the General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Carlisle, Pa., once a frontier town, but which had regular mail service with Philadelphia during Colonial days and had become an established post office by the time the colonies united to form a new nation, observed Post Office Day with a community gathering and band concert. The office held open house throughout the day with an historical exhibit, and all the employees and vehicles were decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

Mail at Chestertown, Maryland, was given a special cachet in honor of the founding of the postal service and the town's distinction as one of the earliest post offices in the nation. There was a special program during the day, and "open house" to all visitors.

New Brunswick, New Jersey, successor to the Brunswick post office of the early days, staged a patriotic celebration at the post office under the auspices of the local Bicentennial Committee and the postmaster. During the exercises it was brought out that the first notice of a post office in New Brunswick appeared in an announcement still extant, dated 1733, stating that "letters should be left and called for at the house of James Neilson."

"Open house" and patriotic decorations featured the observance of Post Office Day at the Hartford, Connecticut, post office, which dates back to 1694 and whose first postmaster under the new government was appointed by Benjamin Franklin in 1775.

Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress sat and where the act establishing a postal system was passed, boasts Benjamin Franklin, the first Postmaster General under this Act, as its citizen. The celebration of Post Office Day there was marked by the opening of bids for a new post office building, by a radio program commemorating the day, and by the wearing of small flags by all the employees.

Reports from Portsmouth, Virginia, regarding Post Office Day, said: "In Portsmouth the observance will take on special significance not only because of the historical importance of the postal anniversary, but also because of the association of George Washington with this locality."

REPRESENTATIVE KELLY SPEAKS

Representative Clyde Kelly of Pennsylvania, spoke at the Post Office Day exercises at Pittsburgh. Held on the steps of the Post Office, the ceremonies drew a crowd of several thousand which heard Mr. Kelly give a comprehensive outline of the origin and development of the nation's postal service. A feature of the celebration was the display of a twelve-foot model of the one-hundred-foot statue of Washington that is to be erected on Mount Washington, across the Monongahela River from Fort Duquesne.

From the *Maryland Gazette* of July 28, 1932, is taken the following account of the Post Office Day celebration in Annapolis, historic capital of Maryland:

> The development of the local postal service from its founding in Colonial days when Jonas Green, editor of The Maryland Gazette, was the first postmaster, to the present day was traced by speakers at ceremonies held in front of the post office to celebrate the 157th birthday of the founding of the national service.

Flags and a picture of George Washington, who made the first appointment of postmaster general under the Federal Constitution, decorated the front of the post office. Strings of green, blue, red, white and orange lights made a colorful setting for the ceremonies.

Beginning at 6:45 p. m. with a selection by the Naval Academy Band, the exercises drew a crowd of approximately 500 persons, some of whom were seated on the post office lawn while large numbers were grouped on the pavement and around Church Circle. A feature of the ceremonies was a parade of the equipment and employees of the local office.

Not only from the "original" post offices, but from all over the nation came reports of observances of Post Office Day, by whole communities, by civic groups, postal employees, and post offices old and new. Baldwin City, Kansas, held "open house," with music and refreshments and costumed clerks. Hamilton, Ohio, took the opportunity to lay the cornerstone of its new post office building. Lamar, Colorado, held "open house," and pointed out the interesting and rapid development that has taken place in the transportation of mail: 1830—ox teams, St. Louis to San Francisco, six months; 1856—stage coach, St. Louis to San Francisco, 21 days; 1860—pony express, St. Louis to San Francisco, 11 days; 1869—first railroad, New York to San Francisco, 7 days; 1932—modern railroad, New York to San Francisco, 79 hours, and the airplane, New York to San Francisco, 28 hours.

The Lebanon, Pennsylvania, Post Office staged an interesting exhibit as a window display. Included were pictures of all the local postmasters, from the first one in 1793, whose family retained the office for 52 consecutive years, and pictures of the portraits used on the Washington Bicentennial stamps, as well as toy models showing the development of the mail service.

At Helena, Georgia, there was an entertainment and dramatic program built around the theme of the post office as a factor in the community; at Royal Oak, Michigan, there was a gigantic community celebration encompassing a picnic and barbecue in the afternoon and a formal program of music and speeches in the evening; and Nephi, Utah, witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of its new post office building.

Everywhere, people took the opportunity to pay double tribute to George Washington: As President, in honor of the anniversary of his birth, and as guardian of one of the most important services of the nation—the postal service.

NEITHER SNOW NOR RAIN NOR HEAT NOR
GLOOM OF NIGHT STAYS THESE COURIERS FROM THE
SWIFT COMPLETION OF THEIR APPOINTED ROUNDS

Field Mass at Catholic University

A CEREMONY of unusual character and interest took place in the National Capital on Memorial Day, May 30, 1932, when scores of high officials and representatives of foreign governments joined with more than 60,000 men and women in honoring the memory of George Washington at a Military Field Mass celebrated at the Catholic University by Archbishop Michael J. Curley, of Baltimore. The services were held in the great stadium, which was filled with guests, as were the surrounding hillsides which were crowded with late comers. It was, indeed, a brilliant and impressive scene. The Mass was preceded by a colorful procession of Catholic students from many schools into the stadium. A message conveying the special blessing of Pope Pius was read at the ceremony. In his cable which was sent by Cardinal Pacelli, the Pontiff expressed his desire to participate "in some appropriate manner in the solemn religious commemoration of the second century of the birthday of the First President of the United States of America, the illustrious George Washington, which is to take place in the Catholic University, established in the Capital of the Country which bears his glorious name."

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by Rev. Dr. Peter Guilday, Professor of American Church History in the Catholic University of America. His subject was "George Washington—His Catholic Friends and Allies." Dr. Guilday said in part:

A triumphant sorrow broods over the land this national holyday of remembrance. Silence came with the dawn; and we listened again in the quiet of the morning to the death chant of those who have gloriously fallen on every battlefield of the nation from Lexington and Concord to St. Mihiel and the forest of Argonne.

It is a day of recollection given to our patriotic dead. Over the peaceful scenes where they lie at rest, our eyes are straying; and before our gaze there is slowly passing the army of the slain.

We stand at the roadside of the living, mourning over the legions whose souls are marching down the valley of death onwards to immortality. They pass, these martyrs and confessors of the faith in American idealism.

They have answered the supreme call of life; their glory is our glory; their honor, our honor; their victory, our noblest heritage.

It is with these mingled emotions of joy and sorrow that we look across the valley of the Potomac to that ivy-covered tomb wherein lies all that is mortal of our bravest soldier, the first Commander-in-chief of our armies, the founder of our republic, the first of our Presidents, the wisest of our rulers, the foremost inspirer of the destinies of America: General George Washington.

As we open the book of the memorial of his life and measure again the ineffable worth of the man, we see along the years from his birth in 1732 until his death in 1799, all those who helped to form his character, to guide him from boyhood into manhood, to create in him the greatest military leadership of the republic, to assist him in the burdens of the presidency of the United States, and to bring to a close those last years of repose before he was called to his reward.

In a multitude of ways, through the efforts of patriotic groups during this Bicentennial year, all these personages on the immortal canvas of George Washington's life are being brought back to memory.

The entire drama of his career is being woven again these days of jubilee into a tapestry, made up of all the strands of the past—of that past of which he shall ever remain the greatest gift of Almighty God to the American nation.

The shadowy figure of his father, Augustine Washington, who died when he was eleven years old; the sturdy figure of his mother, Mary Ball Washington, who lived to see him become first President of the republic; the attractive memories of his affectionate half-brother, Lawrence, who passed away when George Washington was on the threshold of manhood—these are the chief personages in the days before grave responsibility came to him.

George Washington enjoyed during these earlier years the better social conditions which set in at that time. In 1743 our wisest philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, wrote that the first drudgery of settling the new colonies was then nearly over, and that there were many in every province in circumstances which placed them at ease and afforded them leisure to cultivate the fine arts and to improve the common stock of knowledge. Among these was the family of Washington then established at Mount Vernon, by Lawrence, the first of its proprietors.

Out of the record of these early years little remains; but there is one relic which George Washington always cherished, and which we of the Catholic faith will ever hold sacred—a little tattered notebook in which he had copied at the age of fourteen the one hundred and ten directions of a French Jesuit manual of conduct for schoolboys, entitled "Rules of Civility."

After reviewing the earlier life of George Washington and the middle years of his career, Dr. Guilday referred particularly to those events which occurred during the later part of the Revolutionary War:

Four dates, said he, are sufficient to reawaken the holiest of its memories—July 4, 1776, when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed by the most illustrious assemblage of patriots which has ever appeared in our annals; October 17, 1777, when Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga; February 6, 1778, when the first treaty of the young republic, the alliance between the United States and Catholic France was signed, bringing at long last into the struggle for liberty the strongest weapon of the war; and October 19, 1781, when the noblest scene of all occurred, the capitulation of the enemy at Yorktown—a victory won in part by that fine army of 7,800 French Catholic soldiers with Count de Rochambeau at their head and a French fleet of forty ships of the line under Admiral de Grasse, manned by 20,000 French Catholic sailors, who were being cared for spiritually by ninety chaplains of our faith.

These years are the most remarkable epoch in the history of our country. Every fact and every incident of the War which brought us freedom will forever be cherished in our hearts. Among these facts are some that should be recalled on this occasion and in these surroundings.

The first, and probably the most significant, in Washington's career from the Catholic viewpoint is the stand he took at Cambridge, on November 5, 1775, shortly after assuming command of his soldiers.

Justice had at last unsheathed her sword of righteousness in Massachusetts; peace had come from Virginia—that peace colonial life never fully enjoyed:—peace to worship God according to one's conscience and peace and justice kissed that day at Cambridge and truth at last sprang out of the earth.

Nothing in the political or religious development of either colony can explain the order Washington gave that brave day of November fifth, the anti-Catholic colonial holiday. There is only the magnanimous and tolerant heart of America's greatest general to interpret correctly the command to his soldiers that the observance of the ridiculous and childish custom, as he called it, of burning the effigy of the Pope, would not be permitted to disgrace his headquarters. He could not, he said in the order issued that day, help expressing his surprise that there should be officers and soldiers in his army so void of common sense as not to see the impropriety of such an intolerant step. This was the first note struck for religious freedom in the rising republic.

Some have thought that his noble action was due to the presence of his closest Catholic friend, Colonel John Fitzgerald, of Alexandria, who had joined the colors at Cambridge shortly after Washington had taken command and who had been appointed but a few days before secretary and aide-de-camp of the General.

Others have interpreted Washington's courageous act as due to his profound admiration for another Catholic who had been appointed on August 11, 1775, Muster-Master General of the Continental Army—General Stephen Moylan, who also proved his bravery, especially during the dark night at Valley Forge, up to the very end.

But the historic truth is that Washington had shown his conscientiously religious scruples some months before this, when, on September 16, 1775, in his instructions to Benedict Arnold, then about to begin the invasion of Canada, he warned Arnold, knowing his animosity to our Church, that as far as lay in his power, he was to protect and support the free exercise of the Catholic faith in that country, and that any American officer or soldier showing contempt or ridicule for that faith was to be punished immediately.

If the Continental Congress the year before had only displayed such a spirit of religious freedom, the campaign in Canada might have succeeded; but the first State papers issued by that body unfortunately contained a bitter attack on the Catholic Church and had alienated Catholic Canadian sentiment; as Father John Carroll was to realize to his sorrow when in February, 1776, at the request of Congress, he accompanied Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase, and his own cousin, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, to Montreal in an attempt to win the sympathy of Canada.

Our eyes naturally follow the battle-lines in any war, but we must not overlook as worthy companions to Colonel Fitzgerald and General Moylan not only the great number of Catholic soldiers who were fighting under the American flag, but other splendid characters whose participation in the ultimate victory is none the less brilliant and who have therefore an honorable place among the Catholic friends and allies of Washington.

Undoubtedly the foremost of these Revolutionary worthies is Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, then the wealthiest citizen of America, the Catholic Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who will ever remain for us an ideal Catholic American—loyal to his faith and equally loyal to the ideals of the Republic.

No man in the august assembly at Philadelphia in the summer of 1776 could sign that immortal document with a clearer intelligence than Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

In his student days abroad in English Catholic Colleges, as his later writings show, he was imbued with the fundamental American principles of liberty, justice and equality by Jesuit masters who had been taught these democratic doctrines by illustrious members of their own Society—St. Robert Bellarmine, Francis Suarez and others who had fought gallantly against the non-Catholic doctrine of the divine rights of kings. Indeed, the very wording of Jefferson's famous preamble to the Virginia Bill of Rights and to the Declaration of Independence had for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, as well as for all educated Catholics at that time, a ring so familiar that the phrases themselves seemed to be taken from these Catholic political writers of the seventeenth century.

Of all the challenges that might be given to those who fail to understand that Catholic theory of government, none can be made with more security than this—in Catholic teaching and practice alone, the real origin of the political principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence can be found with a clarity that defies negation.

There was also close to General Washington that fine Catholic patriot, Thomas Fitz Simons of Philadelphia, whom historians are only lately recognizing as equally responsible with Robert Morris and Fitz Simons' father-in-law, another Philadelphia Catholic, George Meade, the grandfather of the victor at Gettysburg, for the successful financing of the war.

Washington knew these men well; and to their loyalty to the cause he never hesitated to give just credit in the success which eventually come to our army.

He knew personally those gallant soldiers from Catholic Poland, Kosciuszko and Pulaski.

As he gazed out over the ranks drawn up to witness the surrender at Yorktown he beheld the flower of the Catholic nobility of France. Orono, the Catholic chief of the Maine Indians, who held the balance of power against Canada for the American Cause, he never met; but he was not forgetful of the spiritual welfare of these loyal redmen after he became President.

He had been told of the tribute paid in the Virginia Assembly by Governor Patrick Henry to the patriot-priest of the West—Father Pierre Gibault, of Vincennes, to whom George Rogers Clark gave praise for the peaceful conquest of all that vast country north of the Ohio to the borders of Canada.

Several years may have elapsed before Washington realized the part in the victory Catholic Spain had taken through Galvez, then acting-Governor of Louisiana, by furnishing supplies to our soldiers, or the important share of Oliver Pollock, "the Robert Morris of the West," who, with another Catholic, Colonel Francis Vigo, sacrificed a fortune to enable Clark to carry out the conquest of the old Northwest Territory.

We are not certain whether Washington met that most romantic of all soldiers of the Revolution—Timothy Murphy, but he did know and he esteemed highly the humble Catholic ferryman, Patrick Colvin, who guided his boats to safety across the Delaware for the victory at Trenton.

It was probably only after the war was over and peaceful communications had set in again between the United States and Europe that Washington and his comrades learned the full story of the magnificent generosity shown by the Catholic bishops and priests of France in taxing themselves to the extent of what was then six million dollars in order that Louis XVI might be free to carry out all that was implied in the Franco-American Alliance of 1778.

There was, however, another Catholic patriot who won Washington's heart—Commodore John Barry, whose victories for the American Cause on the high seas rival those of Paul Jones, and have gained him the traditional title—Father of the American Navy.

When the war was over and peace was declared in 1783, Washington, whose fame was heralded the world over as one of the greatest military leaders of all time, stepped back into private life with that Christian modesty and simplicity which had characterized his career as a soldier.

Dr. Guilday then summed up Washington's activities during the remaining sixteen years of his life and concluded his address as follows:

One hundred and thirty-three years have passed since George Washington was called to his eternal reward. The America he knew has undergone a development never dreamed of by those who stood with him throughout the crisis of the Revolution and the founding of our nation. But through all this tract of years, Washington has lived in the hearts of all patriotic citizens of this Republic. His name is the talisman of our power at home and abroad. His memory is the safest guardian of our freedom. His life is the mirror of America's perfect idealism.

It is, therefore, with a profound undertsanding of the meaning of a life like that of the Father of our Country that we assemble here this morning at the heart-centre of the Catholic Church in the United States in the most sacred of all religious ceremonies, the holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Our celebration of the bicentennial of George Washington's birth would be incomplete had we not reawakened the memories of some of those gallant Catholic patriots who fought at his side for the cause of American liberty.

From that day until our own, the Catholic Church in this country has ever been the friend of law and order; at every turn in our political and economic fortunes she has been the staunch upholder of constitutional authority; in every crisis she has nobly withstood the elements of anarchy and misrule; and by the inherent force of her doctrine and his discipline, she has ever given strength to the Union and to the ideals of the nation. All down the years since Washington taught us the necessity of religion and of moral law as a basic element in the public and private lives of our citizens, the leaders of Church have kept these ideals pure and wholesome in the hearts of the Catholic faithful.

We need the lessons of Washington's life in this our generation, as our fathers and grandfathers needed it in theirs. We need the remembrance of his patience, of his sober outlook upon the complex economic problems of his own day, of his caution in speech and in the written word, to carry us safely through the turbulent waters of discontent and depression which Almighty God has permitted to sweep across the face of the nation, not alone for our spiritual sanctification but more especially for a cleansing of our hearts from the materialism which had almost taken possession of our souls. We need the lesson of Washington's religious attitude at Cambridge, of his spirit of prayer at Valley Forge, of the memory of his affection for his Catholic friends and allies during that supreme struggle, to subdue those elements of disorder which would charge the mental atmosphere of our people with the prejudices and the intolerances of an older and less enlightened age.

Looking backward across the century and a half of our national life to that epoch which justly bears Washington's name, America may take courage at the thought that every year since his death no other institution in the land has more steadfastly preached the lessons he taught us and has more consistently advanced the cause of true liberty than the Catholic Church of these States.

The legacy of his wisdom is our priceless heritage. We can add no lustre to his name. No eulogy will ever encompass the greatness of his glory.

There have been many sages who have directed us wisely since his death; there have been many heroes whose sacrifices we are recalling this day of sacred memory, there have been many legislators, many patriots, many saviors of our liberty; there is, and there always will be, but one Washington.

AT FORT NECESSITY

AN IMPORTANT contribution to permanent memorials to George Washington was the reconstruction of Fort Necessity at Great Meadows, near Uniontown, Pennsylvania. This project revived in the public mind the historic campaign made by George Washington against the French commanders in the line of fortifications southward from Erie, Pennsylvania. These fortifications were to consolidate the claim made by France to the territory in what was then called the Ohio Country. In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent George Washington with a message to the French Commanders of these forts. He told them in effect that they were occupying and claiming lands which belonged to the British colonies. The French replied that they were there by orders of their King and refused to move.

A Virginia expedition was organized. At that date what is now Western Pennsylvania was held as a portion of Virginia. George Washington was offered the commission of Colonel, but declined. He accepted the commission which made him second in command. The first responsibility was nominally upon Col. Joshua Fry, who, however, never got beyond Will's Creek, Cumberland, Maryland, having met with an accident from which he died. With fewer than 400 men, young Colonel Washington worked his way slowly westward and in two months he arrived at Great Meadows, nine miles east of the present city of Uniontown, Pennsylvania. There Washington

put up entrenchments which he whimsically named Fort Necessity. There followed six weeks of skirmishing and scouting. In one fifteen-minute exchange of fire M. de Jumonville, a French officer, was killed. It rained, supplies were low and the men enlisted under varying terms and conditions did not get along well together. The personality and zeal of the gallant young Colonel alone were able to hold them together. The French proceeded toward them in growing numbers, variously estimated at from 900 to 1,600 men. Washington completed Fort Necessity. The reinforcements from New York and North Carolina had not arrived. Many of his men were sick, all were hungry, but he decided to give battle.

On the morning of July 3 Washington's advance post was driven in. A great force appeared about eleven o'clock. All day long and into the night they continued to fire at the fort. The Virginians and the South Carolinians replied with spirit. It rained incessantly. The attacking force was sheltered by trees. The slope of the hill on which they were kept them dryer.

In dense darkness the French called for parley. Washington feared treachery and declined. The request was repeated. Then the French asked Washington to send a man to them. This he did. Finally at midnight it was agreed that in the morning each side should leave the battle field with all the honors of war, the French to occupy the fort. On July 4, 1754, the young Colonel set out at the head of his troops, drums beating. The French, destroying the works, marched off in the opposite direction. For years it has been the habit to refer to this engagement, fraught with such tremendous consequences, as a decisive defeat, but it was, rather, an honorable retreat. Washington secured unusually favorable terms. This campaign, in which fewer than 400 Americans and probably more than nine hundred French and Indians were concerned is, by Voltaire and others, set down as a most significant military event in the Seven Years War of Europe; that made over the map of Germany, France, England, Russia and Austria, and ultimately led to the American Revolution. This significant event in the life of George Washington, then hardly more than a youth, had never been adequately commemorated. Now it has a fitting memorial, with the Fort reconstructed from old plans, and as nearly as possible as a replica of Washington's own Fort. An old colonial building on the property was reconstructed and converted into a museum, and suitable tablets and landscaping add to the attractiveness of the shrine.

The ground-breaking ceremonies at Great Meadows, the site of Fort Necessity, were held on September 29, 1931. A crowd of about 15,000 people attended and two notable addresses were delivered, one by Hon. Frederick H. Payne, Acting Secretary of War, and the other by Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. During the Bicentennial year, many thousands of visitors over the great highway, passing the site of Fort Necessity, stopped to inspect this interesting shrine of American patriotism. It will continue to attract patriotic visitors for many years to come, for it is not only interesting historically, but even to the casual visitor, it is impressive as a survival of frontier warfare during the colonial days of America.

MOUNT VERNON REPLICA AT PARIS

FRANCE and the United States cooperated in honoring the memory of George Washington during the six months of The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition in Paris, sponsored by the French Government. To emphasize the significance of the Bicentennial year, there was erected on the banks of the River Seine in the Exposition grounds, an exact and full size reproduction of Mount Vernon, home of George Washington. This building also served as the Administration Building for the American exhibit. Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia, Commissioner General of the United States to the French Exposition, was also a member of the Executive Committee of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In addition to its other uses, the Mount Vernon reproduction was used as a museum in which

were placed articles connected with Washington and his time, loaned by the French and American Governments and citizens of both countries. The building was also furnished as nearly as possible in the manner of George Washington's home.

The official hostess at the Mount Vernon building was Miss Anne Madison Washington, a descendant of John Augustine Washington, brother of George Washington. Miss Washington later joined the organization of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, where she performed valuable service in compiling genealogical records, especially of the Washington family.

TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER

FEW AMERICANS know that long before the historic burial of the Unknown Soldier of the World War in Arlington Cemetery, there was an honored tomb of an Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary War in the churchyard of the old Presbyterian Meeting House of Alexandria, Virginia. Here, for more than 150 years, there has rested a hero of the American troops believed to have been killed at the Siege of Yorktown.

A notable ceremony was held at this historic tomb Sunday afternoon, October 19, 1930. Patriotic societies of France and America, and officials from both countries participated in the ceremony, paying tribute to this unknown follower of George Washington. Many wreaths were placed upon the tomb, one being especially significant. This was placed by Ann Carter Waller, on behalf of the Children of the American Revolution, who raised the fund to erect the tomb under which the Unknown Soldier rests. As was recited in a news release of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolution has an interesting history.

St. Mary's Catholic Church bought some land adjoining the Presbyterian burial ground in Alexandria. In excavating to lay a foundation for an edifice, the workers unwittingly extended the line of excavation to include a small strip of the Presbyterian churchyard. While digging, workmen struck something which obviously was not a rock. Examination showed that they had unearthed a wooden ammunition box the size of a coffin. Upon opening the box, to the great astonishment of the workmen, they found the body of a soldier dressed in the uniform of the Continental Army.

Who was this soldier? How did he get there? The church had no record of such a burial. The remnants of his clothing revealed no mark of identification. All that was known was that he died wearing the uniform of the Continental Army. Here was an Unknown Soldier of the American Revolutionary War!

Alexandria had been a hospitalization point during the Revolutionary War. The wounded were brought there either to recover or die. This soldier probably had been wounded and sent to Alexandria for treatment, where he died. Apparently he was buried hurriedly, an ammunition box being used for a coffin.

This Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution was reverently reinterred near the spot from which his body had been exhumed. An entry marking the exact location of burial was made in the records of the Old Presbyterian Church, and thereafter it became the custom of the community to decorate the grave from time to time.

A hundred years after the discovery of the body, the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, under the leadership of Mrs. Josiah Van Orsdel, undertook to raise funds to erect a permanent monument over the grave of the Unknown Soldier of the Revolution. This monument was erected in April of 1929. The late James W. Good, then Secretary of War, delivered the dedicatory address. Thus 101 years after the soldier's death, the grave and memory of this unknown hero were honored.

This tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the Revo-

lution bears an inscription composed by the Honorable William Tyler Page, which reads as follows:

"Here lies a soldier hero of the Revolution whose identity is known but to God.

"His was an idealism that recognized a Supreme Being, that planted religious liberty on our shores, that overthrew despotism, that established a people's government, that wrote a Constitution setting metes and bounds of delegated authority, that fixed a standard of value upon men above gold, and that lifted high the torch of civil liberty along the pathway of mankind.

"In ourselves his soul exists as a part of ours, his Memory's mansion."

A movement is now under way by the District of Columbia Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution to create a colonial environment for this tomb in order that it may stand as a national shrine for all time.



SALUTE OF THE MONTICELLO GUARDS, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
(The tomb is within the enclosure)

Commemorating Funeral Service of George Washington

THE Bicentennial Celebration in the State of Virginia came to a beautiful and appropriate ending with memorial exercises held on the 133rd anniversary of the funeral of George Washington, which took place in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, December 18, 1932.

At noon the Governor of Virginia, Honorable John Garland Pollard, and the Virginia George Washington Bicentennial Commission gave a luncheon at the Hotel George Mason.

After the luncheon a salute of eleven guns was fired by an artillery platoon from Fort Myer and from three United States vessels anchored in the Potomac River, while the United States Coast Guard cutter "Apache," anchored off Mount Vernon, fired minute guns.

President Hoover was unable to be present, but he sent a beautiful floral wreath, and a score of wreaths were sent by states and societies which were later taken to Mount Vernon where they were placed on the tombs of George and Martha Washington. The funeral sermon was delivered by the Right Reverend James Craik Morris, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana and a descendant of Dr. James Craik, physician of George Washington. Bishop Morris declared that Washington laid the foundations of an empire leading a civil army to final victory. He lauded Washington's fairness, judgment and bravery and his incomparable hope, and said that as a soldier he was supremely great. He praised him at counsels of peace. Bishop Morris briefly reviewed Washington's life at Mount Vernon, after serving eight years as President. The Reverend William B. McElwain, D.D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, read the Psalm. He represented Dr. James Muir, Pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church of Washington's time. At the opening of the services, Dr. William Jackson Morton, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, referred to a few changes that had been made in the church since Washington's time. Through all the vicissitudes of war and peace Christ Church, he said, has gone on without interruption. The Right Reverend H. St. George Tucker, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, and a descendant of John Augustine Washington, last of the family to own Mount Vernon, read the Scriptural passage. Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, who has the distinction of being the last girl born at Mount Vernon, was a guest at the service.

Members of the Alexandria Light Infantry attended and headed the procession from the hotel to the church. Brigadier General Gardner L. Waller and staff led the military part of the procession. Then came guests and representatives of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, this being the lodge of which Washington was first Master. Just before the guests left the hotel for the church they were furnished mourning, which consisted of a black rosette bearing a button with the likeness of Washington, which was worn on the arm. The distribution was made by William B. McGroarty, President of the Washington Society of Alexandria. Others in the party included Senator Royal S. Copeland, New York; Senator William H. King, Utah; Senator J. J. Blaine, Wisconsin; Senator Tasker D. Oddie, Nevada; Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Mrs. Sol Bloom and Miss Vera Bloom; Representative Gordon Browning, Tennessee; Representative Glover H. Cary, Kentucky; Representative B. M. Chiperfield, Illinois; Representative Robert Crosser, Ohio; Representative Edgar Howard, Nebraska; Representative J. J. McSwain, South Carolina; Representative Numa Montet, Louisiana; Representative John E. Nelson, Maine; Representative Fred S. Purnell, Indiana; Representative Charles W. Robey, New Hampshire; Representative Lloyd Thurston, Iowa; Representative John E. Weeks, Vermont; Adjutant General David J. Davis, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, Chairman, Washingtoniana Collection Committee of the Maryland Commission; Louis Sherwood, Commissioner of historic sites, New Jersey; and E. F. Morgan, United States Department of Commerce, West Virginia.

After the services at Christ Church a committee composed of Mayor Edmund F. Ticer of Alexandria, W. B. McGroarty, President of the Wash-

ington Society of Alexandria, and Dr. S. Nelson Gray, Worshipful Master of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons, placed wreaths and other flowers upon the Washington tomb.

Other guests included the board of visitors to Mount Vernon: Norman Call, L. H. Jenkins, W. A. Smoot, Alexander W. Weddell and Archibald M. MacRae, and Colonel Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon.

The members of the Virginia Bicentennial Commission: Governor John Garland Pollard, Chairman; John W. Williams, Secretary, Clerk of House of Delegates; J. Sinclair Brown, Speaker of the House of Delegates; Robert Lecky, Jr.; James H. Price, President of the Senate; Robert Gilliam, Jr.; Robert O. Norris, Jr.; A. E. Shumate, on the part of the State Senate.

Ashton Dovell, Charles E. Stuart, Charles W. Moss, on the part of the House of Delegates.

Col. J. Fulmer Bright, commanding First Infantry, Virginia National Guard, and Staff; Major Charles J. McCurdy, commanding Richmond Howitzers; Major Mills F. Neal, commanding Richmond Light Infantry Blues; Capt. Robert B. Rose, Richmond Light Infantry Blues; Capt. H. G. Dickerson, commanding Richmond Grays; Capt. Marshall P. Fletcher, commanding Monticello Guards; Capt. James E. Canada, commanding Lynchburg Home Guard; Capt. W. Cameron Roberts, commanding Company I, First Infantry, Virginia National Guard.



MEMORIAL EXERCISES, DECEMBER 18, 1932, ON THE 133RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. AFTER THE CEREMONY IN HISTORIC CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, A DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE WENT TO MOUNT VERNON TO LAY FLOWERS UPON THE TOMB OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Left to right, entering Christ Church, are: Governor John Garland Pollard, of Virginia; Governor Norman S. Case, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Sol Bloom; Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Miss Vera Bloom; Colonel Harrison Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon; General G. Gardner Waller, Adjutant General of Virginia; Mrs. Royal S. Copeland and Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York.

The clergy, governors and personal representatives of each governor, regents of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union and representatives from the following patriotic societies: Charles C. Pickney, Society of the Cincinnati; Mrs. Granville Gray Valentine, Virginia Society Colonial Dames; Mrs. James Branch Cabell, Daughters of Colonists; Mrs. Hampton Fleming, Daughters of the American Revolution; William MacFarlane Jones, Sons of American Revolution; J. Jordan Leake, vice president, Sons of the Revolution; Alexander G. Brown, Jr., governor, Society of Colonial Wars.

Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Masons; Worshipful Masters from neighboring lodges; Marshall L. King, Judge Louis C. Barley, Michael T. Dwyer, Nicholas J. Lawler, J. O'Bannon Cooper, Emmett C. Davison, George E. Garrett, Arthur Herbert, members of city council; Judge William P. Woolls, Judge Walter T. McCarthy.

The official announcement of awards was made at the 22nd Annual Convention of the American Racing Pigeon Union at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., October 20, 1932.



THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES CRAIK MORRIS DELIVERING THE FUNERAL SERMON AT CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA, COMMEMORATING THE 133RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Rev. Morris is the Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana and is a descendant of of Dr. James Craik, personal friend and physician of George Washington.

George Washington Memorial Bridge

RECOGNITION of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was given by the Port of New York Authority on February 23, 1931, when resolutions were passed to name the monumental suspension bridge over the Hudson River between Fort Washington, New York, and Fort Lee, New Jersey, the George Washington Bridge.

On January 14, 1931, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was officially advised by the Port authorities of their intention to dedicate the great span to the memory of George Washington. On the same day members of the Executive Committee of the Commission, with George deBenneville Keim, one of the New Jersey Commissioners of the Port of New York Authority, and L. J. Keefe, Secretary of the Port of New York Authority, visited the White House and officially notified President Hoover of the historic event. Those visiting the White House for this purpose were Hon. Simeon D. Fess, Vice Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Senator Arthur Capper; Representative Joseph W. Byrns; Representative John Q. Tilson; Representative Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman and Mr. William Tyler Page.

The Port Authority, in announcing the official name of the bridge, commented: "The name is the most historically appropriate for a monumental structure in a location with which the Revolutionary career of George Washington is intimately associated. The Board has been influenced by the fact that the two approaches are being erected on ground made historic by stirring events while George Washington was Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and in which he personally was the heroic figure; and by the further fact that the bridge will be opened to traffic as the Bicentennial Celebration of the birth of George Washington is at hand."

The George Washington Bridge is truly gigantic in its proportions, as the following principal data in relation to it will show:

Length of Main Span	3,500 feet
Length between anchorages	4,760 feet
Width of main structure, overall	120 feet
Height of towers above water	635 feet
Diameter of each cable	36 inches
Weight of cable wire	28,450 tons



International News

OFFICIALS CALLING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT HOOVER THAT THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE WOULD BE NAMED "GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE."

On January 14, 1931, officials of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; New York George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and the Port of New York Authority, called at the White House to notify President Hoover that the partially completed Hudson River Suspension Bridge linking Manhattan and Fort Lee, N. J., would be named the "George Washington Memorial Bridge." Front row, left to right: Senator Arthur Capper, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Senator Simeon D. Fess, Director Sol Bloom, and Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman. Back row, left to right: William Tyler Page; L. J. Keefe, Secretary of the Port of New York Authority; Representative John Q. Tilson; George deBenneville Keim, New Jersey Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority; and Representative Joseph W. Byrns.

Deck structure—upper deck for vehicular roadway and side-walks: Lower deck for rapid transit	
Vehicular traffic lanes	8
Height of roadway above river	250 feet
Clearance beneath lower deck, at center	213 feet
Steelwork in towers	40,200 tons
Steel in wire cables	28,500 tons

There is no spot in America more sacred to the memory of the gallant soldiers of the Revolution and to their Commander-in-Chief, than the sites of the two approaches to this bridge. Fort Washington and Fort Lee were erected for the purpose of keeping British warships from the upper reaches of the Hudson River. When General Washington decided that Manhattan Island was no longer tenable, due to the large force of the enemy there under Lord Howe and the British war vessels in the river, he withdrew his main army to the New Jersey side, encamping near Hackensack, but left a garrison of about 3,000 men to hold Fort Washington on the New York side.

Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia riflemen in Fort Washington under command of Colonel Magaw, aware that Howe was making preparations to wipe out the remaining American defense on and about Manhattan, worked like beavers, cutting down trees, throwing up earthworks and placing cannon in hastily built redoubts. But on the night of November 2, Adjutant Demont of the American garrison deserted to the British, taking a plan of the fort and the disposition of the American troops around it. With this advantage Lord Howe at once decided upon concerted action against the fort.

The British infantry, artillery and frigates in the river were placed in effective positions and a complete cordon drawn around the fort. Then Howe demanded that the Americans surrender.

"The fort will be held in the end" replied the gallant Colonel Magaw. It was on the 12th of November that the British began to close in with an army of more than 9,000 men against less than one-third that number of Americans who had to cover the fort itself and the outlying redoubts.

The brave stand of the heroic garrison is one of the glories of American arms. Every step of the British advance was a hard fight. Slowly the outposts were driven in by superior force. At last only six hundred Americans remained in the fort when the main attack was made on November 16.



THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL BRIDGE" AS IT APPEARED UNFINISHED AT THE TIME OF THE NAMING OF THE BRIDGE FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

More than 4,000 Hessians under General Knyphausen charged against this little Spartan band of 600 Americans holding the fort on the heights. Three times they were driven back by the American riflemen. At length Knyphausen rallied the Hessians and led another charge.

It was an American defeat, but one of the most glorious defeats in the history of warfare.

On October 24, 1931, the dedication and final step in the christening of the "George Washington Bridge" took place in the presence of a distinguished gathering of national, state, and local representatives. At the ceremonies, the Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking as Governor of the State of New York, said in part:

> In dedicating this, the "George Washington Bridge" we pay tribute not so much to the military triumphs of a great general nor to the attainments of a great executive, but rather to a more precious heritage. We offer homage to great ideals, exemplified in Washington's career and stamped indelibly throughout all these generations upon our national thought. Out of the wealth of vital principles demonstrated by his deeds, I feel that three are peculiarly significant and especially appropriate to this occasion—the worth of integrity, the need for intelligence and the fact of our interdependence. . . .
>
> It should be an inspiration to us to recall that here, at Fort Washington in 1776, our forebears made one of the most valiant stands against insurmountable obstacles of the entire Revolutionary War. Here at Jeffry's Hook, Washington and his generals once struggled to block this channel against a hostile fleet. Here, in a defense unmatched for heroism, three thousand Americans lost life or liberty in a great cause. We may rejoice that this great bridge marks a site so sacred in patriotic memories.
>
> Throughout the nation, during the coming year, memorials will be dedicated and celebrations will commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington. It is fitting that these two great States should contribute to this anniversary, not any carved pillar nor any makeshift ceremony, but a monument peculiarly expressive of their own destinies. And we may rejoice that a spot hallowed by blood shed in bitter struggle is crowned with a symbol of peacetime victory, born of good will, designed with intelligence and executed with integrity. May it endure through many generations serving well these communities and the nation and reminding them of the unselfish patriotism of our first President.

Hon. Charles F. Adams, then Secretary of the Navy, also speaking at the dedication exercises, said:

> No one would have taken greater interest in the ceremonies of today than General Washington himself. Man of the Potomac though he was, it became his lot to know the Hudson better than a New Yorker or Jerseyman. The names of Washington Heights and Fort Washington preserve the memory of his campaign in this neighborhood during the most discouraging period of the Revolutionary War. After Yorktown he camped long months on the Hudson.
>
> It was in New York that he bade farewell to his officers; and he lived there as President for over a year. Often he crossed these wide waters, by oar or by sail, by day and by night, at a time when no one dreamed of the possibility of walking dry-shod, still less of driving without horses, from Fort Washington to Fort Lee. For many reasons besides the fact that we are about to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of his birth, it is most fitting that the bridge should bear his name.

Traffic actually started to flow over the George Washington Bridge on Sunday, October 25, 1931. The construction of the bridge had been authorized by the States of New York and New Jersey as part of the comprehensive plan of the Port Authority for the development of the Port of New York. It cost $60,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was met by an issue of Port Authority bonds, and $10,000,000 by a "cushion" loaned from the States of New York and New Jersey.

ANOTHER BRIDGE NAMED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON

In the afternoon of February 22, 1932, occurred the dedication of another bridge named in honor of George Washington. This is a magnificent structure, one of the finest of its kind in the United States spanning the United States Government Canal from Puget Sound through the City of Seattle to Lake Washington. The bridge begins on the south near the top of Queen Ann Hill and goes across on the north to Woodland Park, another prominent section of the city. It is 173 feet above the water, with abutments of solid reinforced concrete carrying vehicles three abreast each way, with walk-ways on each side for pedestrians. This dedication was attended by representatives from various foreign countries, as well as local and state officials. The Province of British Columbia was represented, as well as the Dominion of Canada.

The Honorable Roland H. Hartley, governor of the State of Washington, took part in the dedication and opened the bridge by cutting the ribbon after making the speech of gift to the State, the County and the Municipality.

The President of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of Washington dedicated the bridge. After its formal opening the bridge was crowded with thousands of citizens who took great pride in this beautiful and useful structure. It was named the George Washington Bridge in honor of the Bicentennial of the birth of the First President.

The length of the bridge and approaches is 3,970 feet and the main channel span over Lake Union, 800 feet. There are six traffic lanes.

English Pageant–Surrender of Cornwallis

IT WILL BE of unusual interest to Americans, and especially those Americans who have exaggerated the sensibilities of the English people in regard to the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, to know that instead of feeling any inherited bitterness in relation to that historic event, the English people place a generous construction upon it. Indeed, the people of England do not feel that the Revolution in America was an enemy demonstration. They look upon it as a settlement of fundamental differences between English subjects which had as its ultimate result the establishment of an independent government in America. Evidence shows that many people in England consider Washington as their own great hero, bearing the English character of courage, fortitude and statesmanship into the life of a new country.

As recently as September, 1933, a beautiful pageant was held in the town of Washington, Durham County, England, in which one of the principal episodes was devoted to honoring George Washington. The climax of this pageant came with the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781 and was depicted entirely by English residents of the town of Washington, England. In connection with this particular tribute it may be noted that the Reverend Cyril Lomax, Rector of Washington Parish Church, Durham County, England, preached a sermon on George Washington in February, 1932, in observance of the Bicentennial of his birth. The Washington Church for



Northern Echo Photo.

Surrender of Cornwallis. Episode 3 of the Washington Pageant held at Washington, Durham County, England, September 4, 6 and 9, 1933.

four centuries was the burial place of the Washingtons, and generations of the ancestors of George Washington worshipped there. In addition, generations of the Washington family were baptized in the present font.

There is now a "Washington Corner" in the church in which is displayed a large colored picture of George Washington, as well as a tablet indicating the historical connections of the family.

The pageant to which reference has been made, was written by the Reverend Cyril Lomax, and held in Washington, Durham County, England, September 4, 6, and 9, 1933, in the grounds of Dame Margaret's home. It depicts the historical connection with the Washington family from 1183, by which time William de Hertburn had acquired the manor of Wessington which occasioned the change in the family name to de Wessington. By 1400 the Washington family had died out there, but junior branches migrated to the south of England. From one of these George Washington sprang and inherited the original Coat of Arms.

The episode in the pageant depicts John, a younger son of the lord of the Manor, and the ancestor of the American branch of the family, being shown by a wise woman, in a series of three visions, the fate of his descendants. The final performance of the pageant was opened by Honorable Paul C. Squire, American Consul at the nearby city of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the many celebration events and addresses during the Bicentennial year in England, numerous references were made to the glorious son of English stock who carried the name of Washington to world-wide and immortal distinction.

We may imagine the smile of kindly indulgence with which the English people received word from America that the great Yorktown pageant of 1931, would eliminate the culminating episode showing the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and it was due entirely to the pressure brought to bear upon the Yorktown Sesquicentennial Commission by the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that the surrender episode was retained in the pageant, and this pressure was made in the knowledge of the real sentiments of the people of England.

PIGEON RACE

Perhaps the largest homing pigeon race held in America up to that time was the Bicentennial Futurity, which was started at 6:00 o'clock in the morning of October 9, 1932, at the Monument Grounds in the City of Washington. The official starter for this event was Congressman Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

More than 10,000 birds were liberated and the entries were from many parts of the United States, as well as from Canada and Cuba, giving the race an international significance.

BICENTENNIAL BALL GAME

Since it was the purpose of the Commission to appeal to all groups of people and to all interests, the participation of professional base ball players was appropriate and popular. In honor of the Bicentennial Celebration in the City of Washington a special Bicentennial ball game was arranged in the National Capital for Monday, August 15, 1932, between the 1924 Washington World's Champions and the 1932 Washington team. Twelve thousand men, women and children turned out at Griffith Stadium on that day, and it was not only a sentimental event, but there was real action and entertainment. Previous to the game itself a patriotic program was carried out upon the field and many distinguished men and women of the official and Diplomatic groups, as well as the public generally, took spirited part in the ceremonies. Incidental to this event it may be noted that throughout the entire base ball season of 1932, much patriotic color was given to the games held in the National Capital. Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington American League team, presented the proceeds of the Bicentennial ball game to patriotic funds. He also presented Director Bloom of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission with a gold plate, representing a season's pass to all of the American League's games held in the City of Washington.

Masonic Ceremonies at Fredericksburg, Va.

FREDERICKSBURG Lodge No. 4, F. A. A. M., George Washington's mother lodge, had a special interest in the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of its most distinguished brother. November 4, 1932, which brought to a close the formal Bicentennial Celebration activities in Fredericksburg, Va., also marked the 180th anniversary of the initiation of George Washington. The entire day was given over to a series of Masonic events which attracted many thousand Masonic visitors to that historic city.

At 10 o'clock in the morning thousands of Masons gathered in a huge tent erected on the farm where George Washington lived as a boy and which was his personal property for nearly forty years. At that time a unique ceremony of the Fredericksburg Lodge of Masons took place when George Washington, of Millford, Va., a descendant of the same line as the first President, was inducted into the order and took the oath upon the same Bible used when the first George Washington was sworn in. Nearby, where the initiation was entered upon the records of the local lodge, was the old record book showing the initiation, passing and raising in the local lodge of George Washington, later President of the United States.

General Amos A. Fries of Washington, D. C., was Master of Ceremonies for the day, while the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of the Diocese of Washington and Canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, was the chief speaker. Bishop Freeman made



Acme.

Masonic Ceremonies at Fredericksburg, Virginia, Marking the 180th Anniversary of the Initiation of George Washington in the Masonic Fraternity.

On November 4, 1932 Fredericksburg Lodge No. 4, F. A. A. M., George Washington's mother lodge, inducted into the Order George Washington, of Milford, Virginia, a descendant of the same line as the first President, who took the oath upon the same Bible used when the first George Washington was sworn in.

a beautiful, patriotic and Masonic address, in which he united Christianity, patriotism and true Masonry. The lodge meeting was opened by E. H. Cann, Worshipful Master of the Fredericksburg Lodge, and Chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor R. J. Payne, a member of the lodge. Several interesting addresses were delivered by visiting Masonic officials, including Mosely A. Brown, acting for Harry K. Green, Grand Master in the State of Virginia. The members of the lodge, as well as the candidate, were in Colonial costume and it was a most colorful event. Over 2,000 members of the order from more than 20 states were present.

Fraternal greetings couched in beautiful and patriotic terms were extended by Most Worshipful Reuben A. Bogley, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia.

Following the ceremony of initiation there was presented at the same place, and in the same historic setting, the Masonic play, "John Brent," which was splendidly portrayed by a capable cast selected from Scottish Rite players of Richmond, Va. This part of the program was open to the general public. Although the unfolding of the play held the interest and attention of the audience throughout the four acts, it is a drama told almost altogether in straight narrative form, lacking the hidden possibilities which are depended upon in play construction for the purpose of suspense, while practically the only plot element is the attempt of the inn keeper, Sykes, to fasten a crime of which he is guilty, on John Brent, a friend of Washington, and patriot in the Revolutionary Army, whose activities had won him the reputation of being a spy for the British.

From the beginning, to the final curtain, no woman appears in the cast, or is mentioned in it, an accomplishment which has been held to be almost impossible in successful play building. The action very clearly emphasizes the patriotism and character of some of the Continental leaders, and also brings out the part taken in the early life of the country by members of the Masonic fraternity. It was a beautiful coincidence that the play was given on ground over which the feet of George Washington, one of the central figures in the drama, must often have trod, while the same ground was afterward owned by another of those mentioned in the drama, General Hugh Mercer.

The foregoing section contains an account of the highlights of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Lack of space prevented a full description of these events. We could merely touch on those general activities with which the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was directly connected.

The section following contains the reports of the various departments and divisions of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, from the time of their organization to the completion of their work. A full account of the Minutes of the various meetings of the Commission and the Executive Committee is included.

ADMINISTRATION

THE character of service performed by this department is fully indicated by its title, although the duties and responsibilities of those in charge were many and varied. Honorable William Tyler Page, Executive Secretary and Disbursing Officer, with his assistant, Miss Mary B. Lidy, occupied offices in the National Capitol. The report of Mr. Page appears in this volume under the heading "Minutes of the Commission," which also contains details of disbursements.

As Administrative Assistant, Floyd Williams was in charge of the administrative office of the Commission. Mr. Williams was in charge of the personnel. The turnover of personnel, whether of employment or dismissal, was ably handled by the Administrative Office, while the complete records of all employees, including oaths of office, appointments, recommendations, resignations, etc., were kept on file. At the highest peak of the activities of the Commission, February, 1932, employees of the Commission numbered 175 persons.

Auditing and Accounting

The important service of auditing and accounting came under the immediate able supervision of Mrs. Jennie K. Hunt. She was assisted by Elizabeth McBirney. All office supplies purchases and records of distribution thereof for the entire Commission were supervised by this Division. These included office supplies—blank paper, envelopes, letterheads, carbon paper, writing materials of all descriptions—office equipment—typewriters, desks, tables, chairs, files, shelving, etc. The auditor used the Standardized Uniform Accounting System approved by the Comptroller General of the United States. A distribution record was maintained for all expenditures divided into the standardized classification of objects of expenditures as provided for by the General Accounting Office Bulletin No. 1. The accounts were arranged in accordance with the activities within the organization, and allotments were made in order to control expenditures under appropriations. These accounts reflected currently by activities, the unencumbered balances of each allotment. All vouchers after administrative auditing and posting to the accounting records were submitted to the General Accounting Office for government audit, after which they were forwarded to the Disbursing Officer for payment. Vouchers and accounts of every kind were handled by Mrs. Hunt.

The Mailing Room

The Mailing Room was in charge of Gideon C. Payne, who was ably assisted by Alexander R. Smith. Mr. Payne was one of the most active and valuable members of the organization. This activity was one of the most important of the whole Commission plan. The Mailing Room was responsible for all incoming mail, including foreign mail, registered and insured mail, newspapers and periodicals. A detailed record of the incoming letters kept from day to day, beginning January 1, 1932, and extending to January 1, 1933, was compiled into monthly reports indicating the exact number of pieces received. The total numbered 296,794. The monthly peak for the year was January, 1932, when 95,481 letters were received. The heaviest part of the work, however, was in the outgoing mail which included all letters, pictorial material, all printed matter and all the literature furnished outside participants in the Celebration. The report of the Mailing Room to January 1, 1933, showed that the total number of pieces of literature mailed, amounted to 12,921,533. This literature was distributed upon request of the various departments as follows:

Publicity Department	3,489,471
Education Department	2,276,488
Women's Department	673,815
States, Cities and Towns Department	2,568,482
Library Division	1,029,488
Special Activities Department	95,011
Plays and Pageants Division	31,290
Music Division	38,686
General Mail Requests	2,722,842

In addition to this work other mailing activities were:

Envelopes addressed	2,429,457
Letters mimeographed	981,261
Plain sheets mimeographed	5,860,277
Names placed on back order mailing list	49,738
Letters received and acknowledged	201,149

The distribution of the literature issued by the

Commission by States and Territories was as follows:

Alabama	229,919	New Mexico	77,811
Arizona	69,676	New York	729,082
Arkansas	191,324	North Carolina	271,555
California	438,720	North Dakota	218,422
Colorado	216,024	Ohio	465,294
Connecticut	169,791	Oklahoma	238,174
Delaware	30,564	Oregon	143,093
Florida	144,513	Pennsylvania	716,288
Georgia	193,945	Rhode Island	46,586
Idaho	118,487	South Carolina	123,834
Illinois	731,909	South Dakota	179,187
Indiana	469,413	Tennessee	177,170
Iowa	359,719	Utah	84,102
Kansas	346,400	Texas	409,287
Kentucky	257,006	Vermont	63,749
Louisiana	150,152	Virginia	369,458
Maine	124,660	Washington	201,540
Maryland	154,248	West Virginia	250,243
Massachusetts	263,030	Wisconsin	273,248
Michigan	285,749	Wyoming	71,077
Minnesota	336,943	Hawaii	23,498
Mississippi	145,675	Porto Rico	12,765
Missouri	426,583	Canal Zone	3,122
Montana	201,246	Philippines	11,953
Nebraska	264,790	Alaska	22,682
Nevada	30,878	Dist. of Columbia	901,785
New Hampshire	71,333	Virgin Islands	1,276
New Jersey	378,281	Foreign Countries	34,274

Total for all states, territories and foreign, 12,921,533.

The schedule of the "Athenaeum" portrait of George Washington in colors placed in the school rooms of the States and Territories follows:

Alabama	13,136	New Mexico	4,775
Arizona	2,510	New York	77,997
Arkansas	10,344	North Carolina	18,564
California	36,284	North Dakota	5,394
Colorado	10,912	Ohio	42,596
Connecticut	10,025	Oklahoma	19,710
Delaware	2,082	Oregon	7,975
Florida	10,888	Pennsylvania	65,774
Georgia	14,928	Rhode Island	5,970
Idaho	5,062	South Carolina	10,306
Illinois	59,394	South Dakota	9,329
Indiana	30,079	Tennessee	21,415
Iowa	25,086	Texas	35,839
Kansas	19,819	Utah	4,793
Kentucky	19,072	Vermont	2,759
Louisiana	14,016	Virginia	18,813
Maine	5,680	Washington	16,699
Maryland	10,840	West Virginia	17,451
Massachusetts	32,921	Wisconsin	20,427
Michigan	28,263	Wyoming	4,966
Minnesota	24,138	Dist. of Columbia	1,442
Mississippi	12,176	Hawaii	2,535
Missouri	25,648	Porto Rico	200
Montana	6,886	Canal Zone	200
Nebraska	16,522	Philippines	1,200
Nevada	1,844	Alaska	761
New Hampshire	3,538		
New Jersey	31,181	Total	901,164

"Athenaeum" portrait posters were also placed in the post offices of the United States and Territories as follows:

Alabama	1,027	New Mexico	534
Arizona	301	New York	2,165
Arkansas	1,251	North Carolina	1,367
California	1,571	Ohio	1,501
Colorado	705	Oklahoma	1,023
Connecticut	316	Oregon	766
Delaware	83	Pennsylvania	2,796
Florida	783	Rhode Island	87
Georgia	1,017	South Carolina	636
Idaho	478	South Dakota	625
Illinois	1,587	Texas	2,187
Indiana	1,011	Tennessee	951
Iowa	1,211	Utah	338
Kansas	1,015	Vermont	381
Kentucky	2,652	Virginia	2,099
Louisiana	865	Washington	856
Maine	796	West Virginia	1,812
Maryland	650	Wisconsin	1,028
Massachusetts	631	Wyoming	374
Michigan	1,139	Hawaii	96
Minnesota	1,184	Porto Rico	95
Mississippi	828	Canal Zone	12
Missouri	1,711	Philippines	989
Montana	814	Alaska	189
Nebraska	815	Dist. of Columbia	12
Nevada	165	Virgin Islands	5
New Hampshire	372		
North Dakota	667		
New Jersey	659	Total	49,228

"Dawn of American Liberty" posters placed in the post offices of the various States and Territories were as follows:

Alabama	1,027	New York	2,165
Arizona	301	North Carolina	1,367
Arkansas	1,251	North Dakota	667
California	1,571	Ohio	1,501
Colorado	705	Oklahoma	1,023
Connecticut	316	Oregon	766
Delaware	83	Pennsylvania	2,796
Florida	783	Rhode Island	87
Georgia	1,017	South Carolina	636
Idaho	478	South Dakota	625
Illinois	1,587	Tennessee	951
Indiana	1,011	Texas	2,187
Iowa	1,211	Utah	338
Kansas	1,015	Vermont	381
Kentucky	2,652	Virginia	2,099
Louisiana	865	Washington	856
Maine	796	West Virginia	1,812
Maryland	650	Wisconsin	1,028
Massachusetts	631	Wyoming	374
Michigan	1,139	Hawaii	96
Minnesota	1,184	Porto Rico	95
Mississippi	828	Canal Zone	12
Missouri	1,711	Philippines	989
Montana	814	Dist. of Columbia	12
Nebraska	815	Alaska	189
Nevada	165	Virgin Islands	5
New Hampshire	372		
New Jersey	659		
New Mexico	534	Total	49,228

In addition to the above the "Uncle Sam" posters numbering 100,000 were sent to Boy Scout troops

ORGANIZATION CHART
OF THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN

VICE CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

MEDALS
ATLAS
WRITINGS
PICTURES

COOPERATING AGENCIES

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS
STATE COMMISSIONS
PATRIOTIC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
CITY AND TOWN COMMUNITIES

PUBLICITY

All publicity material of the Commission is handled through the Department of Publicity.

The work of this department includes the collection — alone, and in cooperation with all other departments — of news, information and pictures, relating to George Washington and the Bicentennial Celebration, and their distribution throughout the world. It includes service to newspaper and press syndicates and assistance to writers, speakers and producers of moving picture news reels.

Publications
- Newspapers
- Magazines
- Miscellaneous
- Bicentennial News
- Clip sheets
- Editorial Contacts
- Feature Writers
- Syndicates
- News Services
- Braille Publicity
- Maps and Layouts
- Clippings
- Foreign Language press
- Addressograph Lists
- Editing Office Publications
- Information Service

Radio
- Preparation of Addresses
- Broadcasting Dates
- Scheduling Features
- Cooperating Stations
- Governors, State Commissions

Motion Picture News-Reels
- Publicity Shots
- Features

Pictures
- Selection
- Collection
- Disbursement
- Files

Art Features
- Drawings
- Reproductions
- Novelties
- Calendars
- Cards, Menus, etc.
- Posters, etc.

Contacts
- Organizations
- Cooperating Agencies
- Writers, Editors, Publishers
- Editorial Associations
- Advertising Agencies and Clubs
- School and College Publications

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

This classification visualizes the general and specific educational work of different departments of the organization through the preparation and distribution to educational institutions and to all organizations — patriotic, social, religious, business, labor, etc.— of literature, programs for meetings, articles for publication, addresses and papers, etc., all relating to George Washington and his time.

Organization

Contacts
- Patriotic Societies
- Parent-Teachers Groups
- Clubs and other organizations
- Schools, All Educational Institutions and Groups
- Libraries

Assistance to Organizations
- Pamphlet of 12 Programs
- Papers, Addresses, Broadcasts
- Special Features
- Washington Bibliography
- Washington Chronology
- Lantern Slides
- Articles for Organization Publications
- Preparation of Teachers Training Course
- Aid in Illiteracy Work
- Contests

Juvenile Activities
- Kindergartens
- Elementary Schools
- Boy Scouts
- Girl Scouts
- Campfire Girls
- Service for the Blind
- 4-H Clubs
- All Other Juvenile Organizations
- Games
- Contests

ADMINISTRATION

General Office Management is included under this department.
- Personnel
- Accounts
- Office
- Correspondence File Service
- Purchases
- Library
- Mail Room
- Mimeographing

HISTORICAL

This work includes the writing and editing of historical publications and assistance on historical subjects to other departments.
- "Writings of George Washington"
- "Honor to George Washington"
- Genealogy—Living descendants of the Washington family.
- Research
- Addresses
- Editorial Work
- Assistance to other departments

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS

Under this title are included the writing, collection and selection of plays and pageants on the life of Washington for distribution to organizations everywhere, especially schools of all grades and churches, fraternities, dramatic organizations and patriotic bodies.

Plays

Collection, selection and arrangement of all existing one-act and full length plays.

Writing of one-act plays and special plays (Boy Scouts, etc.), for stage and radio production.

Arrangement and direction of Radio competition and prize competition for full-length plays.

Distribution of plays to organizations, communities, clubs, civic bodies, educational institutions, etc., such as:
- Civic, Municipal and State
- Schools and Colleges
- Patriotic and Veteran
- Dramatic and Literary
- Agricultural and Horticultural
- Fraternal and Labor
- Business and Government
- Women's and Social

Pageants

Collection and selection of existing episodic scenes.

Compilation of reference list of all pageants now published or to be published.

Production of special pageants.

Distribution to organizations, communities and educational institutions such as:
- Civic, Municipal and State
- Schools and Colleges
- Patriotic and Veteran
- Agricultural and Horticultural
- Dramatic and Literary
- Fraternal and Labor
- Business and Government
- Women's and Social

Costumes

Collection of all data and authentic costumes and material of the Colonial Period; Uniforms of Revolutionary War soldiers (American and British); types of civic dress of men and women for all occasions; reproduction of illustrations in color of such costumes for use of organizations in production of plays and pageants.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

Under this title are included activities of different departments not included in any of the other classifications.

These activities are among the most important functions of the Commission and are constantly expanding as the work proceeds.

Motion Picture (Life of George Washington)

Exhibition of Fine Arts.

Participation by foreign governments.

Collection of Washingtoniana.

George Washington Bicentennial Stamps.

George Washington Bicentennial coin.

Commemorative Medal.

Atlas of Washington's Travels.

Selection of official portrait.

Tree Planting.

Office Historical Record.

Contacts With Cooperating Organizations as Follows:
- State Commissions
- City and Town Committees
- Patriotic and Veteran Organizations
- Societies controlling patriotic shrines, such as Mount Vernon, Wakefield, Yorktown, etc.
- Churches and religious groups
- Women's organizations
- Fraternal
- Labor
- Business
- Agricultural
- Civic
- Governmental, Etc.

Music
- Collection and distribution of original music of Washington's day
- Special music for bicentennial programs

through the offices of Members of Congress; 25,000 Flag Charts to Libraries, and 8,000 posters of "The President—Master Mason," were sent to Masonic Lodges, also through Members of Congress.

During the month of February, 1932, the work of the Mailing Department reached such proportions that it was found necessary to keep open the office for twenty-four hours each day in an effort to comply with the requests for literature. One group of clerks began its work at 9 a. m., finishing at 9 p. m. At this hour another group started, completing their work at 9 a. m., the following morning.

During the month of February, mail orders were filled at an average of 6,500 per day. Letters were acknowledged at an average of 3,800 per day. Literature was mailed at the rate of 50,000 pieces per day. It was necessary to address 7,000 envelopes per day to mail this material. The Mailing Room also received and distributed the final reports of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Five thousand sets of the Literature Series, consisting of three volumes to the set, were distributed to public libraries, libraries of universities, colleges and other institutions of higher learning, historical societies, government departments, government officials, Members of the Commission and Members of Congress.

Three thousand five hundred volumes of the Foreign Participation report were sent to public libraries, libaries of colleges and other institutions of higher learning, historical societies, government officials, government departments, Members of Congress and to 66 foreign countries.

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

DR. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, *Historian*
DAVID M. MATTESON, *Assistant Historian*

PLANS AND SCOPE

IN JANUARY, 1927, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, one of the Presidential Commissioners of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was appointed Historian of the Commission, and authorized to travel in its behalf. He made various trips to Great Britain, visiting places associated with the Washington family and collecting material on it. He also employed a searcher in England to gather material, and interested one of the leading authorities on the subject, Canon Solloway, to write a history of the origin and development of the Washington Family in England.

The Historian's fundamental idea was that the best way of making the American people acquainted with their most honored character was to call attention, during the Bicentennial of his birth, to Washington's actual life—at home, in the army, on his numerous journeys, and at the seat of national government—and at the same time, to bring the minds of the American people to dwell upon Washington at home, among his friends, carrying on his business, consulting with other statesmen, and looking forward to new inventions and methods of transportation which would make the United States a better place in which to live. To accomplish this, three fields of historical activity at once presented themselves: Washington's own writings; Washington's travels; and Washington's career as a planter, an engineer, a capitalist and a public man. The Commission therefore decided that its major historical work should be a new edition of *Washington's Writings,* intended to include every letter and public paper known to have been written by Washington, and the work was placed under the editorship of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick.

Dr. Hart was originally the assistant editor of the *Washington's Writings* but withdrew since it was evident that the assistance which he would be able to give would be nominal. The Assistant Historian, David M. Matteson, is responsible for the indexes, both of the separate volumes and the general one which is to terminate the series. This task, however, is the subject of a separate report which is found in another section of the volume, so that further reference to it is not needed here.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ATLAS

The second major historical work was the *George Washington Atlas,* for which provision was early made in the statutes and the work of the committee. For this a method of organization was adopted which has proved very valuable in

the preliminary work of the *Writings*. A special committee of experts was appointed for each of these two publications. In addition, for the geographical work, three regional committees were appointed for the New England, Middle, and Southern groups of the states which Washington actually visited. The work of these committees and of the experts who prepared the material is set forth in the *George Washington Atlas*, issued by the Commission in 1932, under the editorship of Colonel Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps in the Library of Congress. The *George Washington Atlas* is reprinted in Volume I of this series. The experts who served on the Atlas Committee are as follows:

General Geographical Committee

ALBERT PERRY BRIGHAM*
Honorary Consultant in Geography, Library of Congress

JOHN C. FITZPATRICK
Editor of "The Writings of George Washington"

GILBERT GROSVENOR
President, National Geographic Society, Editor of "A Map of the Travels of George Washington"

LAWRENCE MARTIN, Chairman
Chief, Division of Maps, Library of Congress.

EDWARD B. MATHEWS
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, Secretary
Former Clerk of the House of Representatives

CHARLES O. PAULLIN
Historical Division, Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

ROBERT R. RALSTON
Chairman, Board of Surveys and Maps of the Federal Government

EARL G. SWEM
Librarian, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia

JOHN K. WRIGHT
Librarian, American Geographical Society of New York

Regional Committee for New England

WALTER G. DAVIS
President, Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine

OTIS G. HAMMOND
Director, New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, New Hampshire

KIRTLEY F. MATHER, Chairman
Division of Geology and Geography, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

LAWRENCE C. WROTH
Librarian, John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island

GEORGE S. GODARD
State Librarian, Hartford, Connecticut

Regional Committee for the States Between New England and the Potomac

H. M. LYDENBERG, Chairman
Assistant Director, New York Public Library

GEORGE A. OSBORN
Librarian, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

FRANK E. WILLIAMS
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

GEORGE H. RYDEN
State Archivist, Newark, Delaware

LOUIS H. DIELMAN
Librarian, Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland

Regional Committee for the District of Columbia and Area to the South and West

H. R. McILWAINE,* Chairman
State Librarian, Richmond, Virginia

THEODORE W. NOYES
Editor-in-chief, Washington Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

ARCHIBALD HENDERSON
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

A. S. SALLEY, JR.
Secretary, State Historical Commission, Columbia, South Carolina

S. W. McCALLIE
State Geologist, Atlanta, Georgia

CLIFFORD R. MYERS
State Historian and Archivist, Charleston, West Virginia

GUY-HAROLD SMITH
Department of Geography, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

ELLEN CHURCHILL SEMPLE*
Louisville, Kentucky

WILLIAM W. BRUNSWICK
American Consul, Bridgetown, Barbados

* Deceased.

ORGANIZATION

Besides these two major outside tasks in the Historian's plan there was the activity of his own special department. In June, 1930, the History Department was organized by the addition of an Assistant Historian, David M. Matteson, and a Secretary, Mary B. Stack. The staff of the department never consisted of more than the three (made possible by much overtime service); except that on a few occasions a stenographer was brought in to type copy. The Assistant Historian was away from December 15, 1930, to March 15, 1931, but handled considerable material during his absence.

The Historian was in England again in the summer of 1931, and during much of the time from June, 1930, he was absent from Washington. He was Chairman of the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and participated in other outside activities concerned with the commemoration, especially the Portrait Committee and the planning of the definitive edition of the *Writ-*

ings of George Washington and the *George Washington Atlas*. As an official of the Commission he prepared various articles for periodicals and delivered many addresses throughout the country upon the life and services of George Washington. He also served as one of the five final judges in the National Essay Contest held by the Commission. With the beginning of the formal celebration in February, 1932, he retired from active connection with the department, retaining his title of Historian, and also continuing to deliver occasional addresses. From February, 1932, the department in Washington consisted of the Assistant Historian, who assumed charge, and the Secretary.

PUBLICATIONS

The first and most important task of the department was the publication of the series of pamphlets called *Honor to George Washington and Reading about George Washington,* a series especially authorized by Congress. The Historian edited this work, choosing the titles and the writers to develop them. He wrote three of the pamphlets and the Assistant Historian four, and they compiled chronological data and selected source extracts for each other's pamphlets as well as for some of those by outside authorities. The last of the series, a bibliography of material on Washington, was prepared by a committee of the American Library Association to fulfill the congressional requirement of "Reading about George Washington." As a phase of the same requirement the Assistant Historian added a list of Selected Authorities to each of the other fourteen pamphlets. Much office work was also done on the series in the verification of quoted material and the checking up on the historical accuracy of the statements. Most of the pamphlets had also the expert criticism of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, the editor of the definitive edition of *Writings of George Washington.*

The following is a list of titles and authors of the fifteen pamphlets entitled, *Honor to George Washington and Reading About George Washington,* which were published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and which were reprinted in Volume I of this series:

No. 1, "Frontier Background of Washington's Career," by David M. Matteson
No. 2, "Washington the Man of Mind," by Albert Bushnell Hart
No. 3, "Tributes to Washington," by Albert Bushnell Hart
No. 4, "Washington the Farmer," by David M. Matteson
No. 5, "Washington as a Religious Man," by John C. Fitzpatrick
No. 6, "Washington the Colonial and National Statesman," by David M. Matteson
No. 7, "Washington and The Constitution," by David M. Matteson
No. 8, "Washington as President," by Albert Bushnell Hart
No. 9, "Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon," by James Hosmer Penniman
No. 10, "Washington the Military Man," by Col. Samuel C. Vestal, U. S. A.
No. 11, "Washington the Traveler," by Archibald Henderson
No. 12, "Washington the Business man," by Hon. Sol Bloom
No. 13, "Washington as Engineer and City Builder," by Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, U. S. A.
No. 14, "Washington's Home and Fraternal Life," by Carl H. Claudy
No. 15, Not Printed
No. 16, "Classified Washington Bibliography," by Special Committee of The American Library Association

Aside from the preparation of the "Honor" series and the Historian's conferences and addresses, the department was responsible for several other publications by the Commission, such as *Highlights of the Writings of General George Washington, Religious References in the Writings of George Washington, The Washington Family,* and *George Washington Every Day.* For the most part, however, the later work of the department was "behind the scenes." In this respect it did many things both within and without the office work of the Commission. Within the Commission the history department gave advice respecting references and sources of material upon a wide range of topics both to the Director and the heads of the departments more immediately in touch with the public and more active in verbal or printed output. In other cases outlines and even detailed development of the subject was suggested. Most of the issues of the other departments were referred to the History Department for criticism of historical accuracy of statements and for suggested amendments in these particulars; and when this was not done for the original publication the material generally went to the Assistant Historian's desk for review before re-publication.

HISTORICAL INQUIRIES

To the Commission, especially during the months of actual celebration, a flood of queries came from all over the country, with many from abroad. A considerable portion of these were addressed to or referred directly to the History Department and directly answered by it, with the resulting accumulation of a special file which contains much information on phases of Washington's career. Upon other such queries the department was often asked to advise respecting the answer to be made. Much research, first and last, was in-

volved in this "query" section of the department's work, and resulted sometimes in the give and take of a correspondence over several months. As an example of this may be mentioned the case of Washington's salary as President. This initial statement was violently criticised through an Associated Press dispatch. The renewed study of the topic was carried on through a long period and the inspection of hitherto unused materials, and resulted in a confirmation of the original statement. Among other instances, which did not come to public attention, may be mentioned that of the condition of the estate of Samuel Washington, the brother of George; and President Washington's route during his journey in 1794 in connection with the assemblage of troops to march against the insurgents in western Pennsylvania.

Many articles, and some books, intended for outside publication, or which the authors desired the Commission to issue, were reviewed by the History Department. The Historian and the Assistant Historian read in manuscript or proof several of the important books on Washington issued during the Bicentennial Commemoration, especially Ritter's *"George Washington as a Business Man,"* Knox's *"Naval Genius of Washington,"* and Sears' *"George Washington."*

LITERATURE SERIES

The first three volumes of the *History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration*, called the Literature Series, contain the direct output of the History Department. They also contain much other material of a historical character or historical basis, prepared by other departments. Most of this material was printed originally as separate pamphlets in various editions before it was embodied in final form in the Literature Series; and sooner or later all of it passed under the inspection of the Department for review of its historical statements. In the case of the plays and pageants the advisability of considerable license was recognized, and the scenes in these were not pinned down to complete exactness so long as they carried out the historical spirit and conveyed the correct historical lesson. The department is also responsible for the general index of the Series, which makes possible quick reference to the many separate facts in the various articles, and also presents an analysis to assist the general study of the many-sidedness of George Washington's life.

THE DEFINITIVE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

DR. JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, *Editor*

SUPPLYING the lack of a definitive edition of the Writings of George Washington was considered among the first of the possible major activities of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in 1928, and in 1929 the decision was made to undertake the work which was entrusted to Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, an eminent historian and probably the most distinguished authority on George Washington and his time.

It was decided to include in the *Definitive Edition of the Writings of George Washington*, all the essential letters, addresses, proclamations, orders, etc., of George Washington, of which not more than half have been published heretofore.

For the past century all we have known of the George Washington manuscripts has been the less than fifty per cent of them that have been published since his death. The first extensive publication was by Jared Sparks, president of Harvard College, in 1834-1837, in twelve volumes, and the second by Worthington C. Ford, in 1889-1893, in fourteen volumes. Sparks printed upwards of twenty-five hundred letters and documents; Ford, by eliminating many that Sparks printed, and including new material, added about five hundred to the total, so that both Ford and Sparks together have published from three to four thousand only of Washington's letters. (An actual count of the total number of letters and documents written or signed by Washington has never been made, but a conservative estimate would place the number at from eight to ten thousand.) Neither of these editions is satisfactory, though they have been for

years the available basis of our knowledge of George Washington. Ford's work was hampered by the exigencies of commercial restrictions. Sparks suffered from an editorial hypnosis to which it is unnecessary now to call attention; as his peculiar theory of editing aroused controversy at the time and has been thoroughly discredited.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, by including all the essential documents, presents for the first time the full picture of Washington's participation in and influence on the affairs of his time and clarifies completely the story of George Washington's life work as well as furnishing many unexpected facts concerning the personal characteristics of the man himself.

With the completion of the Bicentennial edition it will be possible to study the entire record of the private and public life of the First American and fill in clearly what heretofore has been cloudy and conjectural in the early history of the nation.

Dr. John Clement Fitzpatrick, M.A., L.H.D., Litt.D., who was selected to edit the volumes, had been the assistant chief of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress for over a score of years, and during that time had devoted special attention to the study of the great mass of manuscript records left by George Washington and purchased by the United States from the family in the 1830's and 1840's, and finally deposited in the Library of Congress.

Among the official results of his efforts to make these tens of thousands of manuscripts more easily available to historians were a series of calendars of those papers that dealt with the Revolutionary War, in which Washington's correspondence with the Continental Congress and with the officers of the Continental Army, the militia and State troops, the French and the British officers, were published by the Government Printing Office, 1906-15, in five volumes. Private publications by Dr. Fitzpatrick, his continuous efforts to make George Washington better known, because of the value such knowledge has to an increase and stimulation of good citizenship, are Washington's accounts as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, 1775-1783; George Washington, Colonial Traveller, 1732-1775; The Spirit of the Revolution; and George Washington Himself. In 1925 the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union published the Diaries of George Washington under Dr. Fitzpatrick's editorship; and there are also incidental publications on various aspects of Washington's life, standing to his credit, which clear away some of the slanders which have been baselessly directed against Washington's character.

Advisory Committee Appointed

Preliminary to beginning the actual work of publication a committee of eminent American scholars was appointed to assist in an advisory capacity and made many valuable suggestions for the format and other mechanical details of publication. The members of this Committee are: Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, holder of the chair of American history in the Library of Congress and chief of the Manuscript Division of that Library; Randolph G. Adams, Librarian of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan; President J. A. C. Chandler, of William and Mary College; Dr. Tyler Dennett, then editor of the United States Department of State; Dr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the United States Commission of Fine Arts; the late George W. Ochs-Oakes, of the New York Times; Brigadier General John M. Palmer, United States Army, retired; and Victor H. Paltsits, chief of the Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library.

The work of editing the definitive edition of the Writings was begun in 1930, and by January, 1932, the first four volumes were printed and bound. This covered the years from 1745 (the date of the earliest known writings) through April, 1776, the boyhood, youth, manhood, French and Indian War period, his marriage, the troublesome times preceding the Revolution and the beginning of that war through the evacuation of Boston. Three more volumes were issued during the Bicentennial year, bringing the correspondence down to April, 1777.

President Hoover Writes Introduction

President Hoover wrote a special introduction for the volumes which emphasized the importance of the publication to the story of the United States.

From one hundred and fifty to two hundred hitherto unpublished letters from Washington appear in the first volume, and this average has been steadily maintained in the succeeding volumes, which number some five hundred pages with a complete index in each. The volumes are printed on 100 per cent linen-rag paper and are sturdily bound in a blue woven fabric which has all the

wearing qualities of buckram but lacks its hardness of finish; an engaging touch is added by the insertion of a facsimile of Washington's book-plate in the inside front cover of each volume. There are three or four facsimiles of documents from the Washington manuscripts in each volume as illustrations.

Although the Washington manuscripts in the Library of Congress comprise fully ninety-five per cent of those that have survived, an effort was made to obtain copies from historical societies, public libraries and individuals, of the originals in their possession for inclusion in the Bicentennial edition. The results were highly gratifying and everyone cooperated most generously, copies coming from as far away as Chile and Denmark, as original Washington letters are cherished possessions and owners of them are widely scattered over the world.

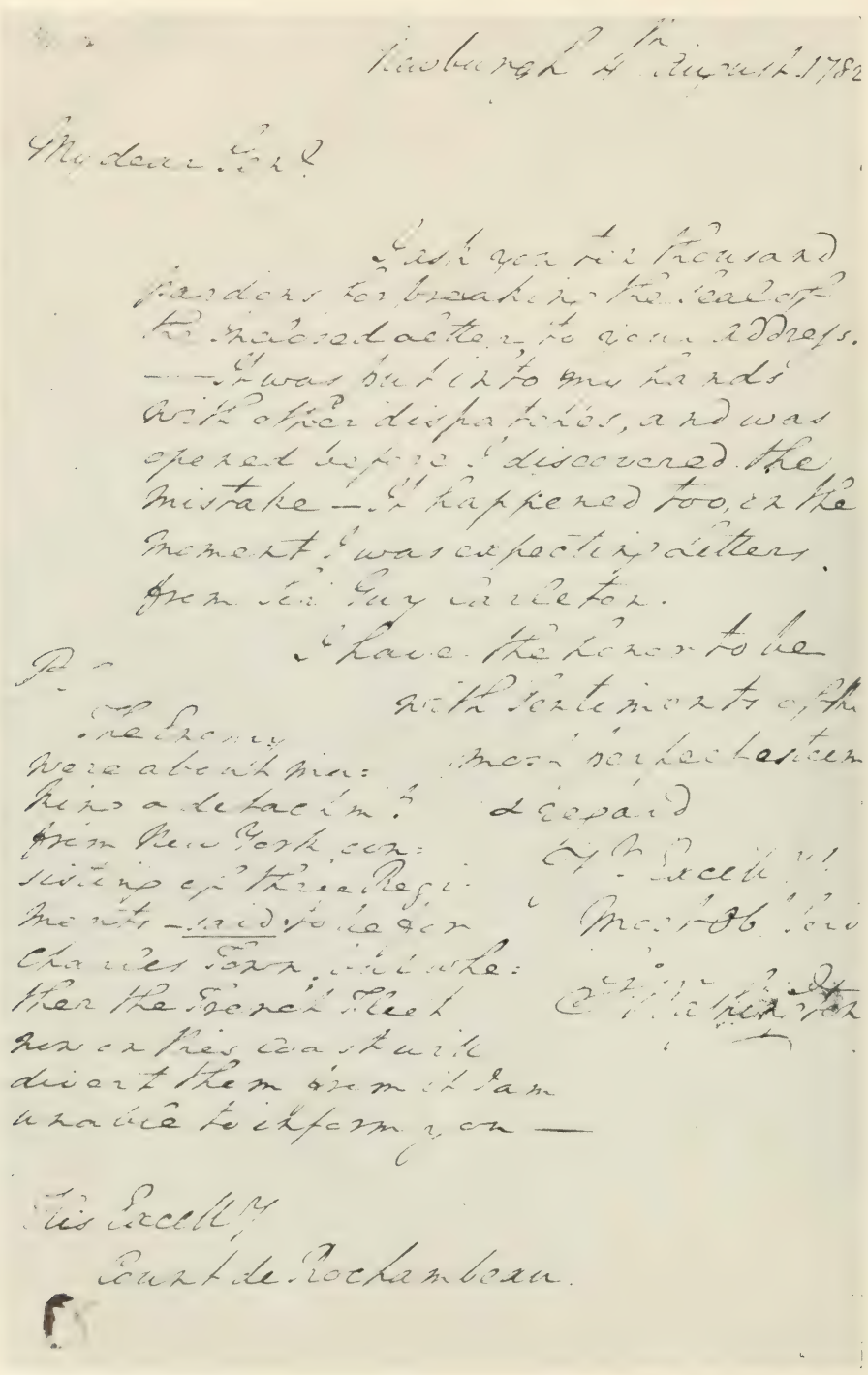
A goodly percentage of the letters so obtained were already of record in the Washington Papers, either in draft or letter-book form, yet because the letter sent is the preferential text, these contributions were very welcome.

Theoretically the work of editing presented no great difficulties, but practically it was far from simple. Over and above the usual editorial labors of identifying documents and individuals mentioned therein, the clarifying of obscure references and establishing the proper relation of papers, were the rightful choice of authentic text and the proper correlation of the different texts available. This is a difficulty peculiar to the Washington manuscripts and due to the many forms in which the same document existed in the papers. To mention some of these will make the matter plain. Always methodical, Washington carefully entered copies of his letters from an early date in record books. In the beginning of the Revolutionary War his letters were all transcribed in letter-books by his aides de camp, but like the French and Indian War correspondence, this did not prove a happy method and was soon abandoned in favor of keeping the rough draft of the letters sent.

Furthermore that section of the correspondence addressed to the President of the Continental Congress was transcribed in the Secretary's office of that body in a set of record books for the more convenient use of the Congress, and for the greater safety of the originals. Finally, in the Presidential period, when both letter-book and draft were filed for record, the last element is introduced in the form of press-copies of letters on thin tissue paper sheets.

After Washington returned to Mount Vernon in 1783 and had an opportunity to examine the work of his Recording Secretary, he was so enthusiastic over it that he determined to have all the then unrecorded drafts of his French and Indian War letters transcribed in books; but the clerical assistance he obtained was not like that furnished by his Recording Secretary during the Revolution.

This 1784-85 copying (the date is difficult to fix exactly) was none too carefully made, and does not seem to have been closely compared with the originals. Whether or not these originals, some of which have disappeared, were destroyed by Washington himself as valueless, after the 1784-85 copying, or whether they disappeared in one of the many later accidents that have happened to the Washington manuscripts, can not be known, but their nonexistence is regrettable. It thus curiously developed that pressure to obtain a biography of Washington may have been the cause of destruction of valuable biographical material. Although the Washington Papers in the Library of Congress are probably ninety-eight per cent of those that have survived, difficulties exist in gathering and selecting the material for a comprehensive edition of his writings. The missing letters have been diligently sought, and many of them recovered and made available through the photostatic process; but any given letter of Washington may exist in several different forms, and, during the Revolutionary War, these forms are sometimes as many as five distinct records. There are (1) the draft by Washington or his secretary; (2) a letter-book copy (in Colonial times, a letter book in Washington's handwriting, and sometimes a second letter-book copy made at a later date); (3) the Varick Transcripts of the Revolutionary War correspondence; (4) the transcript made in the office of the Secretary of the Continental Congress of such letters as were sent to that body; and, finally, (5) the actual letter that was signed and sent. Each one of these forms varies in minor verbal particulars (the human vagaries of the different copyists), and, even if it were possible to show these variations in type, the value of so doing is decidedly questionable. In this dilemma preference has been given, first, to the



Newburgh 4th August 1782

My dear Sir

I wish you six thousand
Blessings for breaking the Seal of
the inclosed Letter — to your Address.
— It was put into my hands
with other dispatches, and was
opened before I discovered the
mistake — It happened too, at the
moment I was expecting Letters
from Sir Guy Carleton.

I have the honor to be
with sentiments of the
most perfect Esteem
Sir
Your Excellys
Most obedt Servt
Go: Washington

P.S.
The Enemy
were about sending
Ships & Troops
from New York, con-
sisting of Three Regi-
ments — said to be
Chasseurs Loyalists
Hessians & Waldeckers
but the General Rest
assures us this work
does not obtain full credit
with him —

His Excellcy
Count de Rochambeau.

FACSIMILE OF A LETTER WRITTEN BY GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON TO HIS EXCELLENCY, COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU, FROM NEWBURGH, NEW YORK, ON AUGUST 4, 1782.
This is one of the many hitherto unpublished letters of George Washington, which were located during the Bicentennial Celebration, and which are being published in the Definitive Edition of the Writings of George Washington

text of the letter as sent, wherever that text has been available; second, to the draft in Washington's writing, or the draft corrected by him; and, third, to the contemporary letter-book record, as the most exact duplicate of the letter sent.

It seems proper to mention at this point the much-referred-to-action of Washington in improving, in his later years, the phraseology of some of his early letter-book records.

Strangely enough, it has not been noticed that these early letter books, which are entirely in Washington's handwriting and corrected by him, have been recopied by an amanuensis (who incorporated Washington's corrections) into another record made *nearly thirty years later*. Both the correcting and copying were done at Mount Vernon, after the Revolutionary War, and appear to be Washington's temporary surrender to the pressure brought to bear upon him to allow a life of himself to be written. He had steadfastly refused to permit this, and declined to entertain the suggestion of David Humphreys that he write his own life. But the corrections and recopying justify the assumption that Washington did, for a time, attempt to put his papers in shape for a biographical contingency. The correction of his early letters has been made the occasion of criticism and an implied charge of egoism which can not be made to lie against any other period of life. Instead of being an attempt to disguise his early letter-writing deficiencies, the full facts show it to be nothing but a common-sense editing to make the texts plain for his nephew, Robert Lewis, who recopied them into volumes. Coupled with this was, more than likely, a desire to bring all his letters into mechanical uniformity with the beautiful Varick Transcripts of his Revolutionary War correspondence.

Where letters are in draft form and in the writing of a secretary, alterations made by Washington therein are duly noted in the Bicentennial Edition and strict adherence to the original text has disclosed new and valuable information as to Washington's character. In a number of the Colonial-period letters, dealing with various military difficulties, tobacco shipments and sales, will be found an intensity of feeling which interferes with Washington's clarity of expression, while the letters devoted to less moving subjects are not so drivingly reckless of syntax.

Few established facts of history will be greatly disturbed by this comprehensive publication, but the new information as to Washington's personality, found in these hitherto unpublished letters, and bringing those formerly published into exact textual accord with the originals, discloses how far afield biographers of Washington have wandered. Even in so small a point as spelling, this publication will furnish instructive study to those who wish to follow Washington's progressive improvement, not only in etymology but in syntax as well. Criticism of Washington's spelling, like other criticism of the man, is due to lack of knowledge of the facts. The worst spelling will be found in the Colonial letters, but even a superficial examination of the letters of his contemporaries will show that Washington, while no better a speller, was often no worse than his friends. Governors of Virginia, such as Dinwiddie and Fauquier, British generals like Forbes and Sir John St. Clair, the Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses, Jefferson, and Madison were no whit more perfect, according to twentieth century standards. Washington "spelled like a gentleman"—and the gentlemen of those early days were not good spellers.

General Orders of Revolution Included

By including Washington's General Orders of the Revolution which had never been published before, some surprising things were uncovered. The amount of military knowledge possessed by the Commander-in-Chief will surprise and confound those who, in the absence of the complete record, assumed that Washington possessed a superficial military knowledge only and that he was helped out by his generals, to whom most of the credit is due. The opposite is the case. The genius displayed by his generals in the councils of war and their written opinions show that the Commander-in-Chief was immensely superior in his grasp of the essential elements of the problems that confronted him. In the details of military knowledge, too, he was a thorough soldier and nowhere does it show better than his continual watchfulness over camp sanitation and hygiene; his orders to that end, were they collected, would prove more than an excellent foundation for the practices of the present day.

"Item To my nephew Bushrod Washington I give and bequeath all the papers in my possession, which relate to my Civil and Military Administration of the Affairs of this Country: I leave to him also, such of my private papers as are worth preserving; and at the decease of my Wife, and before, if she is not inclined to retain them, I give and bequeath my library of Books and Pamphlets of every kind."

This extract from Washington's will marks the beginning of the second important phase in the story of the Washington manuscripts. The first was, naturally, the creative period, when the papers were being brought into existence, and in this first phase there are many minor points of interest in such matters as paper economies, sealing wafers, quills, penmanship and ink, secretarial indorsements, and filing methods. The Washington manuscripts were bequeathed by Bushrod Washington to his nephew, George Corbin Washington, from whom they were acquired by the United States Government in two purchases in the year of 1834 and 1849. The first lot, which consisted of the larger part of the manuscripts and many printed books, was obtained for $25,000; the second purchase secured the remaining manuscripts for $20,000. Just why a division of the papers was made and what was the distinction drawn at the time is not entirely clear, but some notion of a separation of the official or public papers from Washington's private and personal ones seems to have been an influence. This peculiarly childish idea operated in the acquirement of other groups of papers of American statesmen and has caused considerable vexation, difficulties, and loss, both financial and historical, to the Government and the Nation. The officially stated purpose in purchasing the Washington Papers was to complete the Government's records; but the official care exercised in the transaction, in the physical transfer of the papers into Government custody, does not bespeak the existence of an active sense of responsibility in this regard. While it is regrettable that the transaction was not handled more meticulously, it is a matter of rejoicing that no great calamity has overtaken the papers since they were obtained by the Government, for they form today the noblest group of American historical personal papers extant.

The total price paid for the Washington Papers, $45,000, is small in comparison with the value of these manuscripts in the autograph market today. Any single one of a dozen selected documents would sell for more than $45,000 could it be legally offered for sale at the present time, so that from the crude commercial viewpoint alone the Government's wisdom in purchasing these manuscripts is beyond question; their historical value to the American people is demonstrated by the use made of them. The annual records of the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress show that for years historians and students of the beginnings of America have been consulting the Washington manuscripts oftener than those of the many other prominent characters whose papers are in the custody of that division.

The Washington Papers now fill over four hundred volumes of manuscripts. Curiously, too, this tremendous mass of written records (at a conservative estimate 75,000 folios), which normally would have presented many difficult problems of arrangement and classification, has maintained a simple integrity that typifies in a clean-cut way the career of the man it records.

Physically these records may be visualized as grouped in:

1. Bound notebooks and diaries; many in their original bindings.
2. Bound account books.
3. Bound letter record books.
4. Letterpress copies.
5. The Varick Transcripts, in original bindings.
6. Drafts of letters *from* and original letters *to* Washington.

Numbers 4 and 6 were repaired, mounted, and placed in temporary bindings by the Library of Congress nearly thirty years ago, and fill two hundred and ninety-nine volumes. This is an artificial and arbitrary grouping of the records; a natural grouping that presents Washington's life activities with satisfactory clearness is:

1. Juvenile school exercises.
2. Survey notes and memoranda.
3. Account books.
4. Diaries.
5. Business correspondence:
   - (*a*) Mount Vernon management.
   - (*b*) Landholdings.
6. Military records:
   - (*a*) French and Indian War.
   - (*b*) Revolutionary War.
   - (*c*) War with France, 1798-99.
7. Presidential records.
8. Personal miscellany:
   - (*a*) Family.
   - (*b*) Friends.
   - (*c*) Political.

RECORDS CAREFULLY KEPT

The earliest papers, the school exercises and letters, survive by mere chance; the diary habit, early acquired and steadily adhered to throughout life, is an example of characteristic carefulness of record, and Washington's official experience with the royal governor, Robert Dinwiddie, early taught him the need for record care. His difficulties with the English factors and merchants, over tobacco

sold and invoices of goods purchased, still further developed Washington's appreciation of record value, and the vast number of long invoices of goods in his writing are a monument to his business exactitude. Another important revelation is that many of the difficulties encountered by Washington during the Revolutionary War, in supplying troops, in enlisting recruits, in enforcing discipline, and even in the personal jealousies and conflicting ambitions of his officers, were only reproductions, on a large scale, of precisely the same problems with which he had struggled in his career as a Colonial Colonel on the Virginia frontier, and parallel them with surprising exactness.

The Revolutionary War period and Washington's election as Commander in Chief of the Continental Army marks the beginning of the second important phase, or period of record-creation, in Washington's career, and the evolution of a recording and filing system among the many hectic activities of the Continental Army Headquarters is an interesting study. The letters written at the beginning of the war were drafted by the aides-de-camp and laboriously copied into homemade, rudely manufactured letter books; but by 1776 the correspondence had become so voluminous and involved that the letter-book method broke down, was discarded, and the simple one of filing the drafts of letters written was adopted. These drafts were drawn up by an aide or secretary from a rough memorandum by Washington, a verbal direction, or, in some instances, were written out by Washington himself. This latter, if no changes, erasures, or interlineations had been made, became the letter that was sent, after a secretary had taken a copy for the file. If changes were made the altered draft became the record copy, from which a fair copy was drawn, signed by Washington, and sent. Instances when the letter sent is marred by pen corrections are rare; but most of the drafts have been altered more than once. These alterations were often due to the necessity of presenting the idea in better form; a concession to the supersensitive dignity of Congress, State authorities, or the overdeveloped sense of importance of some of the higher Army officers; difficulties quite as often of temperamental, official personalities as of refractory words and sentences.

Some phases of the method of filing and storing Headquarters papers are plain from a study of the papers themselves; but it is also plain that the method was not entirely satisfactory to the Commander in Chief, though, like everything else at the time, it was the best he could get. There are interesting and sometimes amusing side lights noticeable, and it is possible to visualize, to some extent, the atmosphere of Headquarters by an examination of the drafts of Washington's letters, quite apart from the subject matter of the drafts themselves. There were, usually, from four to six aides at a time at Headquarters during the war, but as many as twelve have been present; at other times there have been so few that major and brigadier generals, transient visitors, and even Mrs. Washington did copying work under pressure of circumstances. In the early years of the war (1775-76) certain lines of correspondence seem to have been assigned to certain aides; Stephen Moylan, for instance, wrote most of the letters relating to fitting out the armed vessels ("Washington's fleet," as it was called), and later, when young Alexander Hamilton served as aide, it is noticeable that the letters to Congress, to governors, and State legislatures were usually drafted by him. The commanding officer of the Commander in Chief's Guard did a great deal of secretarial work. During the strenuous periods of the war as many as ten to fifteen letters a day went out from Headquarters, and it is amusing to note now, with the arrival of each new aide, the bulk of drafts, for some days, are in his writing. The older and seasoned aides seemed to have put everything possible upon the "new broom," who accepted the situation without demur. In a week or so the new man began to grasp the situation, and his emancipation, or refusal to remain a quill-driving dray horse, is shown by the drafts again becoming fairly apportioned among all the aides present.

Dominated Correspondence

The drafts of so many of Washington's letters being in the writing of his aides gave rise, in the past, to the idea that he could not write a good letter and that all credit for his compositions belongs to his aides, secretaries, and later to his Cabinet officers. Like other criticisms of Washington, this, when examined, falls to the ground. The young men who acted as aides-de-camp were all exceptional individuals. From the group, in later years, came United States Cabinet officers, diplomats and State officials of note; they were all positive characters, and, if they are to be given credit for Wash-

ington's letters, their drafts would surely show different styles of composition. It can hardly be maintained that such positive characters as Alexander Hamilton, Edmund Randolph, John Laurens, Jonathan Trumbull, Tench Tilghman and James McHenry, to mention only a few, all had the same literary style; and it is necessary only to read a few dozen of the letters printed to catch their undeviating swing and mannerisms, regardless of which aide drafted them. It is plain, therefore, that Washington dominated his correspondence and can not be denied complete responsibility for it. Sufficient examples are found among the letters of his ability to condense and improve his aides' drafts with simple, more forceful English.

Washington's plain, easy-flowing penmanship could hardly have been slow, though it seems not to have been a rapid hand. It is too round and smooth to be slow, but there are among his manuscripts few examples of what may be called a swift pen movement. The attempt to explain the even pen stroke of Washington's writing by attributing it to the use of a gold pen and pointing to the actual pen for proof belongs with many other exalted traditions that have no basis in fact. The history of pen manufacturing forbids its acceptance. Like others of his time, Washington cut his own quill pens, and the even writing stroke is caused by his never-varying pen-cutting method. Nearly always Washington stressed the point of legibility in writing, when considering the qualifications of candidates for aides; but in some cases, like that of Robert Hanson Harrison, he waived this point in favor of more important things. There was much quiet humor in George Washington, and it has been inexcusable to deny him this human touch, which he had in good measure. Humor will be found in the correspondence here printed, not abundantly, it is true, but more than could be rightfully expected in letters largely devoted to serious affairs. A glance at the faint but delightfully quizzical curve at the corners of the lips of the Houdon bust is convincing, and one of the documentary evidences is the indorsement on an undated letter from a person who tried to borrow £500 on the strength of a remarkable vision that came to him in a dream. Washington wrote: "From Mr. Thomas Bruff, without date and without success."

The Revolutionary War correspondence, which is by far the largest group in all of the Washington Papers, was docketed and filed by a system not entirely clear; but there are indications that it was cumbersome and not satisfactory to Washington. Many of the letters bear his indorsement, and all were folded for filing in the three-section, double-cross-fold, with the indorsement docket at the top of the middle section. It was not until 1781 that Headquarters records underwent their first comprehensive arrangement. This was done by Richard Varick, whom Washington had appointed his recording secretary. The work performed by Varick and the corps of trained writers which he assembled systematized the Headquarters file for the first time during the war, and was a small part of the military reorganization that brought the Continental Army to its highest point of efficiency. The forty-four volumes in which Washington's letters from 1775 to 1783 are recorded are known as the Varick Transcripts. This transcribing, began in 1781, caught up with the Headquarters correspondence in 1782, and from then on went forward as a part of the daily business. The arrangement of the mass of records that had accumulated at Headquarters in six years was a difficult problem, to the solution of which Washington contributed, though Richard Varick deserves full credit. The letters written by Washington were handled first; the tremendous mass of letters and reports sent to him were left as filed until the major problem could be solved. The solving of it, and the difficulties surmounted, is an appealing story to those interested in business efficiency.

These copies, which furnish an accurate check upon the drafts of the Revolutionary period, were transcribed in specially made blank books, folio size, averaging over five hundred pages to the volume, bound in undressed calf with laced, vellum backs.

The Headquarters record shared in all the risks and vicissitudes of the war, and one of the duties of the Commander in Chief's Guard was to see to their safety, in packing and transporting Headquarters impedimenta, whenever and wherever the Army moved. Washington's appreciation of the value of his papers is to be found in his correspondence. It shows that he was well aware of the fact that, despite the utmost precaution, the records at Headquarters were never entirely safe from prying eyes.

The last duty of the last detail of the Commander in Chief's Guard was to transport all the papers from Rocky Hill, New Jersey, to Mount

Vernon, where a special vault was built for their storage.

The records and letters that accumulated during Washington's two terms as President of the United States were brought from Philadelphia with the rest of the household effects and added to the mass already there. The letters-sent record of the Presidential period was officially entered in letter books as the Government business developed day by day and a large part of this record is in the writing of Tobias Lear, the President's private secretary; other portions are in that of Bartholomew Dandridge, while David Humphreys, George Washington Craik (the son of Dr. James Craik), and Albin Rawlins and others are the copyists of the letters after March, 1797.

In his first administration Washington received a letter-press-copying machine, a gift from John de Neufville & Son, and Holland merchants who had fitted out the *Bon Homme Richard* for John Paul Jones. Washington had paper especially made for this machine, and the thin sheets on which a large number of this autograph letters were copied all bear his private watermark. These tissue-paper press copies form a special group, marked out by its physical characteristics.

The last distinct group of the Washington Papers consists of those created by the pseudo war with France in 1798-99, for which Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the troops to be raised. A part of these records, which consist largely of lists of officers and candidates for commissions in the United States Army, with sundry comment and analysis of qualifications, is found in the Alexander Hamilton Papers, in the Library of Congress.

MANY LETTERS DESTROYED

The Washington manuscripts remained at Mount Vernon until after the death of Mrs. Washington, a granddaughter of whom is authority for the statement that, shortly before her demise, Martha Washington destroyed her correspondence with the General. This seems to be the first disaster sustained by the Washington manuscripts. The next came in the destruction of the Lund Washington correspondence, destroyed by his widow in compliance with Lund's deathbed request.

After the Washington manuscripts came into the custody of Bushrod Washington, he gave away various documents in a spirit of friendly compliment, but with what appears historically as reckless and thoughtless indifference. This was the beginning of a series of spoliations which ended only when the United States acquired the collection. The greatest loss came as a result of the first publication of Washington's Writings by Jared Sparks. Sparks attempted this work at Mount Vernon, but, without a select library at his command, it soon became evident that this was impossible. He prevailed upon Bushrod Washington to permit him to take the records from Mount Vernon to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and, after some hesitancy, Bushrod permitted it. The acquiescence was unfortunate. Bushrod Washington died and title to the Washington manuscripts passed to George Corbin Washington, while the manuscripts were still in Spark's possession and where they remained until after the Government purchased the first lot in 1834. The story of William Sprague's devastating appropriation of hundreds of choice Washington manuscripts, as told in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of the United States, does not agree with Sparks' account of the matter written in 1836. The discrepancies in dates need explanation, and the only positive point is that Sprague helped himself liberally, if at times ignorantly, and did not always leave copies of what he took. Bushrod Washington is said to have given Sprague permission, but this responsibility was not attributed to Bushrod until after his death; also the evidence is not conclusive that these papers were taken from and the copies left at Mount Vernon. Sparks' letter to George Corbin Washington in 1835, after the Government's purchase of the papers, regarding some missing diaries, is also difficult to interpret in the light of the inscribed diary leaf in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The larger portion of Sprague's collection passed in a lump to Simon Gratz, of Philadelphia, and finally came to rest in the society just mentioned. From the time the Washington manuscripts came into the custody of the United States the collection has remained intact. Though several unfortunate transfers of groups of the records to various Government departments have been made, no losses have been experienced. One of these transfers came about through the unsupervised enthusiasm of John C. Hamilton, who was commissioned by the Government to prepare and publish the writings of Alexander Hamilton. In the progress of this work he was naturally obliged to use the Washington Papers, and he calmly transferred

from those papers many of the important letters, sent by Hamilton to Washington, to the Hamilton manuscripts (then also owned by the Government), thus leaving for the historian unexpected and disconcerting gaps in the Washington manuscripts.

But by far the most damaging shift of material occurred when Adjutant General Frederick Ainsworth obtained the sanction of Congress for removing all of the military muster rolls, returns, orderly books, and similar records to the custody of the Records and Pensions Division of the War Department, of which he was then the chief.

The Department of State, which had the custody of the Washington Papers (a national archives or public-records department not existing), acquitted itself well in the rôle of custodian. Jared Sparks had had the manuscripts bound into volumes, and in these bindings they remained for over a half century. There were no losses or damage suffered in the seventy years or so of the Department of State guardianship, 1834-1903.

In the latter year the Washington manuscripts (along with certain other groups of historical records) were transferred by Executive order from the Department of State to the Library of Congress. As transferred, the manuscripts were still as they had been bound by Jared Sparks. This binding was decidedly crude and, though it was a protection against loss, it was, decidedly, a contributory damaging element. After some years the Library of Congress undertook to repair and mount the manuscripts in the best known manner, and in the Bicentennial year they reached their final, permanent form.

The volumes of the Bicentennial Edition of the Writings of George Washington published to date (Dec. 1933) are:

Volume 1	1745, August 13	—1756, December
Volume 2	1757, January 12	—1769, December 8.
Volume 3	1770, January 31	—1775, September 30.
Volume 4	1775, October 1	—1776, April 30.
Volume 5	1776, May 1	—1776, August 31.
Volume 6	1776, September 1	—1777, January 12.
Volume 7	1777, January 13	—1777, April 30.
Volume 8	1777, May 1	—1777, July 31.
Volume 9	1777, August 1	—1777, November 3.

In Proof Form

Volume 10	1777, November 4	—1778, February 29.
Volume 11	1778, March 1	—1778, May 31.
Volume 12	1778, June 1	—1778, September 30.

The volumes are to be distributed at the cost of production price; but an arrangement was made by Director Bloom whereby libraries, historical and learned societies were allowed up to July 4, 1932 to secure the set, as published, for $50. Many of these organizations took advantage of this opportunity; but as the law now stands, the sale of sets to the general public will not begin until the last volume is printed and bound. Efforts are being made to change this law so that the volumes may be distributed as they are completed.

PERSONNEL

Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick is Editor of the Bicentennial Edition of the Writings of George Washington. He will continue in this capacity until the series is completed which, it is expected, will require some 25 volumes. Mention of the Advisory Committee has been made above. From October, 1930 to July, 1933, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzpatrick acted as Assistant to the Editor; Mrs. Katharine Clegett is Secretary to the Editor.

GENEALOGICAL DIVISION

ANNE MADISON WASHINGTON, *In Charge.*

AN INTERESTING activity of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission which attracted wide attention, and undoubtedly will be of permanent historical value, was the compilation of the living descendants of the three Washington emigrants to America. These emigrants were John Washington, of Westmoreland County, Virginia; Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and John Washington, of Surry County, Virginia. The compilation was made by Miss Anne Madison Washington, great-great-great-grandniece of General George Washington, and a direct descendant of John Augustine Washington, full brother of George Washington.

Accompanying this compilation is a summary of the history of the Washington family in England and a record of the first six generations in America, prepared by the Assistant Historian, David M. Matteson. In the preparation of the English data Canon Solloway of Selby Abbey, England, gave generous and valuable cooperation. He is one of the greatest living authorities on the history of the Washington family in Great Britain. At the suggestion of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Canon Solloway wrote a comprehensive history of the family in England. This was the main basis for the compilation of the Washington family in England which appears in Volume III of the Literature Series of the Commission. Mr. S. Horace Lee Washington has made an independent study, particularly on the family of the period down to 1400, including both the direct ancestors of George Washington, and the branch of the family that continued to be the holders of the Manor of Washington in Durham, England, which is the older branch. This material, although not published, is in the possession of this Commission.

Mr. Charles A. Hoppin has recently published an elaborate study of the family of E. L. McClain in three volumes. The first volume is devoted to the Washington family, Mr. McClain being a descendant of John Washington, George Washington's immigrating ancestor. Much of the material on the early history of the family in England is the result of the searches of Thomas Pape, an authority on Washingtoniana. Several of the chapters in this report are given as written by him. There is no pretense of originality or research in our article. It is essentially a compilation of information from these newer researches, together with those already well known.

The record of the early generations in America is not a detailed history of the various branches of the Washington family here, but merely indicates various known members in these generations with such dates as are available. In completing the list, not only the charts sent in by members of the family, but various formal genealogies of the Washingtons and other families, as well as excerpts from family and public records, have been utilized. There is, however, no claim to completeness. Few preparations of this sort are final; complexities are numerous, especially as there are three branches of the family from the beginning. In spite of imperfections, it is hoped that this list will not only give a fair statement of the members of the Washington family during the first six generations in America, but will furnish clues to connections with it and show the beginning of a wide ramification that has put descendants of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave Manor, England, into many states of the Union.

In compiling the list of living descendants in America every effort was made to include all those having rightful claims to such descent. Genealogical charts were distributed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to all persons known to claim membership in these families, requesting information to prove the authenticity of the claim. Also, notices appeared in the press soliciting names of descendants. Every chart received was carefully examined by experts. Where a chart was found to be authentic, the name was included in this list; otherwise it was not accepted. We wish to point out that everybody was given an opportunity to prove his or her membership in the Washington family. In those instances where people failed to send in their charts, we had no basis of determining whether or

DIRECT LINE OF DESCEN

COPY OF ONE OF THE GENEALOGICAL CHARTS S
BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION FOR INCLUSION IN
FAMILY. EACH CHART WAS CAREFULLY CHEC
THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARTS ACCEPTED BY

1. DESCENDANT — P. W. WASHINGTON

	2. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON (FATHER)	3. JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON
BORN	JANUARY 14, 1854 AT "MT. VERNON"	MAY 3, 1821 - "BLAKELY"
DIED	JANUARY 28, 1920	SEPTEMBER 13, 1861
MARRIED	JUNE 14, 1876	FEBRUARY, 1842
RESIDED	"MT. VERNON" - "WAVELAND" VA., WASHINGTON, D. C.	"MT. VERNON" VA.

	G. PARENTS	
MOTHER	FANNIE LACKLAND	ELEANOR LOVE SELDEN
BORN	MAY 17, 1856	1824
DIED	LIVING IN 1932	1860
MARRIED	JUNE 14, 1876	FEBRUARY, 1842
RESIDED	"RIVERSIDE" JEFFERSON CO., VA.	"EXETER" LOUDOUN CO., VA. "MT. VERNON"
DAUGHTER	THOMAS LACKLAND	WILSON CAREY SELDEN "BELMONT" AND "EXETER"

	6. JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON	7. COL AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON
BORN	JANUARY 13, 1735-36 "EPSEWASSON"(MT. VERNON)	1694 NEAR "WAKEFIELD"
DIED	FEBRUARY, 1787	APRIL 12, 1743
MARRIED	APRIL 14, 1756	MARCH 6, 1730-31
RESIDED	"NOMINI" WESTMORELAND CO., VA.	"WAKEFIELD", LITTLE HUNTING CREEK AND RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VA.
BURIED AT	"BUSHFIELD"	

	G.G.G.G. PARENTS	G.G.G.G. PARENTS
	HANNAH BUSHROD	MARY BALL (2ND WIFE)
BORN	1738	1708
DIED	1801	AUGUST 25, 1789
MARRIED	APRIL 14, 1756	MARCH 6, 1730-31
RESIDED	"BUSHFIELD" WESTMORELAND CO., VA.	"EPPING FOREST" LANCASTER CO., VA.
DAUGHTER	COL. JOHN BUSHROD	COL. JOSEPH BALL

THE WASHINGTON FAMILY

ED TO THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON
OF LIVING DESCENDANTS OF THE WASHINGTON
AUTHENTICATED BEFORE IT WAS ACCEPTED.
CNTENNIAL COMMISSION WAS 998.

4. JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON

BORN	1792
DIED	JUNE 16, 1832
MARRIED	NOVEMBER 14, 1811
RESIDED	"WALNUT FARM" WESTMORELAND CO., VA. "MT. VERNON" VA.

G.G. PARENTS

JANE CHARLOTTE BLACKBURN

BORN	1786
DIED	AUGUST, 1855
MARRIED	NOVEMBER 14, 1811
RESIDED	"RIPPON LODGE" PRINCE WILLIAM CO. VA. "MT. VERNON" VA.

DAUGHTER COL. RICHARD SCOTT BLACKBURN

5. CORBIN WASHINGTON

BORN	ABOUT 1765
DIED	DECEMBER 10, 1799
MARRIED	MAY 10, 1787
RESIDED	"BUSHFIELD" WESTMORELAND CO., VA.

G.G.G. PARENTS

HANNAH LEE

BORN	1766
DIED	1801
MARRIED	MAY 10, 1787
RESIDED	"CHANTILLY" WESTMORELAND CO., VA.

DAUGHTER HON. RICHARD HENRY LEE

8. MAJ. LAWRENCE WASHINGTON

BORN	1659 - "BRIDGES CREEK"
DIED	1697-98 "WAKEFIELD"
MARRIED	1690 - GLOUCESTER CT. HOUSE
RESIDED	NEAR "WAKEFIELD" WESTMORELAND CO., VA.

G.G.G.G.G. PARENTS

MILDRED WARNER

BORN	AT "WARNER HALL"
DIED	JANUARY, 1700 - ENGLAND
MARRIED	1690
RESIDED	"WARNER HALL"

DAUGHTER AUGUSTINE WARNER

9. COL. JOHN WASHINGTON

BORN	1633-34 - ENGLAND
DIED	1677
MARRIED	1658
RESIDED	"BRIDGES CREEK" WESTMORELAND CO., VA.

G.G.G.G.G.G. PARENTS

ANNE POPE

BORN	
DIED	1668
MARRIED	1658
RESIDED	

DAUGHTER COL. NATHANIEL POPE

NAME PATTY WILLIS WASHINGTON
STREET ADDRESS 1708 LAMONT STREET, N. W.
CITY & STATE WASHINGTON, D. C.

not they were eligible. In those instances where we found the charts to be inaccurate and unauthentic the names were omitted. Attention is called to the fact that this list of descendants does not include any other than the lines of John Washington, of Westmoreland County, Virginia; Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and John Washington, of Surry County, Virginia. This list, which numbers 998 names, is the most complete list of its kind ever compiled.*

* List of living descendants can be found in Vol. III of this series, pages 599-639.

THE COMMISSION LIBRARY

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, publicity work, compilation of statistics, and the need for every conceivable type of information pertaining to George Washington and his times and the relation of the theme to the present age, made imperative the organization of a library in the offices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The Library was begun in 1930, but because of its expanding needs, it was found necessary to re-organize it on a more thorough scale, and for this duty Mrs. Florence Phillips was appointed Librarian in January, 1931. Leonard Reynolds was later designated to assist in the Library during the peak of the work of the celebration.

The Commission library served as an intermediary between all the employes of the Commission who used books in their work and the agencies from which these books were obtained. The principal agency was the Library of Congress. It should be mentioned that the Commission Library made contacts with various other libraries and directly with publishers for the purpose of obtaining all needed printed information. The National Geographical Society, the Army War College, the Department of Interior (Education Department), the White House, and other governmental and independent institutions were called upon to cooperate with the Commission Library in furnishing needed data, and all responded whole-heartedly.

The activities of the Commission Library affected every department of the Commission. The office of the Director was furnished with material which required research and with books for immediate and necessary use; the Publicity Department relied on the Library for information for feature articles, queries in general correspondence, magazine articles, press releases, speeches, and a myriad of historical details for miscellaneous use. The Historical Division was supplied with books, documents, maps, letters, photostats, and pictures of all types in its endless task of revealing the true Washington. The Women's Division needed still a different type of information to satisfy the demands of women's organizations throughout the country. Foreign Participation and Special Activities Division required data on portraits for stamps, medals, books and papers on foreign participation. The School Division received from the Library dozens of volumes pertaining to educational activities and all historical data on Washington pertaining thereto. The Motion Picture and Photographic Section of the Publicity Department was furnished with authentic portraits, biographical material of various artists, information concerning copyrights, etc. The Music Division required information on old music, ballads and lyrics, and the musical material contemporaneous with Washington and that issued since his day having reference thereto. The Division of Maps required investigation of many of the maps and related material in various collections. The Braille Department sought all available historical material that would lend itself to translation for the blind. States, Cities and Towns Division required geographical and statistical information concerning American people in their relation to the home, information on fraternal organizations, religious organizations, and every conceivable type of unit connected with the average city. The Children's Department called on the Library for details that would interest the youth of America in the Bicentennial. The Play and Pageant Department sought all available material on plays, pageants, fantasies, masques, and dramatic material contemporaneous with Washington or honoring Washington.

To make all of this material available, it was, of course, necessary to make contacts in virtually

every department in the great Library of Congress, and the cooperation that was secured in every instance was responsible for much of the success of the Celebration.

Like material was called for from the Commission Library by visitors from the press, government bureaus, state commissions, authors, and miscellaneous correspondents throughout the country.

Since November, 1930, the Commission Library borrowed from the Library of Congress 2,313 books. These were called for at the Commission Library at the average rate of 40 a day. There were checked out from the Commission Library during 1931, 2,600 books, and during 1932, 4,969 calls were made.

The Commission collected as the nucleus of the private Commission Library 327 bound books and 68 unbound, 80 pamphlets, 49 statistical brochures on fraternal organizations, 27 catalogues on educational matters and 80 original manuscripts of plays and pageants.



A TYPICAL LIBRARY EXHIBIT

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

HAZEL B. NIELSON, *Chief*

PART I

PLANS AND PREPARATION

GENERAL SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE

THIS report covers the work of the Education Department of the Commission from January 1, 1931, to April 15, 1933. To the Education Department was given the responsibility of contacting the schools of the nation seeking their participation in the historic commemoration honoring George Washington. The objective of this Department was to develop in the schools of the nation a consciousness of the purpose, aim, and scope of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, thereby focusing a nation-wide interest upon the life and achievements of George Washington. The magnitude of this field may be realized since one out of every four of the total population of this country is in the schools of the United States, either as teacher or student. The United States Commission served every type of school—public, private, and parochial—from the primary to the university, from the one-room rural school to the city system of many thousand teachers. This peace-time army training the youth of the land gave heed to the resolution of Congress that the Celebration be observed so "that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic." America's greatest enterprise, its thousands of public and private schools and colleges, contributed without doubt the most enduring and the most significant service in the Bicentennial Celebration.

ORGANIZATION

A program of educational activities was set up in January, 1931, with Hazel B. Nielson in charge and one assistant, Frances M. Cramer, and carried on with this number until September, 1931, when the staff was increased to five. The staff increased in number reaching the maximum in January and February, 1932, when eleven were employed. The staff then included beside the two already mentioned, Eleanor Anderson, Catherine Bray, Frank M. Cole, Kathleen O. Copp, Eleanor David, Katherine K. Ely, Margaret Ely, and Lottie M. Nichols. After March the number decreased gradually leaving Miss Nielson and three assistants to the termination of the Celebration, November 24, 1932. From that date until July 15, 1933, when the activities of the Educational Department terminated, the work was handled by Miss Nielson and Miss Nichols with additional stenographic help from other divisions.

AVENUES OF CONTACT

The year prior to the official opening of the Celebration was devoted to the preparation of the "soil" for the "tree" of Bicentennial Celebration activities to be planted by the schools throughout the length and breadth of the land. In this year of preparation the avenues used in reaching this vast group, composed of one million ten thousand teachers and thirty-two million students, were exhibits, personal interviews, organization meetings and convention programs, correspondence, official organs of professional organizations, and preparation and distribution of the printed material of the Commission as pamphlets, books and Clip Sheets.

1. *Exhibits*—To bring to the school administrators a realization of the significance and real purpose of this Bicentennial Commemoration was a prime motive of the United States Commission. The first opportunity for this contact was at the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association held in Detroit, February, 1931. Representatives of the Commission attended this convention, contacting over 12,000 school administrators, including members of the Federal and State Departments of Education; presidents, deans of Education, and other faculty members of Universities, Senior, and Junior Colleges, State Teachers' Colleges, and State and City Normal Schools; county and city super-

intendents; supervisors, principals, and teachers in Senior and Junior High Schools; teachers in elementary and rural schools, public and parochial; officers of State Education Associations; Directors of National Foundations and other executive groups as School Librarians, P. T. A., and clubs.

Through the cooperation of the National Education Association in a booth at the Convention Exhibit Hall were displayed the literature of the Commission and pictures of George Washington and those connected with his life. Here the representatives of the Commission explained the educational purpose of the Commission, received requests for material, and distributed literature, including a special Educational Clip Sheet No. 1, setting forth the outstanding projects and available literature of the Commission.

Immediately following this exhibit a similar booth of display and information was arranged at the annual meeting of the Progressive Education Association convening in Detroit at that time. This group was composed largely of principals, directors, and supervisors in private schools not under the guidance of State Departments of Education. At these educational conventions 13,550 pieces of Bicentennial literature were distributed.

In June, 1931, Miss Nielson attended the Annual meeting of the National Education Association in Los Angeles, contacting over 25,000 members of this prominent educational organization, who visited the Commission's booth in the Convention Exhibit Hall provided through the courtesy of the National Education Association. The Commission's representative had the opportunity of meeting the classroom teachers of the United States, giving them definite information relative to the program of educational activities of the Commission, and explaining the use of the Commission's literature. Forty-one thousand six hundred pieces were gladly received by the educators, including Special Educational Clip Sheet No. 2.

At the official opening of the Celebration in 1932, when the annual National Convention of the Department of Superintendence was held in the City of Washington, another opportunity was afforded the Education Department through a booth of information and display at the Department of Interior Building to disseminate literature and information regarding the Commission's educational projects. The interest evinced at this exhibit showed that during the year since the initial educational exhibit at Detroit an understanding of the real significance of the Bicentennial Commemoration had reached the school people in every section of this nation. As at the other educational meetings where the Commission was represented the contacts made with the key people in education were worth while. The cooperation given by them throughout the period of the Celebration manifested the value of the Commission's representation at these national meetings.

2. *Personal Interviews*—In addition to the thousands of school executives and teachers contacted at these outstanding educational conventions and meetings, personal interviews were held with hundreds of chairmen and representatives of State and School George Washington Bicentennial Committees and interested superintendents and classroom teachers who came to the Commission's headquarters in Washington. Also conferences were held with various officers of the National Education Association, United States Office of Education, Education Division of the Federal Indian Bureau, National Geographic Society, National Americanism Committee of the American Legion, National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations, Director of Prison Education, Home Economics Director of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and State Contest Committees. This was one of the most potent means of explaining plans and arousing creative ideas for carrying out the Celebration along new lines. It was impossible to keep definite data on the number contacted in this way.

3. *Organization Meetings and Convention Programs*—Another channel of contact was organization meetings and convention programs. The chief of the Education Department addressed a great many organizations in and about Washington, including school groups, American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Business and Professional Women, Daughters of the American Revolution, Disabled Veterans, Eight and Forty, Eastern Star and Masonic Groups, Parent-Teacher Associations, P. E. O., Men and Women's Clubs, radio broadcasts, and tree planting ceremonies.

In September, 1931, Miss Nielson attended the annual banquet meeting of the Past Presidents' Parley of the American Legion Auxiliary in convention at Detroit. This afforded an opportunity of explaining to the 400 women, past National and State Presidents of the Auxiliary, as well as the Past Presidents from Panama, Hawaii, and Alaska,

the educational significance of the Celebration and the general organization of the Commission, giving suggestions for their assistance in developing the educational projects of the Commission. It was at this gathering that the Bicentennial Song, "Father of the Land We Love", was sung for the first time by an assembly. Many state presidents chose this song for community singing throughout the Celebration.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Society of Colonial Dames held at their home in New York City in November, 1931, it was the privilege of the Department chief to set forth the activities of the Commission. This Society planned very definite projects for participation in the nation-wide Celebration.

In November, 1931, Miss Nielson addressed 6,000 members of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association assembled for their annual meeting. Besides appearing at the opening session, talks were made at the sectional meetings of Elementary Principals and Music Supervisors, and many conferences were held with superintendents, principals, supervisors, and classroom teachers. The hearty cooperation given by the teachers of New Jersey throughout the Celebration demonstrated the value of the appearance at this annual convention.

4. *Correspondence*—Another method of revealing the educational activities of the Celebration to the people in key positions in the field of education was through correspondence. Early in the Celebration through correspondence seven nation-wide groups of educators were contacted in each state and territory:

Institutions of higher learning, 1,226 (673 Senior Colleges and Universities, 311 Junior Colleges, 157 State Teachers' Colleges, 55 State Normal Schools, 19 City Public Normal Schools, and 11 colleges for Negroes not included in other groups)

State and Territorial Superintendents of Education (59)

County Superintendents (3,609)

State and Territorial Education Associations (52)

State Department and State Education Journals (54)

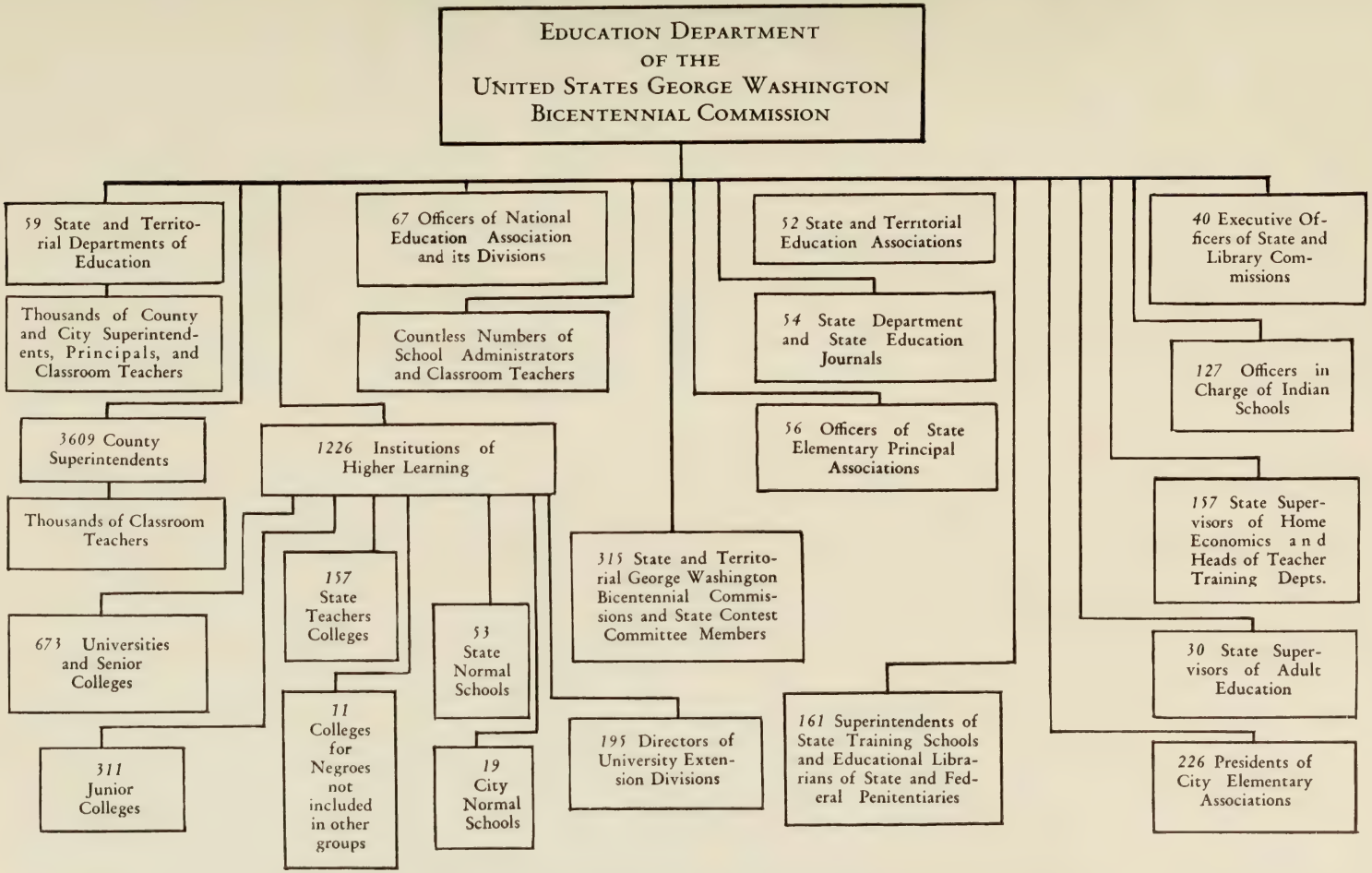
State and Territorial George Washington Bicentennial Commissions and State Contest Committees (104)

City Superintendents, Principals, and Supervisors (special groups)

Circular letters of specific information were sent on forty-four different occasions to these special groups. The institutions of higher learning were one of the first groups to be contacted by a circular letter sent in March, 1931. From the creation of the Education Department the importance of reaching this group was realized, as the teachers of the boys and girls of this country go forth from these seats of learning with their ideals of citizenship. Nowhere can the progress of the United States be indicated for the rising generation, as surely as in the schools and colleges of this land. The State and County Superintendents were paramount groups contacted through correspondence. A year before the official opening of the nation-wide Celebration letters of explanation accompanied by educational clip sheets were sent to these educators, who have such a vital part in directing the activities of teachers. The ready response foretold the active aid received from these directors. During the preparatory year and period of the Bicentennial Celebration these executives were kept informed of all new publications issued by the Commission and of the development of Bicentennial features. The Bicentennial year with its channels of opportunities for emphasizing high ideals of citizenship was an outstanding year of education for the adult. The teachers of America passed on to the children whom they guided the lessons in character education exemplified by George Washington's faith, courage, fortitude, and loyalty. The teachers and student-teachers were reached first through the institutions of higher learning and the school administrators, state, county, and city superintendents, who carried the torch of Bicentennial understanding to light the path of those they contacted. The same pioneering spirit shown by the teachers in their regular school programs of progress was evinced by them throughout their communities in the preparation period of the Bicentennial commemoration. They prepared the "soil" for the Bicentennial "trees" of activities, for in hundreds of communities the schools directed the Bicentennial observance.

The cooperation of the presidents and secretaries of the State and Territorial Education Associations and also the editors of the educational journals was sought through communications set-

CONTACTS THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE



The above chart is designed to give a general conception of the Bicentennial Contacts made through Correspondence by the Education Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

ting forth the scope and character of the Celebration.

The development of the Bicentennial contest organization through correspondence with the State and Territorial Bicentennial Commissions and their appointed State Contest Committees is treated elsewhere in this report.

Worthwhile contacts were made through correspondence with the Directors of the State Library Commissions, Deans of Education and Heads of the History Department of institutions of higher learning, superintendents of Indian schools, superintendents of State Training Schools, directors of education in Federal and State prisons, State and City directors of Adult Education, State Supervisors of Home Economics, and Presidents of the Elementary Principal Associations in each state.

In addition to the innumerable communications sent to each of the nation-wide groups mentioned, thousands of letters were written in reply to those received from faculty members of universities, colleges, and normals, school administrators, teachers of city systems, and rural schools. These replies contained not only definite facts dealing with the educational activities, but gave suggestions on programs, projects, and other educational features, as well as points regarding historical research and included circulars of information on the Commission's literature of special educational value.

5. *Official Organs of Professional Organizations*—An avenue of preeminent significance in the development of the educational program of the Commission was the contact made through the official organs of the professional organizations. This included the journals issued by the State and Territorial Education Association and also the publications of the State Department of Education. The Education Department indicated ways by which these groups might reach thousands of teachers and members of affiliated school groups, as Parent-Teacher Associations through the columns of their publications. Interest was manifested in a marked degree. Articles on School Bicentennial Activities appearing in the "Journal of the National Education Association" and "School Life", published by the United States Office of Education, are mentioned elsewhere in this report.

6. *Preparation and Distribution of Printed Material of the Commission Clip Sheets*—In cooperation with the Publicity Department, four Special Educational Clip Sheets were prepared, containing items on Washington and Education, also pictures of special interest to students and teachers. These special Clip Sheets were distributed through the Education Department.

Clip Sheet, Educational Issue No. 1, on the general plans of the Commission stressing the educational features, was designed especially for distribution from the Commission's booth at the Department of Superintendence meeting in Detroit, February, 1931. Clip Sheet, Educational Issue No. 2, dealing entirely with activities pertaining to schools, was prepared in the spring of 1931 and sent to all state and county school administrators in key positions. At the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Los Angeles, June, 1931, a large supply of this special issue was given to visitors at the Commission's booth. Also Clip Sheet No. 8 (general issue) containing items of educational interest was distributed to those in attendance at this meeting. When the Stuart Athenaeum portrait of George Washington was sent in the fall of 1931 to every school room in America, Special Educational Issue No. 3 accompanied each portrait. This set forth educational data available for schools. Educational Special Issues Nos. 4 and 5 issued in February, 1932, were prepared especially for those in attendance at the national meeting of the Department of Superintendence held in Washington. These issues contained plans for the Celebration as outlined by a number of schools. "General Bicentennial Suggestions" appearing in this issue for schools were as follows:

Appoint a George Washington Bicentennial Committee in your school and report the organization and personnel of this committee to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

Keep in touch with the activities arranged by your local and state George Washington Bicentennial Commissions.

Arrange for public programs or pageants by your school throughout the entire period of the nation-wide celebration.

Add authentic books on George Washington to the school library. Many local organizations may desire to do this as a Bicentennial project.

Read authentic authorities for accurate information on George Washington. Read, think, and study about George Washington so that you can present the historical facts in the life of George Washington to your students.

Introduce into the school curriculum a definite study course relating to George Washington, such as outlined for the George Washington Appreciation Course, published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and distributed free, and instill in the hearts of the students an appreciation of the contributions made by George Washington to his own period and to posterity.

Correlate the study of George Washington with the subjects of the curriculum. Suggestions are presented in Unit XI of the George Washington Appreciation Course.

Emphasize the part taken by George Washington in establishing our Nation and especially in the creation of the Federal Constitution.

Center discussions in Character Education on the outstanding character of George Washington and the "Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior" which he studied.

Cooperate with the State contest committees in the series of nation-wide Educational Contests; Declamatory Contests for the elementary schools, Essay Contests for the high schools, and Oratorical Contests for the colleges.

Introduce the singing of patriotic songs and the songs of George Washington's time in the programs and relate the historical background of these songs.

Display the Flag of the United States. Present the accurate history of our Flag and stress the proper respect and etiquette for the Flag of our country. Teach the established Pledge to the Flag and the correct salute.

Publish all Bicentennial Celebration activities in your school and city publications. Write to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington Building, Washington, D. C., for information which will be of aid to your classroom and school in making the coming Bicentennial Celebration an event which will be indelibly impressed on the minds of your pupils as to the achievements and character of George Washington.

Publish in the school paper pictures and editorials on George Washington and the creative period in which he lived. (Mats may be obtained from the Publicity Department, United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.) Devote at least one entire issue of the school paper to the Bicentennial Celebration. See that this edition is preserved in your school and city libraries.

Dedicate the school annual in 1932 to George Washington.

Urge school literary societies and clubs to center their activities around a study of George Washington.

Suggest to your students that programs for celebrations be printed in buff and blue, the colors of the Colonial Army, so that they may be kept in the school files as permanent souvenirs of the Bicentennial Celebration.

Encourage your students to plant Colonial gardens as a Bicentennial project. (There is much available material on George Washington's active interest in landscape gardening.)

Inspire students with a desire to visit the shrines of George Washington and promote pilgrimages to historic shrines.

Preserve the press releases from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in a scrapbook for the school library.

Stimulate interest in the art of George Washington's time by preserving the pictures of the Colonial time and the Bicentennial celebration.

Preserve accounts of all Bicentennial activities of your school in a George Washington Bicentennial Booklet.

Besides these Special School Issues, articles on the educational features were prepared for many of the regular issues of the Clip Sheets.

It was not the policy of the Commission to give specific directions to schools regarding the manner in which the Bicentennial Celebration should be observed. No definite program or plan was prepared by the Commission. Each school was left to create its own plan and to develop its own organization and program. It was the pleasure of the Education Department to give suggestions and assistance when requested.

At the opening of the school year in September, 1932, a leaflet, "Bicentennial Activities in Schools," was published and widely distributed throughout each state and territory. This contains a number of Bicentennial programs which were typical of those presented in the schools of the North, South, East, and West; also outstanding school reports, letters, and pictures of Bicentennial projects. This leaflet appears in Volume II, Literature Series, Report of this Commission, page 430.

Contest Pamphlets

Three pamphlets were prepared in connection with the Nation-wide Series of Educational Contests. These are discussed in Part II, of this report.

Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course

To insure among school people the availability of authentic information on George Washington, several publications were prepared. Foremost of these was a Handbook for use in the George Washington Appreciation Course, designed for colleges and normal schools, and training departments in secondary schools, making a detailed study of George Washington. The Handbook was prepared as a suggestive guide for those pursuing this Course, which could be offered in four different methods; by residence, correspondence, travel, or radio. In the Handbook reference is made in chronological order to the publications of the Commission with special reference to the separate parts of the series, "Honor to George Washington," and to the forty-eight historical papers of the "Twelve George Washington Programs." These publications are the two main sources of information for those pursuing the Course. Reference was made to many current histories and biographies. Many quotations are included in each unit, which will be helpful to the teacher or student not having access to a large library.

The first edition of the Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course appeared in August, 1931. Six editions were published and distributed. See Volume I, Literature Series, report of this Commission page 301 for the text of the Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course.

Preliminary to the issuance of the Handbook there was published in June, 1931, the pamphlet, "Suggestions and Outline of the George Washington Appreciation Course," setting forth the general plan and purpose of the Handbook. This

pamphlet was distributed to the presidents of all institutions of higher learning and school administrators who were making their programs early for participation in the Celebration. Three editions were issued and distributed.

The important aims of the George Washington Appreciation Course as set forth in the Handbook are to present the historical facts in the life of George Washington; to instill in the hearts of the students an appreciation of the contributions made by George Washington; and to interpret the history of this period and its significance, inspiring the students to develop the spirit of George Washington.

The Handbook covers the twelve units of the George Washington Appreciation Course. Each unit is prefaced by a brief outline setting forth the main topics and correlated subtopics to be considered in the developed outline.

The first unit, The Setting for the Course, presents the historical and geographical conditions at the time of George Washington's birth in 1732. Henry Cabot Lodge wrote: "To know George Washington, we must first of all know the society in which he was born and brought up."

Unit two describes the Early Life of George Washington, presenting the interesting facts about his family, home, and activities, stressing Washington's rules of civility.

The third unit deals with The Young Manhood of George Washington, featuring the youth himself, his activities—life in the home of his brother Lawrence and in the home of Lord Fairfax, his love of horseback riding and fox hunting. His early occupations as a surveyor, soldier, public official, and farmer at Mount Vernon are brought out.

In unit four, George Washington a Leader of Men during the Struggle for Independence, the history of the Revolution is presented, stressing Washington's part in the Revolution, the race contributions to the American Army, and the contributions made by women during the Revolution.

The fifth unit presents the period of peace following strife. George Washington a Private Citizen Immediately Following the Revolution, furnishes many new fields for learning of Washington as a builder of peace, of his interesting life as a farmer, his home life, and his many friends.

Unit six, entitled "George Washington a Leader in the 'Critical Period' of American History (1783-1789)," introduces an opportunity for a study of the background of the Federal Constitution, the essentials of American constitutional government. The part played by George Washington in the creation of a nation is emphasized.

This is followed in unit seven by George Washington the Executive, an understanding of the international relations which confronted Washington. Then follows in unit eight, George Washington a Private Citizen following the Presidency, the story of his last years at Mount Vernon, when people came from far and near to pay him homage. Unit nine, Selected Tributes to George Washington, will be helpful as a reference for authentic tributes from the time of Washington's death to the present.

While Unit ten introduces a study of Washington the Nation's Capital, it is not a departure from the achievements of Washington, for topics refer to Washington's participation in the city's creation. Many references are made to the publications about the city. As a whole it furnishes a background for those enrolling in the historic travel course.

A distinctive unit in the appreciation course is Unit eleven, Correlation of this course with other subjects of the Curriculum, in which suggestions are made for linking up a study of George Washington with agriculture, art, business, civics, geography, health education, home economics, literature, and music, as well as with the extra curricular activities. Unit twelve will give the student the opportunity of considering the Contributions of George Washington to Civilization.

This Appreciation Course of study was and is being offered in universities, colleges, normal schools, and high schools reaching thousands of people. Its use was not confined to schools as men's and women's organizations studied the Course. Teachers of Junior High Schools and elementary history classes used the Handbook as the basis of their year's study. This Appreciation Course is not merely a 1932 project. Its use will grow as the influence of George Washington's life increases through the years to come. The results of the use of this publication are taken up elsewhere in the report.

INDIVIDUAL DISTRIBUTION

Through requests which came to the Commission, millions of pieces of literature were distributed to the schools, colleges, educational organiza-

tions, and individuals of the nation. The definite figures on this appear in the report of the Mailing Division with which all requests were filed.

SUMMARY OF

BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SCHOOLS

(Alphabetical as to States)

State	Number of school units	Number of committees	Programs rendered
Alabama	16,767	6,071	67,068
Arizona	2,911	592	11,644
Arkansas	12,443	5,828	49,772
California	41,408	8,010	165,632
Colorado	8,356	3,400	33,424
Connecticut	9,592	1,658	38,368
Delaware	1,389	425	5,556
District of Columbia	1,716	281	6,864
Florida	10,557	2,525	42,228
Georgia	20,089	6,866	80,356
Idaho	4,708	1,688	18,832
Illinois	55,964	15,605	223,856
Indiana	21,180	4,721	84,720
Iowa	27,732	13,150	110,928
Kansas	18,755	9,859	75,020
Kentucky	16,862	8,998	67,448
Louisiana	11,898	3,623	47,592
Maine	6,553	2,868	26,212
Maryland	8,259	2,279	33,036
Massachusetts	27,554	3,631	110,216
Michigan	35,760	9,996	143,040
Minnesota	22,596	9,968	90,384
Mississippi	15,016	6,537	60,064
Missouri	25,428	11,164	101,712
Montana	6,244	3,768	24,976
Nebraska	14,994	8,219	59,976
Nevada	771	331	3,084
New Hampshire	3,328	1,183	13,312
New Jersey	27,021	2,876	108,084
New Mexico	3,533	1,193	14,132
New York	78,140	12,944	312,560
North Carolina	24,861	6,756	99,444
North Dakota	8,233	5,685	32,932
Ohio	40,778	9,125	163,112
Oklahoma	22,636	6,806	90,544
Oregon	8,191	2,977	32,764
Pennsylvania	66,635	15,018	266,540
Rhode Island	4,095	590	16,380
South Carolina	13,280	4,430	53,120
South Dakota	8,400	5,714	33,600
Tennessee	17,535	6,163	70,140
Texas	39,210	13,691	156,840
Utah	4,228	694	16,912
Vermont	2,937	1,501	11,748
Virginia	17,418	6,182	69,672
Washington	11,643	2,905	46,572
West Virginia	15,779	6,568	63,116
Wisconsin	20,734	9,190	82,936
Wyoming	2,956	1,617	11,824
Totals	887,073	275,869	3,548,292

SUMMARY OF

BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE SCHOOLS

(Outlying Parts of the United States)

State	Number of school units	Number of committees	Programs rendered
Alaska	506	212	1,012
American Samoa	20	20	40
Canal Zone	156	26	312
Guam	100	25	200
Hawaii	2,819	666	5,638
Philippines	13,077	8,873	26,154
Porto Rico	4,501	2,251	9,002
Virgin Islands	104	26	208
Totals	21,283	12,099	42,566

PART II

NATION-WIDE EDUCATIONAL CONTESTS

PUBLICATION OF CONTEST PLANS

Two publications were prepared in November, 1931, for the nation-wide series of Educational Contests conducted in the schools and colleges: The one, "Organization and Regulations of the Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contests," and the other, "Selections Relating to George Washington for Declamatory Contests in the Elementary Schools."

DEVELOPMENT OF CONTEST ACTIVITY

During the historic commemoration honoring George Washington it was the desire of the Education Department to open every channel through which students might express their appreciation of the heritage left them by the founder of this nation. The nation-wide series of Educational Contests was one of the most extensive activities developed during the period of the Celebration, as it was open to all students in public, private, and parochial schools. The plan of the contests was worked out in logical sequence, with declamatory contests in elementary schools, essay contests in High Schools, and oratorical contests in colleges and universities.

To develop this far-reaching plan it was necessary to have a Bicentennial Contest Committee in each state and territory to serve as a medium of contact between the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the schools. In June, 1931, the following letter was sent to the

Chairman of each State and Territorial George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

Among the educational activities planned by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is a series of contests for the schools of the Nation—Declamatory Contests in the elementary schools, Essay Contests in the high schools, and Oratorical Contests in colleges.

We want an interested and active State Educational Contest Committee in every state, through whom our Commission may work in carrying on this particular activity in the respective states. This Educational Contest Committee may or may not be from the membership of your State Commission, or it may be a separate Educational Contest Committee cooperating with your Commission and the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

We are especially interested in the selection of a capable chairman of this State Educational Contest Committee. If the one above all others whom you deem best qualified for this place in your state is a member of your State Commission, will you please make the selection and notify us of your choice. If you think a separate committee advisable, will you please suggest the name of the best person in your state to head a State Educational Contest Committee.

We will appreciate your assistance in the appointments requested. A franked envelope is enclosed for your reply.

The response given throughout the Nation in the promotion of the educational plans for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 1932 is most gratifying.

While many chairmen of the State Commissions responded to the first announcement letter of the contests, a large majority of state chairmen required follow-up letters to secure their participation in this nation-wide activity. In fact, as many as ten letters to some state chairmen were necessary to bring results. This organization campaign did not cease until December, 1931. Hundreds of letters were written to stimulate interest in contest participation. A letter to secure cooperation in the contests and to avoid duplication of efforts in this field was sent by the Women's Division to the state presidents of the Parent-Teacher Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, American Legion Auxiliary, and State Federation of Women's Clubs.

State Contest Committees were appointed by forty-five State and Territorial Commission Chairmen, in many instances by the governors of the states. The number appointed on the contest committees of the different states varied from one in six states—California, Delaware, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, and Washington—to fifteen in Illinois and in South Dakota. The entire membership of each state contest committee is listed in Volume II, Literature Series, page 411. The states and territories cooperating with Contest Committees were:

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maryland
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Montana
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wyoming

Each State Contest Committee had full charge of the organization and development of the declamatory, essay, and oratorical contests in its particular state. This included the details of organization as applied to each of the three state contests: such as division of state for elimination contests; the arrangement of time for elimination contests and final state contest; the selection of the State Jury of Awards; and the selection of state awards.

In eight states—Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Virginia—the general contest committee was subdivided into sub-committees—college, high school, and elementary school—to handle the respective types of contest.

The Extension Division of the Universities and Colleges took charge of the contests in six states: Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Dakota, and Virginia (Essay Contest). The State Department of Education assumed the responsibility of organization in thirteen states and Hawaii: Arizona, California, Colorado (Declamatory Contest), Illinois, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas (Declamatory Contest), Utah, West Virginia (Declamatory Contest), Wyoming, and Hawaii. In Idaho the State Education Association took the lead. The Department of Speech of Universities took leading parts in carrying forward the series of contests, especially the oratorical group, in nine states and the District of Columbia: Alabama, Arizona,

Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Circular letters on the contest project were sent to the state Commission members, state Contest members, (261), State Departments of Education, State Educational Journals, and County Superintendents. Innumerable replies, form letters and dictation, regarding the three contests were written to school superintendents, principals, and classroom teachers.

General Regulations

Although the organization work was planned by the state contest committee, the specific regulations were prepared by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission so each state would be operating under a uniform plan. These regulations for the three types of contests appear in the "Organization and Regulations of the Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contests." The text is found in Volume II, Literature Series, page 401. This pamphlet contained not only the regulations for the declamatory, essay, and oratorical contests, but suggested material of the Commission best adapted for reference and the list of "Selected Books Relating to George Washington," prepared as bibliography for the "Forty-eight Papers of the Twelve George Washington Programs" issued by the Commission. The "Organization and Regulations" pamphlet was distributed to all schools enrolling in the National Contests. Four editions, 85,000 copies, were issued. Requests came from many organizations outside of school groups conducting contests of various types, as this pamphlet outlined a plan for every type of school, and was unusual in its scope of activity.

Declamatory Contest

Special Pamphlet. The other pamphlet for use in the nation-wide series of Educational Contests was "Selections Relating to George Washington for Declamatory Contests in the Elementary Schools." Although five editions, 88,000 copies, of this pamphlet were published, the supply was not sufficient to distribute to individual students. It was sent upon request to the teachers of the students enrolled in the Bicentennial Contests. This publication contained forty-five selections of prose and poetry relating to George Washington, from which were chosen the declamations used in the contests.

The use of this special Declamatory pamphlet was not confined to the declamatory contest for many City and County Superintendents recommended these selections for study throughout the Celebration. Bicentennial School Programs from every state show that readings were chosen entirely from this special pamphlet. The content of it is found in Volume II, Literature Series, pages 417 to 429.

Method of Selection. The selections for these declamations were chosen in a unique way. In March, 1931, a letter describing the contests was sent to the leading educators in each state with the request that they forward to the Commission the selections of prose or poetry regarding George Washington, which they deemed most appropriate for memorization by school children to inculcate the sterling ideals of Washington. There was a ready response to this request from every state except three.

In classifying and compiling these selections, interesting facts were disclosed. One-hundred fifty-eight persons named poetical selections, of which thirty-six poems were chosen by more than one person. Sixty-nine different selections were submitted. The selection sent by the greatest number was Margaret Sangster's "Washington's Birthday," recommended by twenty-six persons representing fifteen different states. The second in choice was the extract from James Russell Lowell's "Under the Elm," selected by twenty-four persons in eighteen states. In the choice of prose selections "The Farewell Address" by George Washington was the most popular, with the "Rules of Civility" second in number.

A coincidence of interest was the fact that a primary supervisor on the Pacific coast submitted five selections which were identical with the five sent in from the Atlantic coast by an elementary principal in the New York City Schools. The material for declamations was adopted largely from these selections recommended as worthy of recognition in a nation-wide contest for the boys and girls of the United States.

Plan of Operation. The regulations for the Declamatory Contest outlining a plan open to all grades of any elementary school provided for four groups: Grades 1 and 2; 3 and 4; 5 and 6; and, 7 and 8. Only the last group was eligible for the state declamatory contest. The extent of the declamatory contests for the other three groups was decided by the superintendents and teachers.

In many states a district contest was arranged for the students of the 5th and 6th grades. The Declamatory Contest terminated with a State Contest. The plans provided for local, county, and district elimination contests prior to the final state-wide contest.

Participation. The states which held State Declamatory Contests were:

Alabama	North Carolina
Colorado	North Dakota
Connecticut	Oklahoma
Florida	South Dakota
Idaho	Tennessee
Illinois	Texas
Kentucky	Virginia
Louisiana	Washington
Montana	West Virginia
New Mexico	Wyoming

In several states where provisions were not made for a final state-wide declamatory contest, county and local contests were held.

In the majority of the participating states the final state declamatory contests were held in April or May. In some February was the month chosen for the finals, while in one state the declamatory contest was not featured until the fall of 1932, terminating on Citizenship Day of American Education Week. The final state Declamatory Contest was held usually at the State University or at the State Capitol. In many instances the governor or other state officials took part in this Bicentennial occasion.

The student winning first place in each state declamatory contest was awarded the official George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative Silver Medal by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. To the student placing second a similar medal in bronze was given, and to the student placing third an official Certificate of Award was presented. A picture of this official Commemorative Medal designed by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser is reproduced in this volume, page 172. A facsimile of the official Certificate of Award presented to the student placing third in all types of Bicentennial State Contests appears on page 375, Volume II, Literature Series of this Commission.

The students awarded first, second, and third places in the State Declamatory Contests in the Elementary Schools were:

ALABAMA:
- B. L. Machen, Albertville.
- Mary Lindon, Leeds.
- Saranel Burford, Minor School, Birmingham.

COLORADO:
- Joseph Stein, Cathedral School, Denver.
- Estees Potter, Cherry Hills, Littleton.
- Charles Bitzer, Steamboat Springs.

CONNECTICUT:
- Herbert E. Bailey, St. Joseph's Cathedral School, Hartford.
- John Gorman, St. Mary's School, New London.
- Harold Lackman, J. I. Scranton School, New Haven.

FLORIDA:
- Joseph Gibeault, Memorial Junior High School, Orlando.
- Sadie Brown, Kirby-Smith Junior High School, Jacksonville.
- Margaret Salley, Florida High School, Tallahassee.

IDAHO:
- Anna Mae Malberg, Twin Falls.
- Vernon Harris, Lewiston.
- Weldon Purcell, Idaho Falls.

ILLINOIS:
- Agnes Anthony, Beaverville.
- Roland Berndt, Whittier School, Oak Park.
- Charline Eddleman, Junior High School, Pinckneyville.

KENTUCKY:
- Virginia Gibson, Monticello.
- Martha Valentine, Maysville.
- Mildred Coley, Shelbyville.

LOUISIANA:
- Nora Eskridge, Baker.
- Helen Story, Mansfield.
- Winifred Gonzales, Joseph Maumus School, Arabi.

MONTANA:
- Raquel Davis, Vida.
- May Brumley, Havre.
- Ruth Kelly, Dillon.

NEW MEXICO:
- Melva Jane Reed, Five Points School, Albuquerque.
- Louise White, Steins.
- Jean Cox, Carrizozo.

NORTH CAROLINA:
- John Williams, Kentworth.
- Mary Lynn Fox, Silver City.

NORTH DAKOTA:
- Betty Hanson, Larimore.
- Leonora La Brash, Jamestown.
- Bernice Hande, Rhame.

OKLAHOMA:
- Ruth Welch, Okmulgee.
- Doris McManus, Putnam City.
- Barbara Gamble, El Reno.

SOUTH DAKOTA:
- Raymond Gormley, Huron.
- Betty Heggelund, Deadwood.
- Donna Jeanne Smith, Centerville.

TENNESSEE:
- Harris Abrahams, Tarbox School, Nashville.
- Jessie Clay Orr, McDowell School, Columbia.
- Sarah Hancock, Lebanon.
- * Linewood Graves, Kingsport.
- * Anita Fleming, Mount Pleasant.
- * Thomas Adair, Nashville.

TEXAS:
- Tom Davis, Junior High School, Austin.
- Dan Grover, St. Gerard's School, San Antonio.
- Lillian Schroeder, Brownwood.

VIRGINIA:
- Clifton Kreps, James Monroe School, Norfolk.
- Peter Pauls Stewart, East End Junior High School, Richmond.
- Lee Montgomery, Newport News High School, Newport News.

WASHINGTON:
- Earl Woodbury, Washington School, Bremerton.
- Clinton Lemmon, Oakville.
- Dallas Williams, Carl Puckett Junior High School, Kelso.

WEST VIRGINIA:
- Elizabeth Moyer, Williamson.
- Margaret Crigler, Cassville.
- Betty Morissey, Bluefield.

WYOMING:
- Jack Schwendiman, Deaver.
- Bob McBride, Buffalo.
- Dorothy Rae Speas, Casper.

* Winners in contest in colored schools.

The Declamatory Contest was the most extensive of the three groups of this nation-wide series, since this contest permeated through the eight grades of the elementary school system. A con-

servative estimate, determined from the state reports of Contest Chairmen, indicates that at least three and a half million children in the elementary schools participated in the declamatory contest, honoring the "Father of His Country." The influence of this one contest in character building of the rising generation cannot be measured. Letters from all sections of the country stated that every child in school learned a poem about George Washington. In many instances it inspired students to do creative work. Original poems came to the Commission from students in every grade. The Declamatory Contest may be called a progressive contest, as it did not terminate with the Bicentennial year.

Virginia Declamatory Contest. This program of the Virginia Declamatory Contest is exhibited as a type to show the sincere effort put forth in the management of the contests.

STATE OF VIRGINIA
GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL
DECLAMATORY CONTEST

For Elementary Schools
Held in
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
Capitol Building
Richmond, Virginia
FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1932
at 8:00 P. M.

CONTESTANTS

These boys and girls from the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools were successful in their local, county or city, and district contests, and represent their respective districts in the State Contest:

	Name	Address	County or City	District
1.	Lee Montgomery	Hilton Village	Newport News	Chesapeake
2.	Edward Young	Nathalie	Halifax	Danville
3.	Sue Williams	Keyville	Charlotte	Farmville
4.	Nan Winkler	Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg
5.	William B. McSpadden	Chilhowie	Smyth	Holston
6.	Bobbie Dorton	Rye Cove	Scott	Natural Tunnel
7.	Claude Kittinger	Salem	Roanoke	New River
8.	Arbutus Hiser	Stephens City	Frederick	Northern Shenandoah
9.	Josephine May	Carysbrook	Fluvanna	Piedmont
10.	Albert Blundon Davis	Reedville	Northumberland	Rappahannock Valley
11.	Peter Pauls Stewart	Richmond	Richmond	Richmond
12.	Ralph Witte	McKenney	Dinwiddie	Southside
13.	Clifton Kreps	Norfolk	Norfolk	Norfolk

VIRGINIA BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
GOV. JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, *Chairman*

John W. Williams
J. Sinclair Brown
Robert Lecky, Jr.
James H. Price
Robert Gilliam, Jr.
Robert O. Norris, Jr.
A. E. Shumate
Ashton Dovell
Charles E. Stuart
Charles W. Moss

John Garland Pollard, Jr., Director

VIRGINIA BICENTENNIAL EDUCATIONAL CONTESTS
Dr. Francis P. Gaines, Chairman

STATE DECLAMATORY CONTEST COMMITTEE
Mr. J. H. Montgomery, Chairman
Dr. Sidney B. Hall, Dr. J. L. Jarman, Dr. S. P. Duke, Dr. M. L. Combs

PRESIDING OFFICER
Dr. Sidney B. Hall

JUDGES

Hon. George C. Peery, Dr. W. T. Sanger, Prof. J. Paul Glick, Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, Hon. W. H. Nickels, Jr.

AWARDS

1st Prize
Silver United States George Washington Commemorative Medal

2d Prize
Bronze United States George Washington Commemorative Medal

ESSAY CONTEST

Plan of Operation. The Essay Contest, the second division of the nation-wide series, was open to all bona fide students in public, private, or parochial high schools. The same general regulations regarding organization of the state applied to this contest as to the Declamatory. The local Contest Committees arranged the time of elimination contests. The State Contest Committee arranged the closing date of entry and selected the State Jury of Awards.

No special pamphlet or bibliography was prepared for this type of contest. Suggestions as to the use of the Commission's literature and a Washington bibliography were given in the "Organization and Regulations of the Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contests." Many hundred thousands of pieces of literature were sent to the schools enrolling in the nation-wide Essay Contest.

To compete in the contest the Essay had to be

at least 600 words in length and not over 750 words. This list of eight subjects from which the contestants might choose was compiled from many subjects submitted upon request by high school teachers of history and English:

George Washington, the Farmer at Mount Vernon.
George Washington's Spirit of Sportsmanship.
George Washington: Statesman and Soldier.
George Washington's Sense of Duty.
Washington's Balance of Character.
The Many-sidedness of George Washington.
George Washington, the Friend.
Washington's Influence on Our Life Today.

Every one of these eight suggested subjects was used, but the one upon which most papers were written was "The Many-sidedness of George Washington".

The individual schools held their local contests from which the best essay was submitted to the State Jury of Awards for competition in the state essay contest. The prize-winning essay from the state was then sent to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, for consideration by the National Jury of Awards in the National Essay Contest in which the closing date of entry was April 19, 1932. The essays awarded first place in the state contests are printed in full in Volume II, Literature Series, report of this Commission.

State Participation. Thirty-four states and Hawaii conducted state Essay Contests. The students awarded the first three places in each of these Contests were:

ALABAMA:
Herman Pfaff, Phillips High School, Birmingham.
Lillian Hinson, Murphy High School, Mobile.
Homer R. Jolley, Spring Hill.

ARIZONA:
Sylvia Postert, Loretto Academy, Bisbee.
John Farnsworth, Phoenix Union High School, Phoenix.
Robert Jeter, Ray.

ARKANSAS:
Gertrude Schuster, Saint Scholastica Academy, Fort Smith.
Mary Medearis, North Little Rock.
Wilma Sturdivant, Pine Bluff.

CALIFORNIA:
Rose Adele Gianella, Holy Names Central High School, Oakland.
Alice Macrae, Academy of the Holy Names, Pomona.
Mathilda Cummings, St. Andrews High School, Pasadena.

COLORADO:
Edwin Van Cise, East High School, Denver.
Edward Lyons, Regis College High School, Denver.
Benjamin Laposky, St. Mary's High School, Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT:
Betty Ann Troy, Sacred Heart Academy, Stamford.
Grace Hickey, Mount St. Joseph's Academy, Hartford.
Callista Begnal, Waterbury Catholic High School, Waterbury.

FLORIDA:
Elizabeth Allen, Landon High School, Jacksonville.
Jeff Rhyne, Jackson County High School, Marianna.
Florida Madison, St. Cloud.

GEORGIA:
Ethel Mae Beavers, Commercial High School, Atlanta.
Mildred Flury, Commercial High School, Atlanta.
Helen Brooke Ruck, Commercial High School, Atlanta.

HAWAII:
Elizabeth Archer, Sacred Hearts Academy, Honolulu.

IDAHO:
Beth Illum, Malad High School, Malad City.
Dawna Cox, Soda Springs.
Helen Banaka, Lewiston.

ILLINOIS:
Frances Galati, Notre Dame Academy, Belleville.
Elizabeth Ann Salisbury, Wheaton Community High School, Wheaton.
Robert Sass, Morgan Park Military Academy, Morgan Park, Chicago.

INDIANA:
Martha Spille, Union City High School, Union City.
Harold Cooper, Arsenal Technical High School, Indianapolis.
Mary Nan Coxen, Reitz High School, Evansville.

KANSAS:
Jessie Hines, Pleasanton High School, Pleasanton.
Maxine D. Lewis, Marysville High School.

KENTUCKY:
Elvis Stahr, Hickman High School, Hickman.
Eleanor Marks, LaSalette Academy, Covington.
Dorothy McDonald, Frankfort.

LOUISIANA:
Mary Belle Hatcher, Longstreet High School, Longstreet.
Elizabeth Pickett, Melville.
Janet LaCombe, Junior High School, Baton Rouge.

MARYLAND:
Eleanor Bounds, Laurel High School, Laurel.
Nancy Lankford, Laurel.
Dorothy Voris, Laurel.

MISSOURI:
Ellen Gallagher, St. Philomena Technical School, St. Louis.
Margaret Hightower, Walker.
Pearlie Carter, Emma D. High School, Goodson.

MONTANA:
Leclerc Page, Washington Junior High School, Butte.
James Thompson, Chinook.

NEVADA:
Katherine O'Brien, Carson City High School, Carson City.
Gerrit Roelof, Senior High School, Reno.
Jean McElrath, Wells.

NEW JERSEY:
Philip Hindes, South River High School, South River.
Grace Stimson, Bogota.
Ruth Lake, Hackettstown.

NEW MEXICO:
Sam Montoya, Pena Blanca High School, Pena Blanca.
Margaret Joanne Smith, Loretto Academy, Santa Fe.
Marjorie Seawalt, Lovington.

NEW YORK:
Kathleen O'Hare, Convent School, Syracuse.
Frances Carpenter, Cheesebrough Seminary, North Chili.
Betty Illmer, Cortland.

NORTH CAROLINA:
Frank McKee, Gastonia High School, Gastonia.
Maria Tucker, St. Mary's School and Junior College, Raleigh.
Thomas Worth Crowell, Newton.

NORTH DAKOTA:
Edna Mae Skaar, Williams High School, Croff.
Maynard Burk, Juanita.
Clarice Benson, Edmore.

OREGON:
Irene E. Soehren, St. Helen's Hall, Portland.
Margaret Froman, Gilliam County High School, Condon.
Helen Jane Brown, Jefferson High School, Portland.

SOUTH CAROLINA:
Elinor Rittenberg, Ashley Hall, Charleston.
Florence Grahl, Parker High School, Greenville.
Mary Wertz, Saluda.

SOUTH DAKOTA:
Ralph Glenn, Washington High School, Sioux Falls.
Kathleen Malloy, Scenic.
Beth Steffen, Hitchcock.

TENNESSEE:
David Cheatham, Central High School, Pulaski.
Kathleen Wettstein, St. Cecilia Academy, Nashville.
Nell Frances Callahan, Cathedral High School, Nashville.

TEXAS:
Edna Dato, Sam Houston Senior High School, Houston.
William Barney, Central High School, Fort Worth.
Mildred Hodges, Austin High School, El Paso.

UTAH:
Evelyn Young, Wasatch High School, Heber.
Howard E. Silliman, Green River.
Charles Ball, Eureka.

VERMONT:
Mary Elizabeth Lawsing, Randolph High School, Randolph.
Gertrude Barry, Cathedral High School, Burlington.
Leone Gould, People's Academy, Morrisville.

VIRGINIA:
Elizabeth Walton, Clifton Forge High School, Clifton Forge.
Cecilia Schroth, St. Mary's Academy, Alexandria.
Mary Chappell, Portlock High School, Norfolk.

WASHINGTON:
Susie L. Roley, Washougal High School, Washougal.
Vincent Anderson, Roosevelt High School, Seattle.
Margaret Winterhalter, Queen Anne High School, Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA:
Vera Broyles, Princeton High School, Princeton.
Virginia Thomas, Fairmont.
Gladys Tennant, Shepherdstown.

WYOMING:
Helen Mills, Wheatland High School, Wheatland.
Grace Kawamoto, Sheridan.
Eugene Olson, Pine Bluffs.

The official George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative Silver Medal was presented to the student awarded first place in each state essay contest. The official Medal in bronze was given to the student chosen for second place, while the third was presented with an official Certificate of Award. These awards are similar to those mentioned in the State Declamatory Contests, and in many states were presented at the time of the State Declamatory Contest.

National Jury of Awards. The National Jury of Awards selected by the United States Bicentennial Commission was composed of Dr. William John Cooper, Commissioner, United States Office of Education, chairman; Senator Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, the only woman member of the United States Senate; Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn of California, dean of the women members of Congress; Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, Editor, the Journal of the National Education Association, and Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and representing the Commission on this Committee.

The essays awarded first place in the thirty-four participating states and Hawaii were considered by the National Jury of Awards. These essays did not bear a name and were known only to the judges by number.

National Winner. The first award in this National Contest was given to Miss Betty Ann Troy, of Sacred Heart Academy, Stamford, Connecticut. Miss Troy chose as her subject, "The Many-sidedness of George Washington," and considered Washington as the Warrior, Adventurer, Sportsman, Home-maker, Investigator, Nation-Builder, General, Trustee, Official, and National Hero. Her essay in full is found on page 379 of Volume II, Literature Series, report of this Commission.

President Hoover, Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, presented the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal to Miss Betty Ann Troy at the White House on August 4, 1932.

Miss Betty Ann Troy read the essay awarded the Commemorative Gold Medal to the people of the United States in a national hook-up from the Nation's Capital, arranged by the National Broadcasting Company at 1:15 P. M. preceding a luncheon given in her honor by the United States George

Washington Bicentennial Commission on August 4, 1932.

Miss Troy was introduced by the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States Commission, with these words:

It is rarely my privilege so happily to combine duty and pleasure as at this time. I am to present to this great radio audience Miss Betty Ann Troy of Stamford, Connecticut, who has just been presented with a gold medal by the President of the United States, who is also Chairman of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

This honor came to Miss Troy as a result of winning the nation-wide essay contest conducted by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the high schools of the public, private, and parochial schools of the United States.



PRESIDENT HOOVER HONORS THE WINNER OF THE NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST

PRESIDENT HOOVER PRESENTING THE OFFICIAL GEORGE WASHINGTON COMMEMORATIVE GOLD MEDAL, AUGUST 4, 1932, TO MISS BETTY ANN TROY, OF STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, WHO WAS AWARDED FIRST PLACE IN THE NATIONAL ESSAY CONTEST CONDUCTED IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS OF THE NATION. TO THE RIGHT OF MISS TROY IS THE HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, WHO PRESENTED MISS TROY TO THE PRESIDENT

In winning this great essay contest Miss Troy was in competition with nearly two million other contestants in all parts of the country and it is interesting to know that the honor of winning the contest came to her upon her sixteenth birthday.

In conducting this nation-wide essay contest upon the subject of George Washington, eight topics were presented from which the contestants could make a choice. The subject of Miss Troy's winning essay is "The Many-sidedness of George Washington." . . .

In each of the states participating in this contest State winners were announced and to each of these was presented a silver medal on behalf of this Commission.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in organizing the Celebration in honor of George Washington throughout the United States and abroad has given particular attention to work among the schools and juvenile institutions.

I am deeply impressed by the results of these competitions. They have awakened within the newer generation, not only a knowledge of George Washington, his life and services to our country, but particularly an appreciation of the value of those patriotic services to the Americans of today. The contests, both oratorical and essay, have indicated a clear and intelligent study of our colonial and early national history.

The millions of boys and girls who have entered these contests have learned the greatest lesson in history that could be taught them. They have learned the history of their own country and of their own people. More than that, they have been imbued with the spirit of patriotism and unselfishness which animated those great men of Washington's time who achieved our independence and established our form of government.

And I cannot leave this subject without paying tribute to the thousands of teachers in all our schools who have so ably cooperated in this great demonstration among the school children of America. These teachers have labored patiently and earnestly and with an enthusiasm that is most commendable. Without their help, success could not have crowned this project.

Miss Troy, who is about to address you, is a student at Sacred Heart Academy of Stamford, Connecticut. In this Academy she has led her class for the past three years, specializing in English and mathematics. The winning essay was given the highest award without the committee being informed as to the identity of the writer or even the state from which she came.

Miss Troy has been the guest of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission during the past few days, and with her father and mother has been shown the sights of the city and the historic shrines in this vicinity.

May I say that Miss Troy is a most attractive young lady and I am sure that you will enjoy hearing her read her prize essay over the radio.

May I again announce that her subject is "The Many-sidedness of George Washington."

Requests for copies of the winning essay were received by the hundreds not only from every state in the Union, but also from foreign countries as far away as India and Australia. This was due to general interest in the event and from publicity received through Miss Troy's broadcast as well as from the four excellent news releases of the Commission's Publicity Department.

The essay selected, as first award, was of unusual interest to the several hundred thousand high school students who had made an intensive study of George Washington due to the essay project. The interest in this feature was general. The far western states exhibited outstanding enthusiasm as only four states west of the Mississippi failed to take part in the essay contest. The high school students of the land participating in this far-reaching feature had studied to gain a better understanding of George Washington's life and achievements. They sought to make the spirit of George Washington their companion during the year in which the world paid special tribute to him. Through this high school activity thousands of youths were made conscious in a lasting way of the ideals for which George Washington stood. One state Contest chairman wrote, "Your work and its influence will not have been confined to just the period of special Celebration, but will be helpful for many years to come."

ORATORICAL CONTEST

Plan of Operation. The third division of the nation-wide series of educational contests was the Oratorical, open to students in all colleges and universities. This contest like the essay contest was carried on to a National Contest under the general regulations covering the other types of contests as set forth in the pamphlet, "Organization and Regulations of the Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contest."

The specific regulations provided that the orations should be limited to twelve minutes and that the winner in each elimination contest must deliver the same oration in the next higher contest. The orations were chosen from one of the following subjects, compiled in the Education Department partly from suggested lists prepared by college teachers of English and History:

Washington the Courageous.
Washington and the West.
Washington the Man of Business Vision.
Development of George Washington's Military Ability.
George Washington's Understanding of Men.
Washington: Nation Builder.
First in Peace.
Washington: Exemplar of American Ideals.
George Washington, a World Figure.
The Spirit of Washington.

The departments of Speech and English in the Universities and Colleges, also the Extension Divisions of these institutions did distinguished service in organizing and developing the oratorical contests. In many instances members of these departments had accepted appointment on the state contest committee. The same method of supplying

material and information regarding the contests was used in the oratorical contest as in the others of this series. Every institution of higher learning was contacted through its president, librarian, and various heads of departments. Many college papers carried articles on the contest, as well as the cut of the official Commemorative Medal.

Participation. All elimination contests within the state were in accordance with the rules formulated by the State Contest Committee. The state oratorical contests were held either at the capitol or state university. The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission awarded the official George Washington Commemorative Silver Medal to each state winner, and the Commemorative Medal in bronze to the student placing second. The official Certificate of Award was granted to the student in third place. The pictures of the State Winners and their orations appear in Volume II, Literature Series, report of this Commission. The students awarded places in this contest were:

ALABAMA:
Margaret Allen Wallis, Alabama College, Montevallo.
Gerald Loggins, State Teachers College, Florence.
William Hardie, Spring Hill College.

ARIZONA:
Clarence Flood, State Teachers College, Flagstaff.
Don Graves, University of Arizona.
Lynn Tenney, Gila College.

ARKANSAS:
Ross Borders, College of the Ozarks, Clarksville.
John William Hammons, Hendrix College.
Billie Murray, El Dorado Junior College.
Franklin Wilder, Fort Smith Junior College.

COLORADO:
Fred Couey, Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley.
Lucille Riede, Loretto Heights College.
Delbert Ross, University of Denver.

CONNECTICUT:
Margaret G. Degnan, New Haven State Normal School, New Haven.
Mamie Garamella, New Haven State Normal School.
Marjorie Brett, New Haven State Normal School.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:
Jerome J. Downey, Georgetown University, Washington.
Seymour Mintz, George Washington University.

FLORIDA:
William A. McRae, Jr., University of Florida.
Charles Brooks, Rollins College.
Glen Hutchinson, Southern College.

GEORGIA:
J. Milton Richardson, Jr., University of Georgia.
Searcy S. Garrison, Mercer University.
Brainard Currie, Augusta Junior College.

IDAHO:
Ralph Olmstead, University of Idaho.
M. Elizabeth Henry, Lewiston State Normal School.

ILLINOIS:
John W. Crawford, Northwestern University.
Glen Seidenfeld, Lake Forest College.
Charles Seidenspinner, Wheaton College.

KANSAS:
Irwin Luthi, Kansas State Teachers College.
Charles Stevens, Washburn College.

KENTUCKY:
J. R. Gillespie, Asbury College.
Frederica Puryear, Nazareth Junior College.
Sam Beckley, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.

LOUISIANA:
Felicien Lozes, Loyola University.
Frances Trim, Louisiana State University.
Henry Pierson, Louisiana State Normal College.

MONTANA:
Virginia Randolph, Montana State Normal College, Dillon.
Mary Moore, Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

NEVADA:
Bernard Mergen, University of Nevada.
Elwin Jeffers, University of Nevada.
Donald E. Butler, University of Nevada.

NEW MEXICO:
Francis D. Burke, University of New Mexico.

NEW YORK:
Martin J. Tracey, Fordham University.
Abraham S. Guterman, Yeshiva College.
Mary Gleason, D'Youville College.

NORTH DAKOTA:
Donald Holand, University of North Dakota.
Donovan Sutton, Jamestown College.
Erling Groth, State Teachers College, Mayville.

OREGON:
Bryson Hays, Columbia University.
Richard Blandau, Linfield College.
Carl Johnson, Oregon Agricultural College.

SOUTH DAKOTA:
Owen King, Jr., Northern Normal and Industrial School.
Walter Slocum, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
Lyle Wirt, University of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE:
Joe Williams Worley, State Teachers College.
Esther King, Milligan College.
Thomas Dallam Morris, University of Tennessee.

TEXAS:
Mary Lynn Orgain, Temple Junior College.
Margaret Jordan, East Texas State Teachers College.
Ralph Elliott, Austin College.

VIRGINIA:
James R. Moore, Washington and Lee University, Lexington.
Jenilee Knight, State Teachers College, Farmville.
W. R. Stevens, Emory and Henry College.
P. S. Trible, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

WEST VIRGINIA:
Noel Cook, West Virginia University.
Elaine Avington, West Virginia Wesleyan College.
Ina Sinclaire, West Virginia Wesleyan College.

Regional Winners. The student winning first place in the state oratorical contest competed in a regional contest preliminary to the National Contest. The states were classified in nine regions as given below:

NORTHEASTERN: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.
EAST CENTRAL: Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
SOUTHEASTERN: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina.
SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.
CENTRAL: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin.
NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
NORTHWESTERN: Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.
SOUTHWESTERN: Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico.

The regional contests were held as follows: East Central—State Teachers College, East Radford, Virginia; Southeastern—Auditorium, Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia; South Central—Auditorium, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; North Central—Auditorium, State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota; Northwestern—Hall of Representatives, State Capitol, Salem, Oregon; and Southwestern—Senate Chamber, State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.

A George Washington Bicentennial trophy was awarded to each institution whose representative won first place in the regional contest.

National Winner. The National Oratorical contest was held in the City of Washington, June 24, 1932. The nine successful regional representatives came from the north, east, south, and west to compete for the honors in this final contest, when the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal was presented. Hundreds of students from colleges and universities in every section were interested in the results of this National Contest. Those competing in the National Oratorical Contest



REGIONAL ORATORICAL WINNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE

PRESIDENT HOOVER RECEIVING THE NINE REGIONAL WINNERS IN THE NATIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST AT THE WHITE HOUSE, JUNE 24, 1932. AT THE RIGHT OF THE PRESIDENT IS HONORABLE SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION. THE CONTESTANTS (LEFT TO RIGHT) ARE AS FOLLOWS: J. MILTON RICHARDSON, FRED COUEY, DONALD HOLAND, JAMES R. MOORE, MARGARET G. DEGNAN, MARTIN J. TRACEY, BRYSON HAYS, FELICIEN LOZES, AND JOHN W. CRAWFORD

were: Margaret G. Degnan, from the New Haven State Normal School, New Haven, Connecticut, representing the New England Region; Martin J. Tracey, from Fordham University, New York City, representing the Middle Atlantic Region; James R. Moore, from Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, representing the East Central Region; J. Milton Richardson, from the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, representing the Southeastern Region; Felicien Lozes, from Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana, representing the South Central Region; John W. Crawford, from Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, representing the Central Region; Donald Holand, from the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota, representing the North Central Region; Bryson Hays, from Columbia University, Portland, Oregon, representing the Northwestern Region; Fred Couey, from Colorado State Teachers College, Greeley, Colorado, representing the Southwestern Region.

A brief resume of past achievements of these regional winners gives an idea of the scholastic record and type of the young people who participated in the finals. Fred Couey, in the Graduate School of Colorado State Teachers College, was active in college dramatics and debating, being a member of the Alpha Psi Omega, national dramatic fraternity, and Pi Kappa Delta, national forensic fraternity. He belonged to Phi Gamma Delta and to Phi Delta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity. He was a columnist for his college paper, Colorado State Teachers College Mirror.

John Crawford, a junior at Northwestern University, had been prominent in the activities of the School of Speech, winning honors in the various oratorical contest features at Northwestern.

Miss Margaret Degnan, president of the Junior Class at the New Haven State Normal School, had a high school record for debating and scholastic honors. She was engaged in many college extra-curricular activities; a member of the Student Council, president of the Choral Art Society, and business manager of the Normal Quarterly.

Bryson Hays, a freshman in Columbia University, Portland, Oregon, had achieved unusual distinction in dramatics and journalism.

Donald Holand, a sophomore in the University of North Dakota, active in literary work, had won the annual freshman oratorical contest and served as president of one of the University literary societies, also on the staff of the Dakota Student, Campus newspaper.

Felicien Lozes, a junior in Loyola University, was a member of the Student Activity Board and had won honors in dramatics and debate, serving as president of the Bluekey National Honorary Activity Fraternity, and the University Debate Society, also as manager of the University annual and associate editor of the Maroon, weekly publication of Loyola. He had appeared in the leading role in "Laughing Boy" at La Petit Theater du Vieux Carre in New Orleans.

James R. Moore, a junior of Washington & Lee University, a native of Somerset, Kentucky, was winner of the National High School Oratorical Contest in 1928 and of the Kentucky State High School Oratorical Contest the same year. He had been a member of the Washington & Lee debating team for three years, and a participant in the State Oratorical Contest in Virginia for two years. In 1929-30 he toured the country on a speaking tour, appearing before 225 high schools. He belonged to the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, the Delta Sigma Rho, National Honorary Debating Fraternity.

J. Milton Richardson, a sophomore in the University of Georgia, represented the University of Georgia in the International Debate with the University of Porto Rico in 1932. Mr. Richardson was the first student ever to be awarded the Demosthenian Honor Key, for public speaking and debate, in his freshman year. Mr. Richardson represented his university in both extemporaneous speaking and oratorical contests in the Convention of the Southern Association of the Teachers of Speech in Atlanta in 1931 and was the winner of the Sophomore Declamation Contest in 1932, and was also one of two delegates of the University International Relations Club to be sent to the Southeastern Conference at Rollins College. He was the university's delegate to the Quadrennial Student Volunteer Convention held December 30, 1931, to January 3, 1932, in Buffalo, New York. He also won the D. A. R. prize in a student essay contest on the topic "Women of the American Revolution." He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity and several university literary and scholastic societies.

Martin J. Tracey, a Senior at Fordham University, had participated in many University activities, Glee Club, athletics, class programs, and de-

bating, in which he had won marked distinction. He was rated as an Honor student.

The culmination of the Contest activity took place at 8:00 o'clock on the evening of June 24, 1932, with these regional contestants competing in the National Contest, held in the new Auditorium of the Department of Commerce in the Nation's Capital.

The order of speaking, determined by lot, is listed below:

WASHINGTON: NATION BUILDER	James R. Moore
FIRST IN PEACE	Felicien Lozes
THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON	Martin J. Tracey
WASHINGTON: EXEMPLAR OF AMERICAN IDEALS	Margaret G. Degnan
WASHINGTON: EXEMPLAR OF AMERICAN IDEALS	J. Milton Richardson
THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON	John W. Crawford
WASHINGTON: NATION BUILDER	Donald Holand
FIRST IN PEACE	Fred Couey
GEORGE WASHINGTON'S UNDERSTANDING OF MEN	Bryson Hays

The judges considered the orations and based their decision on three points—delivery (voice and poise); content (composition and style); and, understanding and adherence to the subject. The low-point-total system was used in judging.

The Jury of Awards chosen by the Federal Commission were: Honorable Joseph W. Byrns, Representative from Tennessee and Member of United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Miss Anne Madison Washington, a member of the Washington family; Ira E. Bennett, Editor, The Washington Post; William Tyler Page, Executive Secretary, United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and author of "The American's Creed"; Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor of the Definitive Writings of George Washington, and one of the leading authorities on the Life and Times of our First President.

The decision of the judges gave first place to James R. Moore, representing Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. Representative Bloom, Director of the United States Commission, presented the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal to Mr. Moore.

At 10:30 P. M. immediately following the contest, introduced by Representative Bloom, Mr. Moore broadcasted the winning oration over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company. This oration was enjoyed by thousands of people from coast to coast as shown by the avalanche of requests for copies of it from practically every state in the Union, the largest number coming from California where persons "listening-in" across the continent had caught anew the inspiration of "Washington, the Nation Builder" and also the original advocate of Western expansion.

During their stay in the Capital City the nine contestants, many of whom were accompanied by their coaches, had the opportunity of visiting the historic and beautiful spots in and about Washington. President Hoover received the group, presented by Director Bloom, at the White House the first day of their arrival. Immediately after the presentation to the President the contestants were entertained at a luncheon in the Speaker's private dining room at the Capitol, followed by a visit to the Senate, House, and Library of Congress.

Noteworthy events in their stay was a visit to the Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition in The Corcoran Gallery of Art, and attendance at the pageant, "The Great American", which the District Bicentennial Commission presented at the Washington Monument. A visit to Mount Vernon was the closing feature, one which will always be remembered by this group of young people who had read of George Washington, thought of George Washington, and talked of George Washington during the Bicentennial year preparing for this contest.

Before leaving the city that evening the oratorical contestants formed a society to perpetuate "the spirit of good-fellowship" which grew during their association at the National Contest. The idea was conceived at Mount Vernon. James R. Moore was chosen president, and Bryson Hays, secretary. These young people went forth to their homes on the Pacific, the Gulf, the Great Lakes, and the Atlantic, eager to perpetuate the spirit of George Washington and to interpret it to the people. This they did upon several occasions, noteworthy of which was the appearance of Bryson Hays of Portland, on the annual program of the Past Presidents' Parley, (National and State Past Presidents) at the convention of the American Legion Auxiliary held in Portland in September, 1932. The message of good citizenship expressed in his oration, George Washington's Understanding of Men, was carried back into each state.

John Crawford delivered his oration at a special Bicentennial patriotic program in Oak Park, Illinois, appearing with the Commander of the Sixth Corps Area, and other prominent citizens. It was on this occasion that the special Bicentennial medal



THE OTHER STATE WINNERS IN THE BICENTENNIAL ORATORICAL CONTESTS

TOP ROW (left to right)—BERNARD MERGEN, Nevada; IRWIN LUTHI, Kansas; CLARENCE FLOOD, Arizona; FRANCIS D. BURKE, New Mexico.

MIDDLE ROW—MARGARET ALLEN WALLIS, Alabama; MARY LYNN ORGAIN, Texas; VIRGINIA RANDOLPH, Montana.

BOTTOM ROW—OWEN KING, JR., South Dakota; WILLIAM A. MCRAE, JR., Florida; J. R. GILLESPIE, Kentucky; ROSS BORDERS, Arkansas; JOE WILLIAMS WORLEY, Tennessee.

Photographs not available—Jerome Downey, District of Columbia; Ralph Olmstead, Idaho; Noel Cook, West Virginia.

such as was presented to all contestants of the National Oratorical Contest, was awarded by the local Bicentennial Chairman in behalf of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

J. Milton Richardson has delivered his Bicentennial oration on many Bicentennial programs since the National Oratorical Contest. Prominent among these was the Thanksgiving Bicentennial services, 1932, of the Mulberry Street Methodist Church at Macon, Georgia.

At the time the special Bicentennial medal was presented to Donald Holand at a city program in Grand Forks, North Dakota, he delivered his oration to an enthusiastic assembly. Mr. Holand has appeared on other programs since the National Oratorical Contest.

The oration of Martin J. Tracey, winner of the New York State Oratorical Contest, appears in a special Bicentennial brochure, issued by Fordham University, New York City, which contains noteworthy original productions in prose and verse of the undergraduates at Fordham.

At Albany on Armistice Day, November 11, at the unveiling of the replica of the Houdon statue of George Washington, which was erected by the New York State Commission, Mr. Tracey delivered the presentation address. Commissioner of Education Frank P. Graves, in behalf of the State, accepted the statue.

An appreciation of George Washington's contributions and a new understanding of our national heritage has been revealed to the young men and women who joined in the Oratorical Contests.

In writing of the contest activity a University Professor of Illinois stated: "This movement will certainly have great value to our country in calling the younger people back to the ideals and principles upon which our country was founded, and which still makes it secure." No such contests as this Nation-wide Educational Series had ever been held before, where from the primary grade to the senior in college, each was given an opportunity to enlist.

An Appreciation

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission realizes and appreciates the immense amount of detailed work that was necessarily performed by each state contest Committee to organize so efficiently and carry through to successful culmination the state contests in which hundreds of schools participated and thousands of students took part. It was a gigantic task, a labor of love made possible only because the Founder of this Nation is revered in the hearts of the citizens of the United States and they were happy to express their admiration through untiring service.

Contribution

At the conclusion of the Contests a pamphlet was issued containing the winning essay and oration of each state that participated in the national essay and oratorical contests. This pamphlet contains the names of the students who were awarded second and third places in each of the three state contests—the declamatory, essay, and oratorical. It has been placed in the libraries of all institutions of higher learning and in many public and secondary school libraries. This literature prepared for the contests will be used by the schools of the nation for years to come.

Summary of State Contests

The achievements of the State Contest Committees and the influence of their work cannot be determined by words. In four months these State Committees, the cohorts of good citizenship, organized their legion of zealous teachers, kindled the enthusiasm of the youth and staged a nation-wide educational contest with all types of schools participating, such as never before had been featured. Their range of activity touching the fields of declamation, written composition, and oratory was unequalled, for 74% of the states entered actively into the nation-wide contest, and an additional 2% of the states featured contests emphasizing the Bicentennial theme. It is a record unsurpassed in time, magnitude, and achievement.

The contest Committees were fortunate in having ardent support not only among school people, but leaders in fraternal and patriotic organizations. On 34 state contest committees were members of the staff of the State Departments of Education, 16 of this number being the state superintendents. With their knowledge of state-wide educational activities their service was invaluable. A brief review of the series of contests in each state follows, giving facts on organization and a general summary of the contests featured. The names of the successful contestants appear in each sectional report of the contests so are not repeated in the state accounts.

ALABAMA

The three types of contests—Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical—were featured in Alabama under the able direction of Mrs. B. L. Parkinson, Columbus, and her committee.

Declamatory Contest—(1) Elementary Contest, Grades 1-6. "Through cooperation of 48 County Supervisors, practically every teacher in the elementary schools participated in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, through units of work based on a study of his life as well as through local contests.

"In addition, 271 elementary teachers representing approximately 10,000 children wrote for the declamation contest material for grades 1-6.

(2) Junior High. "One hundred teachers of grades seven and eight participated in this work. This means that at least 4,000 children came in contact with the contest, as many of the teachers were heads of the English Departments and so backed every child in the three grades of the Junior High."

Prior to the State Declamatory Contest five regional contests were held. The State-wide Declamatory Contest with five contestants, each a winner in the district elimination contest, was held March 26, 1932, at Montgomery in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol with Governor Miller presiding, and Justices Lucien D. Gardner, Virgil Bouldin, and A. B. Foster, of the Alabama Supreme Court, acting as judges.

Governor Miller bestowed the awards, the official George Washington Commemorative Medals and autographed the certificates and books, which were copies of Thorsmark's, "The Life of George Washington," presented on behalf of the Montgomery Unit of the American Legion Auxiliary, by Mrs. Arthur Heutess, president.

Essay Contest—Senior High. "Ninety-six teachers conducted essay contests in the High Schools throughout the state. Twenty essays were submitted in State finals."

Oratorical Contest—Institutions of Higher Learning. The Alabama Oratorical Contest under the leadership of Dr. Danyler Belser of the University faculty was held at the University of Alabama, March 28, 1932. Representatives from six colleges in the state participated in this State-wide project. The following colleges entered: Alabama College, Alabama Polytechnic Institution, Florence State Teachers College, Judson College, Spring Hill College, and University of Alabama. Professor T. Earle Johnson, head of the Department of Public Speaking of the University, was chairman for the contests. The judges were Mr. H. G. Dowling, County Superintendent of Education, Tuscaloosa County; Dr. A. M. Freeman, and Mr. W. P. Thielans.

ARIZONA

The Bicentennial Contests were conducted by the State Contest Committee with Honorable C. O. Case, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as Chairman and included three committees of three members for each type of contest. The Committee appointed for the State Declamatory Contest reported it was impossible to hold a state contest of the Elementary Division on account of distance, expenses, and the economic conditions. The Elementary Schools entered into other Bicentennial projects.

"The Committee further reported that the fourteen County Superintendents of the schools of the state have cooperated with them and that appropriate exercises were held in all city, suburban, and rural schools of the state and that local contests were held in many of them on or about February 22nd."

Essay Contest—High Schools. "About fifty per cent of the high schools of the state participated in the local contest, but only eight papers were selected by the Committee for the final consideration of the judges at the state contest.

"The larger high schools adopted the process of elimination and only a limited number was selected to forward to the committee. The following high schools reported in detail:

Bisbee High School	120	students	participated	in	local	contest	
Phoenix	"	750	"	"	"	"	"
Yuma	"	300	"	"	"	"	"
Douglas	"	121	"	"	"	"	"
Jerome	"	65	"	"	"	"	"
Ray	"	16	"	"	"	"	"
Casa Grande	"	30	"	"	"	"	"
Willcox	"	36	"	"	"	"	"

Oratorical. Arrangements were made by the Committee in charge of this group under the directions of the Chairman, Dr. Homer Leroy Shantz, President of the University of Arizona, who served as Chairman. The Arizona State Oratorical Contest was held in Phoenix on April 8th, at the time of the annual contests and conference of the Arizona Inter-Collegiate Speech Arts League. The following institutions had entrants in this state

contest: Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff; Arizona State Teachers College at Tempe; Gila Junior College; and University of Arizona. The Judges were:

Miss Klonda Lynn, Head of Speech Department, Arizona State Teachers College, Flagstaff; Miss Beryl Simpson, Head of Speech Department, Arizona State Teachers College, Tempe; Professor W. Arthur Cable, Head of Speech Department, University of Arizona; Professor J. M. Smelzer, Head of Speech Department, Phoenix Junior College; Professor Horace H. Clark, Head of Speech Department, Gila Junior College.

The Committee reported real interest and enthusiasm at local contests, but did not report the number competing.

ARKANSAS

This State Contest Committee was divided into three groups, each responsible for its particular type of contest. The oratorical and essay contests were presented.

Essay—High Schools. Under the direction of Dr. A. M. Harding, Director of the State University Extension Division and Chairman of this special Committee, the high schools of Arkansas were informed of the Nation-wide Contest. He reports that there were 406 entries in the Essay Contest, enrollments from public and parochial High Schools.

Oratorical. Dr. H. L. McAlister, president of the Arkansas State Teachers College of Conway, supervised the Oratorical Contests in the institutions of higher learning. Two contests were introduced, one in the Senior Colleges and Universities, and the other in the Junior Colleges. The Chairman reported: "We have done our best to get the people of the colleges interested in this contest and have pushed it with all the vim we could." Interest in this Bicentennial project was evident in all sections of the state. The following colleges sent representatives to the State Contest: College of the Ozarks, Hendrix College, El Dorado Junior College, Fort Smith Junior College, Little Rock Junior College, Magnolia Agricultural and Mechanical College, and Monticello Agricultural and Mechanical College.

CALIFORNIA

The California George Washington Bicentennial Committee appointed Honorable Vierling Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as the State Contest Committee. All efforts were concentrated on the Essay Contest in the High Schools. The State Chairman stated: "It was decided to limit the state-wide contest to essays in the high schools of California. It was generally understood that some of the counties plan to hold declamatory contests in the elementary schools regardless of any action the state commission might take.

"I am reporting to you that approximately 400 high schools in California were contacted in connection with the Washington Bicentennial Essay Contest, thereby reaching about 564,500 high school students in the state."

COLORADO

Declamatory Contest—Elementary Schools. The State-wide Declamatory Contest was directed by Mrs. Lucy C. Auld, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the secretary of the Educational Contest Committee. The County Elimination Contest was held in each county before April 1, 1932. Twenty-two counties sent a representative, the number being cut because of the financial situation. Then each county was entitled to send one representative to the State Declamatory Contest which was held in the Senate Chamber of the State House, on April 16, 1932. Fifteen county representatives participated.

Mrs. Auld, State Contest Declamatory Chairman, reported: "I believe a safe estimate for the Declamatory Contest would be about 102,000 school children."

Essay Contest—High Schools. This group of the state contest was conducted by Mr. Charles E. Greene, Director of Research of the Denver Public Schools. He reported that 43 high schools entered the contest.

Oratorical Contest. Dr. George W. Frasier, President of the Colorado State Teachers College, served as Chairman of the Colorado Contest Committee and under the immediate supervision of Professor Robert E. Barton Allen of the State Teachers College the state Oratorical Contest was featured in the institutions of higher learning. The State Oratorical Contest was held March 13, 1932, in the Auditorium of the Colorado Woman's Club Building in Denver, with Honorable William E. Sweet, former governor of Colorado; Judge W. M. Alter, of the Colorado Supreme Court Bench, and Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, acting as judges. The follow-

ing institutions were represented in the state contest: Colorado Agricultural College, Colorado State Teachers College, Denver University, Loretto Heights College, and Regis College.

The Regional Oratorical Contest, preliminary to the National Oratorical Contest, was held in the Senate Chambers of the State Capitol, May 27, 1932. This region was composed of the southwestern states and the following institutions competed: Arizona State Teachers College at Flagstaff, Colorado State Teachers College at Greeley, Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg, and the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. The contest was won by Mr. Fred Couey of Colorado speaking on the subject, "First in Peace," who represented this region in the National Oratorical Contest. The judges of the regional contest were: Dr. Elwood Murray, representing Arizona; Mrs. David Chavez, New Mexico, and Judge Wilbur M. Alter, Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

The three types of contests were conducted in Connecticut under the immediate supervision of Superintendent Charles M. Larcomb, of Bloomfield, Chairman of the State Contest Committee. Superintendent Larcomb reported that in the local oratorical contests, essay contests, and declamatory contests, more than 1,000 schools of the state took part and over 10,000 children participated.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. The state was so organized that local and county elimination contests were held prior to the district elimination contests. The counties were combined in four district contests, with 43 schools competing. The winner of each district declamatory contest competed in the State Declamatory Contest held in the House of Representatives of the Capitol Building at Hartford, May 14, 1932. Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian and Secretary of the Connecticut George Washington Bicentennial Commission, presided at the State Contest, with Mr. Edward S. Hawes, Hartford Public High School; Mr. George B. Savage, The Loomis School, and Reverend Joseph E. McCarthy, St. Thomas Seminary, serving as judges.

Essay—High Schools and Oratorical—Institutions of Higher Learning. At this State Declamatory Contest appeared the state winners in the Essay and Oratorical Contests. Miss Betty Ann Troy, Sacred Heart Academy, Stamford, winner of the State Essay Contest, read her essay, "The Many-sidedness of George Washington." This essay was awarded first place in the National Essay Contest, with Miss Troy receiving the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal, presented by President Hoover. Miss Margaret Degnan, New Haven State Normal School, delivered her oration, "Washington, Exemplar of American Ideals." Miss Degnan was the northeastern Regional representative in the National Oratorical Contest.

The State Contest Committee of Connecticut may justly be proud of their endeavors, for Connecticut had the distinction of featuring the three state-wide Bicentennial contests, receiving from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission three official George Washington Commemorative Silver Medals, three bronze Commemorative Medals, a special Bicentennial badge medal for the regional representative, and one of the two official George Washington Gold Medals presented to the National Essay Winner.

DELAWARE

The George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the State of Delaware appointed Honorable H. V. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to serve as the State Contest Committee. In Delaware an annual contest is held in the High Schools under the auspices of the State Oratorical and Declamation Association of which Superintendent Holloway is president. Following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Association, Superintendent Holloway reported that the usual program for the annual Oratorical and Declamatory Contest would be modified to use the subjects of the Bicentennial contests, "inasmuch as 1932 is the year set apart for the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington."

The State Oratorical Contest was held in the Murphey School Auditorium at Dover, April 8, 1932. The contestants were selected through county elimination contests with two representatives from each county. Miss Helen Williams, Millsboro, was awarded first place with the subject, "Washington's Contribution to the Ages."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Isaac Gans was appointed Chairman of the Contest Committee of the District, with Professor Douglas Bement of the English Department of

George Washington University and a member of the Contest Committee, in charge of the Oratorical Contest. Six contestants representing George Washington University and Georgetown University competed in the District Contest, which was held May 23, 1932, in Corcoran Hall, George Washington University. Mr. Gans presided and the following served as judges: Honorable Leo A. Rover, United States District Attorney; Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., Washington Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Arthur S. Flemming, Director of Education, United States Society.

FLORIDA

Dr. B. C. Riley, Dean of the General Extension Division, University of Florida, served as State Contest Chairman. Through the efforts of Dean Riley and the other members of the State Contest Committee, all three state contests—declamatory, essay, and oratorical—were successfully featured in the schools as a part of the Annual Interscholastic Contest Program conducted by the General Extension Division.

The regulations governing the Bicentennial Contests were published in the October and November, 1931, issues of the University Extension Bulletin. Dean Riley stated there were no county contests. The program consisted of local, district, and a state Contest.

Declamatory. Preceding the State Declamatory Contest, elimination contests were held during the week of February 22 in the eight districts. The Florida Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution united in presenting bronze medals to the winner in each district. The State Contest was held March 3, 1932, at the State University in Gainesville. Dr. John J. Tigert, President of the University of Florida, presented the awards. The State Chairman reported the following estimate of participation based upon the replies to questionnaires sent out:

98 schools entered the competition
2,205 contestants participated

Essay. The winners in the eight District Elimination Contests were awarded bronze medals by the Daughters of American Revolution. The State Contest was held March 3, 1932, at the State University in Gainesville. The following facts were furnished by the State Contest Committee:

67 schools entered the competition
1,608 contestants participated

An item on the results of the contest appeared in the October, 1932, issue of the "General Extension Division Record, University of Florida," stating there was "a gain of forty-four percent over the 1930-31 total."

Oratorical Contest. The successful representatives in the local contests held in the institutions of higher learning resulted in students from Rollins College, Southern College, and the University of Florida competing in the State Oratorical Contest which was held March 3, 1932, in Gainesville, the Convocation hour of the University. All three contestants spoke on the subject, "The Spirit of Washington."

GEORGIA

Essay. Mrs. Julius Talmadge, as State Contest Chairman, directed the State Essay Contests in the High Schools of Georgia. The Educational Contest Committee presented to the State winner a round-trip ticket to Washington.

Through the cooperation of Dr. Joseph Stewart, of the Secondary Education Department of the University of Georgia and Editor of the High School Quarterly, information was disseminated through the news sheet, "University Items." All accredited High Schools were contacted.

Oratorical. Professor George G. Connelly, Department of Public Speaking, University of Georgia, took charge of the State Oratorical Contest, which was held January 27, 1932, in the Chapel of the University of Georgia, Athens. The following institutions competed: Augusta Junior College, Mercer University, the University of Georgia, and the Young L. G. Harris College. The Educational Committee presented the state winner with a round-trip ticket to Washington and awarded $15.00 in gold to the three receiving the highest rating in the State Oratorical Contest.

Mr. J. Milton Richardson, University of Georgia, whose chose as his subject, "Washington: Exemplar of American Ideals," was awarded first place in the State Contest and also first place in the Regional Contest, which entitled him to participate in the National Contest.

The program of the Regional Contest follows:

PROGRAM

REGIONAL ORATORICAL CONTEST
of the
GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Winners in the Oratorical State Contests of Georgia, Alabama and Florida participating

Auditorium, Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, 10 A. M., Saturday, June 4th, 1932

MRS. BUN WYLIE, Chairman of the Commission for Georgia, *Presiding*

"Washington's Prayer for His Country."

Music: By the Tech Band.

Oration: "Washington, the Exemplar of American Ideals"—Miss Margaret Allen Wallis, Alabama College, winner in the Alabama State Oratorical Contest.

Oration: "The Spirit of Washington"—William McRae, University of Florida, winner in the Florida State Oratorical Contest.

Oration: "Washington: the Exemplar of American Ideals"—Milton Richardson, University of Georgia, winner in the Georgia State Oratorical Contest.

(Contestants speak in order of lots drawn.)

Judges retire.

Reading of Essay winning first prize in State Essay Contest among Georgia High School students.

"George Washington: Soldier and Statesman"—Ethel Mae Beavers, Atlanta Commercial High School.

Presentation of silver medal to Miss Beavers, by Mrs. Max Land.

Presentation of bronze medal to Miss Mildred Flury, student of Atlanta Commercial High School, winner second prize in the Georgia State Essay Contest, by Mrs. Max Land.

Presentation of silver medal to Mr. Milton Richardson, winner of first prize in Georgia State Oratorical Contest between College Students, by Mrs. Bun Wylie.

Decision of Judges in Regional Contest.

Music: Tech Band.

Prayer.

Contests conducted by Georgia State Educational Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Mrs. Julius Talmadge, Chairman

Mrs. Max Land — Mrs. Julian McCurry

Mrs. Mell Knox — Mrs. Roby Redwine

Prof. Geo. Connelly, Ex-officio Member

Judges: Judge Max E. Land, Atlanta, Georgia Industrial Commission; Dr. Gordon G. Singleton, Atlanta, State Department of Education; and Mr. Edgar Lee Secrest, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A., University of Georgia.

IDAHO

Mr. John Hillman, Secretary of the Idaho State Education Association, as Chairman of the State Contest Committee, developed a well organized plan so it was possible for the State Committee to feature the entire series of educational contests. The whole state of Idaho became conscious of the contest project for information was disseminated through the State Department of Education, the Idaho Education Association, and the Idaho Congress of Parents and Teachers. "The Idaho Journal of Education," the official organ of the State Education Association, gave a full account of the series. A number of bulletins carrying items on the Bicentennial Contests were issued by the Idaho Education Association. The December, 1931, Bulletin, devoted to Interscholastic Activities, outlined plans of the State Declamatory and Debate Association and the Bicentennial Contests.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Under the supervision of the county superintendents each county selected a winner to compete in the District Contests, conducted by the officers of the regular district declamatory organization. The State Board of Education awarded winners of first place with photographs of the famous Houdon bust of George Washington. The Contest for the 5th and 6th grades terminated with the District Contest. The District Winners for grades 7 and 8 competed at the Inter-District Contests, which were held at the same time and place as the regular inter-district high school declamatory contests. The State Declamatory Contest was held April 9, 1932, in Pocatello. Mr. Hillman reported:

Schools competing in the 5 and 6 grade contests	282
Students competing in the 5 and 6 grade contests	1,008
Schools competing in the 7 and 8 grade contests	189
Students competing in the 7 and 8 grade contests	911

Essay Contest—High Schools. The organization for this State-wide Contest was similar to that of the Declamatory Contest with the exception of the Inter-State Contest. The report of the State Contest Chairman shows that 122 schools competed in the high school essay contests, and 1,676 high school students wrote essays for competition.

Oratorical Contest. Under the direction of the State Contest Committee a sub-committee was organized composed of a representative from University of Idaho, Southern Branch of the University, and College of Idaho. This sub-committee organized and arranged all details for this group of the State-wide Series. A state Contest was held at the University of Idaho, Moscow, in which the official George Washington Commemorative Medals were presented to representatives from the University of Idaho, and Lewiston State Normal School. The State Chairman reported:

"The Idaho college representative was unable to attend the Inter-state contest because the University of Idaho was unable to finance his way there. As a matter of fact, the reason that we did not have many more schools and students entered, was the straightened financial condition in which all schools find themselves. Funds were so short this year that many schools had to cut their terms

short, and consequently none of them had money to send students to contests."

ILLINOIS

The State George Washington Bicentennial Commission appointed a State Contest Committee of fourteen outstanding educators, with Honorable Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as Chairman. Superintendent Blair was assigned complete charge and entered sincerely and enthusiastically into this project. A special leaflet giving all facts on organization of the state and the regulations of the contests was issued by the State Committee. Forty thousand copies of this leaflet were distributed. Through the State Department of Public Instruction, complete information on the contests appeared in the December, 1931, issue of the "Educational Press Bulletin."

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. The contest in grades 1 to 6 was limited to a local interest. The county contests for grades 7 and 8 were organized by the county superintendents. Candidates were selected from each county to compete in the regional contests, of which there were seven. The winners of the seven regional contests entered the State final Declamatory Contest which was held in Springfield March 25, 1932. A typical program of these Bicentennial County Declamatory Contests as featured in Illinois is given:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

BICENTENNIAL COUNTY DECLAMATORY CONTEST
At the
BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
Saturday, March 5, 1932
8 P. M.

PROGRAM

Music—Township High School Orchestra.
Raymond Overture—Thomas.
"On the Bayou" from Cottonfields—White.
1. National Monument to Washington.
2. National Monument to Washington.
3. Washington.
Music—Township High School String Ensemble.
Minuet—Boccherini.
4. Ode for Washington's Birthday.
5. National Monument to Washington.
6. Washington the Nation Builder.
Music—Boys' Quartet of the Township High School.
"Grandfather's Clock"—Wilson.
"Plantation"—Steiner.
7. Washington and Education.
8. National Monument to Washington.
Music—Township High School String Ensemble.
"Serenade"—Haydn.
Decision of Judges—R. L. Thorne.
Presentation of Awards—E. H. Runkwitz, County Supt. of Schools.

Essay—High Schools. This contest extended from a local to a county, then state contest. Many private and parochial high schools participated.

Oratorical. The State oratorical contest was held February 22, 1932, in Springfield. John W. Crawford, of Northwestern University, was awarded first place. His oration was "The Spirit of Washington." Mr. Crawford was the regional representative of the Central group of states (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin) in the National Oratorical Contest. The State and National awards were made to representatives from Northwestern University, Lake Forest College, and Wheaton College. Superintendent Blair, State Contest Chairman, reported:

"This office does not have the information as to how many schools participated in the three contests offered by the Bicentennial Commission. The organization which was set up in this state was that the local elimination contest was held and the winners were then sent to the county elimination contest; the county winners were then sent to the seven regional centers in Illinois, and the winners from these regional elimination contests participated in the state contest."

INDIANA

Superintendent Paul C. Stetson served as Chairman of the Indiana State Contest Committee appointed by the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The Essay Contest which was carried through to a state contest under the nation-wide regulations was directed by Mr. William N. Otto, Department of English, Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, who reported that the contest was successful with schools of all sizes and types participating.

The judges for the State Contest were Dr. Christopher B. Coleman, Director of the Indiana Historical Bureau; Stephen C. Noland, editorial writer of the Indianapolis News, and Miss Corinne Welling, professor of English in Butler University. The following is an extract from the report of Miller Hamilton, Executive Secretary of the Indiana George Washington Bicentenary Commission:

Essay Contest for High Schools. "Another project carried on during the spring of 1932 was the essay contest for high schools. The Indiana Commission appointed a special committee for this project. How excellently it performed its duties is attested by the fact that twenty-nine high

schools in Indiana entered the contest. Awards were made to three winners, the essay winning the first prize becoming eligible for the nation-wide contest conducted by the United States George Washington Commission. To those public-spirited men and women who served on this special committee and who acted as judges for the contest the Commission extends its sincere appreciation for work done well. Many other details concerning special projects of the Commission also will be found in the minutes of the Commission's meetings. Complete copies of these minutes are filed with this report in the State Library."

KANSAS

The general activities of the State Contest in Kansas were under the direction of Dr. W. A. Lewis, President, Kansas State College.

Essay Contest—High Schools. Superintendent M. E. Pearson, Kansas City, Kans., conducted the Essay Contest, and organized the state into 8 districts with a chairman for each. The judges for the contest were: Ruth Maher, Pattie Sankee, Edith McConnell, Myrtle McCormick, and Elizabeth J. Sartin.

Oratorical Contest. This contest in the institutions of higher learning was developed by Miss Lula McPherson, Department of Speech, Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg. The State Contest was held April 7, 1932, at Pittsburg under the auspices of the State Teachers College. Representatives from Washburn College and Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, were awarded the official George Washington Commemorative Medals.

KENTUCKY

Dr. Wellington Patrick, Director of Extension of the University of Kentucky, acted as Chairman of the Kentucky State Contest Committee. Through the channels of the Extension Division and under the immediate supervision of the assistant director, Louis Clifton, it was possible for this committee to reach all types of schools. Special Contest bulletins were issued by the Extension Division. Letters accompanied by request blanks for material, school registration blanks, and blanks for student enrollment were sent to the superintendents and principals of the schools. The machinery of the Extension Division was at the disposal of the State Contest Committee. The State Committee submitted the following report:

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. "In the declamatory contest there were 143 school systems enrolled representing approximately 45,864 pupils. Most of these held local contests. I do not have a record of the number actually participating in these local contests. Following the local contests, 16 district contests were held which resulted in the selection of 16 pupils representing all sections of the state who participated in the state contest held here at the University of Kentucky on March 29, 1932."

Essay. "There were 81 essays submitted from 81 different high schools in the State. Just how many essays were written I do not know since we required no report of that matter. Each school was entitled to submit only one essay from its school."

Oratorical. "Local and state contests in oratory were held. The state contest was held at the University on the evening of March 29, 1932, with the following participants:

Edgar Reid, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.
John D. McKnight, Sue Bennett College, London, Kentucky.
John Knuckles, Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky.
George Gough, Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, Kentucky.
Miss Frances Andriot, Sacred Heart College, Louisville, Kentucky.
John Robert Gillespie, Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky.
Miss Frederica Puryear, Nazareth Junior College, Nazareth, Kentucky.
Jerome Helton, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.
John St. John, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
Sam Beckley, Eastern State Teachers' College, Richmond, Kentucky.

"It is our sincere belief that these contests have been very much worthwhile from an educational standpoint for the pupils, students, and communities. We believe that the hearing of the programs held in the state have given us all a much better knowledge and appreciation of the 'Father of Our Country.' "

LOUISIANA

The State Contest Committee turned over the supervision of the entire series of Bicentennial Contests to the Louisiana State Normal College at Natchitoches. Dr. W. W. Tison, President of the College and a member of the Committee, together with Professor J. B. Aycock of the Teacher Training Department, aroused unusual interest in the Bicentennial Commemoration through the contest feature. Circular letters with complete directions and enrollment blanks were sent to all schools. In

December, 1931, a special Contest leaflet was distributed through the General Extension Division of the Louisiana State Normal College. Dr. Tison furnished the following report:

Declamatory. "In the elementary contests 35 parishes registered and 26 parishes and two separate city systems were represented in the state finals at Natchitoches. A reasonable approximation of the number of elementary pupils included in preliminary contests is 100,000."

Essay—High Schools. "In the high school essay contest 30 parishes qualified for the parish contests, and 28 parishes qualified for the final state contest. Considering that every large city entered and in some schools all pupils wrote essays, it is fair to conclude that over 10,000 high school pupils in Louisiana were included in the contest."

Oratorical. "The following institutions took part in the oratorical contests: Centenary College, Louisiana College, Louisiana State Normal College, Louisiana State University, Louisiana Polytechnic Institution, Loyola University. Approximately 250 students took part in the preliminary contests. Mr. Felicien Lozes of Loyola University, whose topic was 'First in Peace', was awarded first place. In addition to the official award, the George Washington Commemorative Silver Medal, Mr. Lozes was presented with a $20.00 gold piece by the City of Natchitoches.

"There were over 2,000 people on the campus of Louisiana State Normal College at Natchitoches for the final state contest on March 19, 1932. Twenty-eight pupils represented twenty-six parish systems and two city systems in the Declamatory contest and six contestants represented the colleges in the oratorical."

Regional Contest. The regional contest of the South Central States, including Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas was held in the Auditorium of the State University at Baton Rouge, May 30, 1932. Mr. W. A. Sisemore of the State Department of Education, Chairman of the Louisiana State Contest Committee, presided at the regional contest. Mr. John Rosser, Dallas, Texas, Chairman of the Texas Contest Committee, introduced the contestants. As state winners, representatives competed from the following institutions of higher learning: Temple Junior College, Texas; College of the Ozarks, Arkansas, and Loyola University, New Orleans. Mr. Felicien Lozes of Loyola University was awarded first place, which entitled him to enter the National Oratorical Contest. The judges were: Dean R. L. Tullis, Law School, Louisiana State University; B. B. Taylor and Paul G. Borron, attorneys in Baton Rouge.

At the close of the contest program the Louisiana and Texas State Chairmen, as well as W. E. McNair, of the College of the Ozarks, emphasized the importance of the contests as a means of bringing to the attention of the youth of the land the high ideals and standards evident in the life and character of George Washington.

MARYLAND

Maryland concentrated upon the essay contest in high schools. Honorable DeCourcy W. Thom, Chairman of the Maryland State George Washington Commission, served as State Contest Chairman.

MISSOURI

Professor Wilbur E. Gilman, Department of English, University of Missouri, served as State Contest Chairman.

Essay. Superintendent W. E. Smith, Excelsior Springs, was Chairman for the State-wide Essay Contest. He reported that the county superintendents stimulated the work in each county, and that "the high schools of eighteen counties participated representing approximately 10,000 high school students."

Oratorical. The State Chairman reported that "financial difficulties were not overcome" and for that reason there was "no representative from Missouri in the National Contest for the institutions of higher learning."

MONTANA

Miss Elizabeth Ireland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as State Contest Chairman, did effective work in organizing her state and in arousing interest in this contest feature so that all three Bicentennial contests were held. The County Superintendents assisted greatly in developing unusual enthusiasm among the schools and served as a channel for distributing literature.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. This contest extended from local and county contests to District contests. The nine contestants who took part in the State Contest came from nine sections of the state, each representing a district. The State Contest was held May 26, 1932, in the State Capitol Building in Helena. Governor J. E. Erickson and State Superintendent Elizabeth Ireland ap-

peared on the program. The State Chairman reported: "The child who received the first honors came from a small rural school located some distance from a railroad. It was necessary for some of the children to drive four or five hundred miles with their parents in order to be in Helena for the contest. We, therefore, feel that the state contest was a valuable experience for each and every one of the children who came here to participate in the contest and we hope to be able next year to hold a similar contest even if it is not under the auspices of a National Organization such as the Bicentennial Commission."

Essay Contest—High School. The same plan of organization of local and county elimination contests used in the Declamatory Contest was developed in the State-wide Essay Contest. Upon the completion of the contest Miss Ireland, State Contest Chairman, wrote: "The essay contests were held in all high schools. I think it would be safe to say about 15,000 children took part in the essay contest."

Oratorical. Chancellor Melvin A. Brannon, a member of the State Contest Committee, presided at the State Oratorical Contest held April 20, 1932, in Butte with the Montana School of Mines as host. Awards were presented to the students competing from the State Normal College at Dillon and the Montana State College, Bozeman.

In writing of the general participation of the Montana schools in the contests Superintendent Ireland stated: "I would say that a safe estimate would be 25,000 children competed in the contests. This number will include those who competed in the district contests, in the county contests, in the regional contests, and in the final State contests."

NEVADA

Essay Contest. Superintendent B. D. Billinghurst, Reno, and Superintendent Charles W. Priest, Carson City, members of the State Contest Committee, conducted the Essay Contest in the high schools of the state. The judges were: Judge J. A. Saunders, Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court; Mr. Homer Mooney, an attorney of Carson City, and Professor Albert E. Hill, head of the English Department of the University of Nevada.

Oratorical. President Walter E. Clark of the University of Nevada, Chairman of this group, had charge of the State Oratorical contest in which seven students of the University of Nevada took part. The contest was held at the State University in Reno, February 22, 1932, with Dr. Charles R. Hicks of the University staff in immediate charge. The Washoe County Bar Association cooperated with the State Contest Committee and paid the expenses of the state winner to the regional contest of the Northwestern states held in Salem, Oregon.

NEW JERSEY

Mr. Howard Dare White, Assistant Commissioner of Education of the State of New Jersey, as State Contest Chairman had complete charge of the State Contests. Local declamatory contests were held, but no state declamatory contest was featured. Through the cooperation of the State Department of Public Instruction, circular letters were sent to the county superintendents and to the Secondary School Principals.

Essay Contest—High School. Mr. White reported the following: "Each of the twenty-one counties of the State of New Jersey took part in the high school essay contest. The essays submitted in each county were judged by a local committee which selected the best essay from the county and forwarded it to this Department. In judging the several essays submitted from the several counties this Department had the assistance of an expert in the social studies and of an expert in English composition. We estimate that about three hundred pupils participated in the contest."

NEW MEXICO

Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as State Contest Chairman, directed the activities in connection with the three types of contests. Through the publicity and assistance of the State Department of Public Instruction and county superintendents, general information on the contests was disseminated to all sections of the state. Public and parochial schools entered enthusiastically into the Bicentennial Contests—Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contests.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. The State Declamatory Contest was held April 22, 1933, in the State Capitol Building at Santa Fe.

Oratorical Contest. The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, featured the State Oratorical Contest at Albuquerque on February 15 and the state winner from the University competed in the intercollegiate contest at Santa Fe on February 22.

NEW YORK

The State Contests were directed by Miss Harriet Mills, who constituted the State Contest Committee. This Committee had valuable assistance from the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Several news releases and circular letters were sent out from the State Commission with full information on the contests. The State Education Association through their organ, "New York State Education," gave publicity to this feature.

Essay—High Schools. The state was divided into nine districts corresponding with the judicial districts. By the process of elimination the three highest essays from each of the nine judicial districts were selected and from these 27 essays three essays were chosen as outstanding and the award made to them. The three state judges were Mr. Allan Nevins, Professor of History at Columbia University; Miss Mary E. Brady, president of the Junior High School Teachers' Association, and Mr. John H. Conroy, Commissioner of the New York State Legislation Bill Drafting Commission. More than half the secondary schools were enrolled in the State Contest. The State Commission awarded a series of medals to the pupils submitting the best essays. To the winner in each high school the State Commission gave a state medal of a special design. It awarded three medals, gold, silver, and bronze, to the three contestants submitting ranking essays in each of the nine judicial districts of the State. These were in addition to the official George Washington Commemorative Medals.

Oratorical. The State Oratorical Contest was held March 5, 1932, in the Auditorium of the School of Business and Civics of the City College. Representatives of the following colleges, universities, and normal schools participated: Clarkson College, State Normal School at Potsdam, College of St. Rose, D'Youville College, Houghton College, Hartwick College, College of the City of New York, Cathedral College, Yeshiva College, Fordham University, College of Arts and Pure Science of New York University, Brooklyn College, St. Joseph's College for Women, Long Island University, Wagner College, College of New Rochelle, Good Counsel College. The State winner was Mr. Martin J. Tracey of Fordham University, whose subject was "Washington: Exemplar of American Ideals." A gold medal was awarded by the State Commission to the state winner, a silver medal to the second, and a bronze medal to the third contestant. Mr. Tracey, as Regional representative of the Middle Atlantic States, competed in the National Oratorical Contest. The judges for the State Contest were: Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, Chairman, President College of the City of New York; Honorable A. Spencer Feld, State Senator and member of the Commission; Honorable John H. Conroy, Commissioner Legislative Bill Drafting Commission; Mrs. Daniel O'Day, and Mrs. Alice Hill Chittenden. The State Chairman in reporting the contests stated: "It was a great success. I think the contest did a great deal for the participants. It was surely worth while and most interesting to us all who heard the orations."

In addition to the medals presented by the State Commission, a trip to Washington and Mount Vernon was given to the state winners in the essay and oratorical contests and to the first and second winners in each judicial district. The party besides the successful contestants included the State Contest Chairman and members of the State Commission. They left New York City on July 6, 1932, for Washington and returned July 8, 1932.

NORTH CAROLINA

Honorable A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was appointed Chairman of the North Carolina State Contest Committee. Through the effective work of the members of this Committee as well as the staff of the Department of Education, exceptional enthusiasm was manifested in the contests by the schools of North Carolina. Special bulletins and circulars were issued on the contests.

Declamatory—Elementary. In the successful management of this state-wide contest the North Carolina State Contest Committee had the cooperation of the North Carolina American Legion Auxiliary. The State Contest Committee designated Miss Juanita McDougald as its official representative. Mrs. S. E. Jennette, State Chairman of Americanism of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of North Carolina, sponsored the project. The state was thoroughly organized with local and county elimination contests supervised by the local and county superintendents. The local contests extending through all the grades were held throughout the state on Citizenship Day of American Education Week. The twenty District Elementary Contests were under the direction of the

Committee-woman of each American Legion Auxiliary District. The final State Contest was held November 24, 1932, in Raleigh in the House of Representatives under the direction of Mrs. S. E. Jennette. Miss McDougald reported: "Only these two contestants were present to represent the five districts having active chairmen; therefore, there was no award for the third place. Three contestants did not come to Raleigh on account of lack of funds or transportation. The approximate number of schools participating, 1,418; the approximate number of children participating, 219,879."

At the Annual Session of the North Carolina Education Association held in Raleigh the official George Washington Commemorative Medals were awarded formally to the contestants placing first and second in the State Declamatory Contest. Due to the illness of Dr. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Jule B. Warren, Secretary of the State Association, made the awards.

Essay—High Schools. Miss McDougald of the State Department of Public Instruction reported that the "Essay Contest was held in strict accordance with the regulations issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Briefly speaking, approximately 131,657 white and colored students have participated in the High School Contest throughout the State. This was the first State Contest of its kind for children so young, coming from all of the schools."

Oratorical. Under the auspices of the American Legion, Department of North Carolina, an annual oratorical contest is held in the colleges and secondary schools. The Americanism Bulletin issued by the American Legion, Department of North Carolina, November 3, 1931, states: "The American Legion believes that the principles of Patriotism and Service to Community and State can be promoted and translated into life most effectively by having these ideals and principles instilled in the minds and lives of boys and girls. In pursuit of this policy, the American Legion in North Carolina has for three years promoted Americanism Contests among High School students and among College students." The subject chosen for 1931-32 was "George Washington—Citizen and Patriot." Mr. Cale K. Burgess, Americanism officer of the Legion Department, directed the activities in cooperation with the State Department of Public Instruction.

The final Contest was held at Raleigh in the Needham Broughton High School February 22, 1932, with Mr. Burgess presiding. The following colleges participated: Catawba College, Davidson College, Duke University, Greensboro College, Guilford College, Louisburg College, Mars Hill College, Mitchell College, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Queens-Chicora College, University of North Carolina, Wake Forest College. The awards presented by Mr. Burgess in behalf of the American Legion, Department of North Carolina, were: First place, Mr. Ezra E. Griffin, Jr., University of North Carolina, $75.00; Second place, Miss Janet Bruce Robinson, Queens-Chicora College, $50.00; Third place, Mr. Raymond Winters, Catawba College, $25.00; Fourth place, Miss Anabel Knight, Mitchell College, $15.00. The judges of the college finals were: Mr. R. L. McMillan, Attorney and Commander of Raleigh Legion Post; Dr. A. R. Newsome, Secretary of North Carolina Historical Commission and an authority on Washington; and Mr. W. B. Duncan, Raleigh lawyer.

The oratorical contest conducted by the Americanism Committee of the North Carolina American Legion resulted in William H. Richardson, Jr., Raleigh, receiving the first place and the award of $75.00. The other places were taken by Robert Helms, Winston-Salem, $50.00; Charles Lee Guy, Jr., Dunn, $25.00; and Miss Joyce Welborne, Wilkesboro, $15.00. Judges of the interscholastic High School Contest were: Mr. J. Crawford Biggs, Raleigh; Professor H. J. Herring, Duke University English Department; and Professor Jasper L. Memory, Jr., Wake Forest College English Department.

These contests are reported in full here as the account does not appear elsewhere in the report.

NORTH DAKOTA

The State Contest Committee appointed by Governor George F. Shafer, who served as State Chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was composed of five members. This Committee was so organized that each member had a definite and distinct part in the development of the State-wide Contests. The Chairman, Miss M. Beatrice Johnstone, of the Extension Division of the University of North Dakota, had general supervision over the contests, making all arrange-

ments for the successful operation of the three state contests. Miss Lillian Cook, Director of the State Library Commission, through the Commission's channels of extension contacted the schools, giving suggestions as to material and arranging distribution thereof.

The Committee secured the assistance of many state agencies, educational, patriotic, and fraternal, so excellent publicity was obtained. "The North Dakota Teacher," "North Dakota Parent-Teacher," both monthly magazines, and the University of North Dakota News-Letters, as well as the State Press carried many articles on the contests. As a result of the enthusiasm of these many groups and the activity of the State Contest Committee, the report of Miss Johnstone showed 100 percent state participation.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Mr. H. K. Jensen, Superintendent of the Morton County Schools, directed the declamatory contest. The state was divided into seven districts with an able chairman in each district. Local contests were held for grades one to four. The contest in the fifth and sixth grades extended to a county then district contest, and in the seventh and eighth grades to a county, district, and state contest. Many of the county contests were held at the time of the annual county Play Day. The State Contest Committee presented certificates to the successful contestants in the local, district, and state contests. The State Chairman reported 100 percent participation in the 7 districts and 25,000 entries in the Declamatory Contest. The State Contest was held at the University of North Dakota, May 21, 1932, at the time of the Annual High School Conference of Music, Dramatics, and Athletics, attended by thousands of students from all sections of the state. The judges for the state contest were members of the Public Speaking Department of the State University.

Essay—High Schools. As a member of the State Contest Committee, Mr. John Page, State High School Inspector, aroused the interest of the high schools in the State Essay contest. The same plan of organization was used as in the declamatory contest. The judges were Mrs. Bertha Johnson, Miss Helen Sullivan, and Howard Russell, all faculty members of the University English Department. Miss Johnstone stated that all 7 districts of the state had 100 percent participation in the Essay Contest and that over 5,000 students enrolled in this project.

Oratorical. This contest conducted in the universities, colleges, and normal schools was supervised by Mr. C. L. Robertson, Superintendent of the Jamestown City Schools and then president of the State Education Association. Four districts participated in the contest. The State Contest was held in the Vorhees Chapel of Jamestown College, April 28, 1932, with the following institutions competing: Jamestown College, Mayville State Teachers College, Minot State Teachers College, and the University of North Dakota. The judges were Judge Luther E. Birdzell of the State Supreme Court, Superintendent Harold Wakefield of La Moure, and Attorney Fred G. Kneeland of Jamestown.

Regional. The state winners of the North Central group, composed of Montana, North and South Dakota, competed in the regional contest held in the Little Theater of the State Teachers College at Valley City, June 6, 1932. The participants were from the Montana State Normal College, Dillon; the Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen, South Dakota; and the University of North Dakota. Dr. C. E. Allen, President of the State Teachers College at Valley City welcomed the audience of interested students, faculty, and residents of the city and state, and introduced the presiding officer, Miss Minnie J. Nielson of Valley City, former State Superintendent of Public Instruction and City Bicentennial Chairman. The judges chosen by the three State Contest Chairmen were members of the college faculty: Professor Wm. M. Wemett, Head of the Department of History; Miss Juna Reynolds, Supervisor of the teaching of English; and Professor Harry Huntt Ransom, English Department. Mr. Donald Holand of the University of North Dakota, speaking on the subject, "Washington, Nation Builder," was awarded first place and became the representative of the North Central region in the National Contest.

OHIO

The State Contest Committee appointed for Ohio with Honorable B. O. Skinner as Chairman featured a special state-wide contest under the direction of E. R. Wood, Chairman Ohio Scholarship Test of the State Department of Education and a member of the Ohio State Contest Committee.

A "George Washington Every Pupil Test" was conducted throughout Ohio in grades 3 to 12 inclusive. Three different tests on every aspect of the life of George Washington was prepared and the grades were divided into three groups: Test I, grades 3 to 6; Test II, grades 7 to 9; and Test III, grades 10 to 12.

The State Department of Education stated the purposes of the tests were: "(1) to assist in stimulating interest in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration; (2) to provide an objective means so that local schools may present on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, an appropriate certificate of merit to the pupils who have placed high in each classroom.

"The questions will be based on the important and significant aspects of Washington's life and influence. The questions of each test will be prepared by classroom teachers. An appropriate certificate of award with provision for the name of the child and the signature of the superintendent, principal and the teachers in addition to the signatures of the state officials will be available."

As a reward for efficiency in the tests two boys and two girls were selected from the groups of each county. Under the direction of Mr. E. R. Wood of the State Department of Education and other members of the staff, and State Senator Wm. I. Spangler, Chairman of the Ohio George Washington Bicentennial Commission, a Pilgrimage was made to Washington, D. C., May 21 to 26, 1932. Fifty boys and girls had the privilege of making this trip, and enjoyed the many thrills in connection with a visit to the Federal City and Mount Vernon. In accordance with the regulations, "The pilgrimage would afford each representative an opportunity to secure first-hand experience that he could not get in any other way. It would not be a pleasure trip. Each one would feel his obligation and responsibility to get all he could to bring back to those who could not go."

Each pupil was "required to write an interpretation of his experiences." The interpretations of the representatives were published in the local papers of his county.

Upon the return to Columbus, Mr. Wood reported: "The Pilgrimage to Washington was a success. One of the things that we had hoped might come out of the pilgrimage was a spontaneous desire on the part of these students to organize themselves into what they saw fit to call 'The Ohio George Washington Bicentennial Pilgrimage Association.' This organization is for the purpose of helping others to better understand the significance, the meaning, and the workings of our government.

"At the Summit Hotel, on Friday evening, these students worked out their organization, set up the purposes for it, elected their officers, and started to work."

The students carried back into their communities the inspirations gained from this historical pilgrimage and transmitted to their fellow students a new conception of the great foundations laid by the builders of this country and our indebtedness to them. Through this visual education lesson the influence of the Bicentennial Tests was multiplied many fold.

OKLAHOMA

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. The activities of the Oklahoma State Contest Committee were confined to the State-wide Declamatory Contest which was directed by Superintendent H. E. Wrinkle, chairman of this group. Enrollment blanks accompanied by circulars of information were distributed by the chairman to all superintendents and principals. Assistance was given by the staff of the State Department of Education and by the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission and its county chairmen. Mr. Winkle submitted the following account:

"The state declamatory contest in connection with the Oklahoma George Washington Bicentennial Celebration was conducted and concluded in Oklahoma in May [1932.] There were forty cities which participated in this contest, having elimination contests in each of the elementary schools and selecting a winner in each of the divisions for that city. These winners were featured in various types of local programs in these forty communities. In these forty contests there were 1,200 elementary school teachers, and 50,000 elementary school children who actively participated in this contest.

"The state-wide contest in grades seven and eight was held in Oklahoma City, May 14, 1932. There were twenty entries from the various parts of the state in this contest.

"We had a great deal of state-wide interest in this contest and I feel that the contest was highly successful and that the objectives for which the

contest was held were rather generally accomplished."

OREGON

Honorable C. A. Howard, State Superintendent of Education, was appointed Chairman of the State Contest Committee by Judge Wallace McCamant, Chairman of the Oregon Commission and a member of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Superintendent Howard assumed the responsibilities of organizing the state and rendered valuable assistance through the channels of the State Department of Education. Superintendent Howard sent out full information on the contests in the January 1932 issue of the Oregon Educational Journal and the program pamphlet entitled, "Oregon Schools, George Washington Bicentennial Celebration."

Declamatory. The Declamatory Contest was state-wide but did not culminate in a final contest. Many local contests were held and the special pamphlet prepared by the Federal Commission for this group was used extensively in the schools. The Patriotic organizations supporting the contests were: Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R., Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Daughters American Revolution, American War Mothers, Ladies Auxiliary of Spanish War Veterans, Ladies Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans, Daughters of Union Veterans, Ladies Auxiliary Veterans of Foreign Wars, Ladies Auxiliary American Legion, Ladies Auxiliary Disabled American Veterans.

Essay Contest—High Schools. Mr. Roben J. Maaske, Supervisor of Rural Education of the State Department of Education, directed the essay contest. Mr. Maaske reported: "Rules and regulations for the George Washington Essay Contest in Oregon High Schools were formulated early in January [1932] and directions mailed to all high school principals and to county school superintendents. In brief, the plan provided for a local contest in each high school with the first place essay submitted to the county school superintendent. The county superintendent appointed a committee of three to judge the first, second, and third place winners from among those essays submitted. The winners of the first three places were presented with certificates of award and the winning essay was submitted to the State Educational Contest Committee which appointed a committee of three to judge these essays.

"Twenty-five counties, including the city of Portland (which was considered a separate county in this contest), submitted winning essays in the Oregon high school contest. Owing to our method of organizing this contest, it was not possible to ascertain the total number of individual competitors."

The judges in the State Essay Contest were George Rossman, Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court; Lawrence J. Zillman, Professor of English Literature at Willamette University; and C. A. Sprague, Editor of the Oregon Statesman.

The Oregon George Washington Bicentennial Commission offered the cash prizes in the State contest: 1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $12; 4th, $10; 5th, $7; 6th, $5; and the six honorable mentions $3 each.

Oratorical. As a member of the Oregon Bicentennial Commission and of the State Contest Committee, Dr. John B. Horner of the Oregon Agricultural College supervised the State Oratorical Contests. Local contests were held in eight institutions of higher learning in Oregon; namely, Columbia University, Marylhurst College, Oregon State College, Pacific University, Southern Oregon Normal School, University of Oregon, Willamette University, and Linfield College. The winning representatives from the eight institutions met in Salem, February 22, 1932, for the Intercollegiate State Oratorical Contest held at Waller Hall, Willamette University. The rules of the Intercollegiate Forensic Association of Oregon governed the preliminary contest and each institution participating was permitted to have a member of the college faculty serve as judge.

The Final State Contest was held on the evening of the 22nd in the Hall of Representatives of the State House at Salem with Honorable Willard L. Marks, President, Oregon Senate, presiding. The students successful in the elimination contest of the afternoon competed in the evening. The colleges represented were: Columbia University, Linfield College, Oregon State College, Pacific University, and University of Oregon. The judges were: Honorable Henry J. Bean, Chief Justice Supreme Court; Honorable John L. Rand, Associate Justice Supreme Court; Honorable Earl C. Latour-

ette, Circuit Judge, Fifth Judicial District; Honorable Hal E. Hoss, Secretary of State; and Honorable Charles M. Thomas, Public Utilities Commissioner. Superintendent C. A. Howard made the awards. One hundred dollars in gold, fifty to the winner of first place, thirty to second, and twenty to third, were given by the following patriotic citizens: Judge Wallace McCamant, Honorable B. B. Beekman, Honorable Joseph Simon, Honorable Louis G. Clarke, all of Portland, and Honorable S. M. Garland, Lebanon.

Regional Contest. On June 2, 1932, the Northwestern Regional Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest was held in the Senate Chamber, Salem, under the direction of the Oregon State Department of Education. The Oregon representative, Mr. Bryson Hays of Columbia University, was pronounced the winner and thereby earned the right to compete in the National Oratorical Contest. The program of this Regional Contest follows:

PROGRAM

Senate Chamber

SALEM, OREGON, JUNE 2, 1932

8:00 p. m.

Hon. JOHN B. HORNER, *Presiding*

Music, American Legion Auxiliary Quartet.
Mildred Wyatt, Marie Robertson, Bernice Bowe, Grace Zosel; Grace DeHarpport, Accompanist

Presentation of Medal to Irene E. Soehren, winner high school Washington essay contest.

ORATIONS

Nevada:
"Washington, the Exemplar of American Ideals," Bernard Mergen, University of Nevada.

Oregon:
"George Washington's Understanding of Men," Bryson Hays, Columbia University.

Idaho:
"The Spirit of Washington," Ralph Olmstead, University of Idaho.

Music, Willamette University:
Vocal solo, Bernice Rickman.
Violin trio, Jeanette Smith, Marjory Wunder, Jeannette Scott.

Decision of Judges.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Essay Contest. The activities of the State Contest Committee, of which Mr. H. O. Strohecker of Charleston, former President of the South Carolina State Teachers Association, was chairman, was confined to the State Essay Contest in the High Schools. Chairman Strohecker contacted the superintendents and principals by circular letters and bulletins. The County Superintendent of Education of each county assisted in the distribution of material and in the appointment of a county committee to supervise and handle all matters pertaining to the county elimination contest. The best essay from each county was sent to the State Contest Chairman. The State Jury of Awards chosen from the faculty of the University of South Carolina included Dr. Havilah Babcock, Dr. J. Rion McKissick, and Dr. Henry C. Davis.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The committee appointed by Governor Warren S. Green, Chairman of the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was the largest of any state, consisting of fifteen members with the following subdivisions: General Education Committee, College, High School, and Grade School. The General Education Committee included Honorable Alvin Waggoner, President of the State Board of Regents, Chairman; Honorable E. C. Giffin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; and Mr. N. E. Steele, Executive Secretary of the South Dakota Education Association.

All educational agencies of the state joined enthusiastically in the promotion of this Bicentennial project. The State Committee had the full cooperation of the State Department of Public Instruction and of the State Press.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Mr. D. C. Mills, State Executive Secretary of the Young Citizens League and a member of the State Department of Public Instruction, was delegated to handle the state-wide Declamatory Contests. Circular letters pertaining to the contests were sent to all school executives. A summary of this state-wide feature is shown in the following from Mr. Mills' report: "Each county under the direction of a superintendent conducted contests to determine county winners. The state was divided into six regions with a region superintendent in charge and region winners were determined at these region contests. The state declamatory contest was held in the State Capitol at Pierre on May 9, at which time the state winners were selected.

"Honorable Warren E. Green, Governor of South Dakota, presented the awards at a banquet attended by four hundred boys and girls and their superintendents on the night of May 9, in the city auditorium in Pierre.

"About 10,000 pupils participated in the Wash-

ington Bicentennial Declamatory Contest in South Dakota in grades one to eight."

The judges for the state finals were: Mrs. Mabel Trooien, Department of Public Instruction; Mary Jean Rensch, Pierre High School Instructor; and Mrs. Lorin Gaffey, Pierre.

Essay—High Schools. As a member of the State Contest Committee, Mr. W. I. Early, Principal of the Washington High School, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was in charge of this Contest, with able district chairmen to assist. Mr. Early reported: "The state was divided into five regions, each in charge of one committee member. Winning essays from each region were forwarded to a state committee for final judging. 4,408 high school students participated in the contest.

"Our State Commission feels that we have had a very wonderful response and the essays submitted have been of a very high order. In addition to this, I think we have aroused sufficient interest throughout the high schools to establish a Washington consciousness."

Oratorical. Dr. Herman James, President of the University of South Dakota served as Chairman for the College group. Professor C. E. Lyon, Department of Speech of the State University was in direct supervision of the State Contest which was held at Mitchell, March 18, 1932. The colleges competing were: Northern State Teachers College at Aberdeen, Dakota Wesleyan University, Eastern State Teachers College at Madison, South Dakota State College, and the University of South Dakota. The three contestants receiving state recognition had chosen the same subject, "The Spirit of Washington."

TENNESSEE

The State Contest Committee of which Mr. H. F. Srygley, Superintendent of City Schools, Nashville was Chairman, was composed of state school executives and state presidents of educational and patriotic organizations. Under the supervision of Superintendent Srygley the three types of contests were featured and a declamatory contest in the colored schools. Circular letters with full data on the contests were sent out by Superintendent Srygley and by James A. Roberts, Assistant State Commissioner of Education, who acted as Secretary of Tennessee George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In the "Report on All George Washington Activities in the State of Tennessee, 1932", Judge John H. DeWitt, Chairman of the Tennessee George Washington Bicentennial Commission stated: "The work done by the committee on contests in the schools was among the most valuable and successful of all the efforts made in Tennessee. The able Chairman, Superintendent H. F. Srygley of Nashville, and his intelligent secretary, amid their pressing official duties, gave devotedly time and effective effort to bringing about these contests. In this they were aided very helpfully by the other members of the committee. Throughout the State these contests were held."

Declamatory Contest—Elementary Schools. The state was thoroughly organized so that local, county, and district elimination contests were held for the different groups of the declamatory section. Each county superintendent was asked to act as chairman of the Bicentennial organization with the city superintendent of schools of the larger cities serving as city chairmen.

The final state contest was held April 15, 1932, in the Hume-Fogg High School auditorium at Nashville. Superintendent Srygley, State Contest Chairman, acted as presiding officer. The judges were Mr. O. F. Minton, Postmaster, Custom House, Nashville; Mr. L. B. Smelser, Director of Public Speaking, Watkins Institute, Nashville; and Attorney E. J. Smith, Nashville.

The state declamatory contest for the pupils of the 7th and 8th grade in the colored schools was held February 22, 1932, at the Agricultural and Industrial State College, in Nashville. Professor Merl R. Eppse, of the History Department of the Tennessee State College, Nashville, who conducted the contest reported: "District meetings have been held in the three political divisions of the state. The seventy-three higher schools of learning were invited to participate. As a result of the district contest we had at our meeting sixteen participants representing 5,000 children from all of the schools of the state.

"Before an audience of over 800 people, these sixteen participants brought to the state meeting a very excellent program punctured with patriotism that will long be remembered."

In the general account of Bicentennial activities for Tennessee reported by Judge DeWitt, the following reference to this contest appears: "At the close of this contest an enthusiastic observer said:

'Had George Washington, the Father of our Country, been present here tonight, he undoubtedly would have burst into tears, to have listened to the matchless eloquence as it fell from the lips of the descendants of his slaves, glorifying him for his achievements in war and peace.' "

In writing of the participation of the Tennessee schools in the State Declamatory contests Superintendent Srygley stated: "It is practically impossible to get an accurate number of the school children who participated in the features of the Bicentennial Celebration.

"We offered the opportunity of participating in the Declamatory Contest to 28,369 white city school children and 8,530 colored city school children in the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. We also offered this opportunity to 67,574 white county school children and 6,741 colored county school children in the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades."

Essay Contest—High Schools. The plans of organization and publicity for this state contest were identical with those of the State Declamatory Contest. Every High School in the state was contacted through the State Contest Committee and State Department of Education. The judges in this contest were Professor W. C. Binkley, Vanderbilt University, and Professor F. P. Wirth, Department of History at George Peabody College.

The account of participation of the Tennessee High Schools in the Essay Contest, as furnished by Superintendent Srygley follows: "We offered the opportunity to 10,549 white city high school pupils, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades, to participate in the essay contest, and to 3,476 colored city school pupils in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades. There were 34,044 white county school pupils in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades who were offered the opportunity of participating in the essay contest, and also 1,332 colored county school pupils in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth grades were given this opportunity.

"This makes a grand total for the county and city, white and colored, school children to participate in either the declamatory or essay contest of 160,615. I do not believe it would be possible for any of these children to sit in any of these schools without knowing about the general movement, and, in most cases, participating in some form or another. I could not, however, claim that all these were declaimers or essay writers. I should certainly say that 20,000 to 30,000 pupils either wrote essays or made an effort at the declamation during the year.

"This is largely an estimate. I have no way of getting up the actual figures because of the tremendous amount of work it would detail on the teachers at large to report on the essays that were written and all the local contests and declamations.

"I do believe that the whole movement was thoroughly state-wide. I hope I have not over estimated or under estimated the value of bringing to the attention of our public school children the great character that we were trying to enthrone in the minds of the young people. These schools do not include the parochial and private schools, but I feel safe in estimating that there were 16,000 actual participants."

Oratorical. Professor Argus Tresidder, Director of Public Speaking in the University of Tennessee, conducted the state Oratorical Contest which was held May 13, 1932, in Ayres Hall, University of Tennessee. Eleven colleges from all parts of the state were represented: University of the South, East Tennessee State Teachers College at Johnson City, Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Hiwassee College, Milligan College, Austin Peay Normal School, West Tennessee State Teachers College at Memphis, Lincoln Memorial University, Middle Tennessee State Teachers College at Murfreesboro, Maryville College, and the University of Tennessee. There were thirteen entries, one from each of nine colleges and two from Austin Peay Normal School and two from the University of Tennessee. The judges were Dr. Melcher, Pastor of the Episcopal Church, Knoxville; Mr. Evans, Principal of High School, Knoxville, and Mr. Miller, Coach of Debating at Knoxville College. In addition to the presentation of the official George Washington Commemorative Medals, two cups were awarded by the *Knoxville Times* to the students placing first and second in the oratorical contest.

Considerable publicity was given the oratorical contest by the press, and as a result a great deal of enthusiasm for the contest was manifested throughout the state. The summary of the contest by Mr. Tresidder stated: "We feel that the contest has been remarkably successful in Tennessee. An abundance of enthusiasm was evidenced all over the State, and the very fact that eleven colleges, in this

time of hard money, sent representatives is indicative of the love our State bears for George Washington."

TEXAS

Owing to the magnitude of Texas the Contest Activities carried on by this state were tremendous. Mr. John E. Rosser of Dallas was appointed chairman of the State Contest Committee to have general supervision over the contests. Very capable State chairmen were chosen for each of the divisions of the series of contests—declamatory, essay, and oratorical. The Texas State Committee utilized in part the plan of Organization of the Interscholastic League. Forty-four district chairmen were selected. The State Department of Public Instruction rendered valuable assistance to the State Contest Committee, as did the State Press, Interscholastic League Bureau, Extension Division of the University of Texas. Articles relative to the series of contests appeared in the *Texas Outlook*, the Journal of the Texas State Teachers' Association, which has a circulation of 25,000. The State Committee sent bulletins on the contests to the superintendent of each independent district, 1100 in number. The County Superintendents were circularized. Through these channels the State Committee believed that the Bicentennial Contests were called to the attention of every student in Texas.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Miss Gladys Little, second assistant State Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction, as State Chairman of the Declamatory Contests for Texas, directed the activities of this group. Local contests were held for all grades. County and district elimination contests preceded the final State Declamatory Contest. Mr. Rosser, General State Chairman, stated that through this series of local, county, and district contests hundreds of school systems were contacted and thousands of school rooms. The final State Contest under the direction of Miss Little took place May 5 in the State Capitol at Austin in the hearing room of the Texas State Railroad Commission. The judges were: Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum, Secretary of State, Austin; Mr. A. M. Blackburn, State Supervisor of High Schools; and Miss Georgia Walker, State Supervisor of Rural Schools.

Essay—High Schools. Mr. R. L. Paschal, Principal of the Central High School of Fort Worth, as Chairman of the State-wide Essay Contest group, directed the activities. The Texas Committee stated: "In the state essay contest, involving city, county and district eliminations, there were approximately 600 contests. The papers that reached the state committee were pronounced of conspicuous excellence." The state winner received an award of $15.00 in gold, the gift of the Chamber of Commerce, and a marble bust of George Washington was presented to her school.

Mr. Paschal reported: "Thirty essays (after school and district elimination) were submitted to the State Committee. These were the best from schools and groups of schools covering well the whole state. Most of these essays were of fine quality; the authors have made a deep and broad study; have read widely and well; they have carefully ordered their material; they have expressed themselves forcibly and clearly. It augurs well for the future that our boys and girls are close students of their country's history, reverence our laws and institutions, and take delight in the men who laid the foundations.

"The best estimate we can make from the data at hand is that 600 pupils—possibly 1,000—wrote essays; that perhaps twenty times this number were contacted.

"That both teachers and pupils throughout the State have been interested is shown by our voluminous correspondence. To them and to those principals and teachers who looked after the contest in districts, or groups of schools, our appreciation and gratitude are due.

"Doubtless there has been more interest in the George Washington Bicentennial Essay Contest than in any similar state-wide contest in many years."

Oratorical. As State Chairman of the College group, Dr. S. H. Whitley of East Texas State Teachers College, managed the contest in the institutions of higher learning. The Committee reported that: "Thus far there has never been in Texas a state-wide oratorical organization to include the higher institutions of learning." This proved no handicap for the State Committee had excellent publicity and enthusiasm was state-wide. The final oratorical contest was held April 18, 1932, in the Auditorium of East Texas State Teachers College with President Whitley presiding. Awards were made to representatives from Temple Junior College, East Texas State Teachers College, and

Austin College. The judges were Mr. John Rosser, of Dallas, State Contest Chairman; Dr. John O. Beaty, of the English Department of Southern Methodist University; and Mr. F. M. DeLany, teacher of history, Dallas. The awards were made by Mr. Rosser, State Contest Chairman.

The accounts of the State Contest Committee state: "The oratorical, essay, and declamatory contests have enlisted in Texas the enthusiastic observance of virtually every city and county school system and of most of the higher institutions of learning. It is estimated that through the activities of the United States Commission at Washington and of the Texas State Committee specific attention of more than a million students in the schools of Texas is being directed to the life, ideals and character of George Washington throughout the period of special Celebration."

UTAH

The State George Washington Bicentennial Commission of Utah appointed a State Educational Committee and from this group a State Contest Committee, who supervised the series of educational Contests. Honorable C. N. Jensen, State Superintendent of Instruction, acted as State Contest Chairman; and sent out circulars disseminating information on the contests to the superintendents of all public and parochial schools. The Special booklet, "Utah School Program, George Washington Bicentennial Celebration," issued by the State Education Committee, as a supplement to the State Courses of Study gave full data on the educational series of contests. This publication had wide circulation.

Declamatory Contest. Superintendent Jensen stated that declamatory contests were held in some of the districts. No State or County Declamatory elimination contests were held due to financial cause. Many local schools used the material prepared for this special project. The State Committee suggested to the superintendents "that the winner of the declamatory contest in each elementary school be asked to give his declamation at the closing exercises in May or June of his particular school." "The whole state will be vitally interested in the declamation and essay contests," wrote Superintendent Jensen.

Essay Contest—High Schools. Mr. Mosiah Hall, State Supervisor Vocational Rehabilitation, directed the activities of the state-wide essay contest. In the information sent to the school superintendents it was suggested that the winning essay in the local school be presented at the commencement exercises in their respective schools.

Mr. Hall reported: "There were 50 essays submitted to the essay committee in Utah. More than a thousand essays were written by students in the various high schools of the State."

VERMONT

The State Contest Committee of Vermont was divided into three groups of three members each, with Professor A. W. Peach of the Department of English, University of Vermont, serving as State Chairman. Through the activity of the different groups of this state committee unusual interest was aroused throughout the state. Unusual newspaper publicity was given the story of the contests. During the development of the contest project Professor Peach wrote: "I doubt very much if there is a state any more 'Washington-conscious' as a result of the entire state campaign than Vermont."

Essay Contest—High Schools. Information regarding this state-wide project was distributed to all school executives. The Senior High School entered enthusiastically into this Bicentennial feature. Great interest was developed in many of the local contests. At the conclusion of the state-wide essay contest the State Contest Chairman stated: "This essay contest was the most successful in number of essays and interest taken of all such contests in which I have had a part, either as judge or committee member, and the sum total of work was somewhat appalling."

In addition to the essay contest in the Senior High Schools an essay contest was introduced into the elementary schools. Professor Peach reported: "Because of the difficulty of transporting grade pupils through our mountains, a state Declamatory Contest for our grade children would be pretty difficult. What we did, with funds supplied by the Vermont Historical Society, was to put on an essay contest with a first prize of $50, silver medals showing a relief of Washington's face, and certificates signed by the Governor of the State. I think without question that we reached all schools of the state by this method. Certainly more students entered this contest than would have entered any declamation contest. We gave in addition to five

main prizes, five special certificates of merit, and the awarding of these was made and timed for the public exercises marking the closing of the schools.

"One superintendent did conduct a declamation contest for his graded schools, and I induced Mr. Spargo to have some Washington medals struck for these children. On the whole, I feel we accomplished far more with our state essay contest for the grades, than we could have accomplished in this state with a declamatory contest.

"This nation-wide emphasis on Washington and the principles he stood for should have decided value in steadying our people through the dark days that any thinking man must realize lie ahead of us. We have every reason to feel pleased with the results here."

VIRGINIA

The Virginia Contest Committee, composed of prominent educators of the State, was divided into three groups. Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, was State Contest Chairman. As a member of the State Committee, Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, cooperated with the various groups.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Mr. J. H. Montgomery, Executive Director of the Cooperative Education Association of Virginia, accepted the chairmanship of the Declamatory group and energetically directed the activities. During the development of the project several general letters were sent to superintendents, principals, and interested patriotic, civic, and educational organizations. Printed leaflets were distributed to all schools. The contest in the primary grades was local. The contest of the intermediate grades extended to a county meet, and that in the upper grades to a district and state final. The Districts corresponded to those of the Cooperative Education Association and the District Contest was held in connection with the regular District League meeting. County and District Committees were formed.

The final State Declamatory contest which was held June 17, 1932, in the House of Delegates, Capitol Building in Richmond, took place at the time of the annual meeting of superintendents. The winning contestants in the 13 districts competed. Dr. Sidney Hall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, presided and the judges were: Honorable George C. Peery, State Corporation Commission; Dr. W. T. Sanger, President of the Medical College of Virginia and former Secretary of the State Board of Education; Professor J. Paul Glick, University of Richmond; Dr. H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian; and Honorable W. H. Nickels, Jr., State Industrial Commission.

Mr. Montgomery reported that over 250 schools participated in the local and county contests, which represented about 50,000 pupils.

Essay Contest—High Schools. To develop the state-wide essay contest was the responsibility of Mr. Chas. H. Kauffman, the chairman of this group. Mr. Kauffman is the Executive Secretary of the Extension Department of the University of Virginia, and the Executive Secretary of the Virginia High School Literary and Athletic League. The machinery of these mediums was used in disseminating facts relative to the contests. A form letter was sent to all accredited high schools, public and private. Very effective work was done by the state committee which resulted in the enrollment of one hundred fifty high schools in which 5,000 essays were written by the high school students of Virginia. In one high school 250 essays were written. Eighty-nine were submitted for the final judging by members of the history department, Mr. Stringfellow Barr, and Mr. O. F. Northington, Jr.

Oratorical. The management of the State Oratorical Contest was under the direction of the State Contest Chairman, Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University. Through the publicity of the Virginia George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the State educational agencies the institutions of higher learning joined enthusiastically in the educational contest. The final state contest took place March 12, 1932, in Lee Chapel, Washington and Lee University, at Lexington. The institutions competing were: East Radford State Teachers College, Lynchburg College, Bridgewater College, Washington and Lee University, University of Virginia, Farmville State Teachers College, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and Emory and Henry College.

Regional. The State Teachers College at Radford, Virginia, was designated as the point for the regional oratorical contest. This was held June 2, 1932, in the auditorium of the College before the members of the faculty and student body of Radford College. The winners of the state contests

from District of Columbia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, competed for first place in this East Central region. Mr. James R. Moore of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, speaking on the subject, "Washington: Nation Builder," won first place in the contest, and represented the East Central Region in the National Oratorical Contest in Washington, June 24, 1932. Mr. Moore was the successful contestant of the nine competing in the National Oratorical Contest and was awarded the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal which was presented by the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

WASHINGTON

Mr. Walter F. Meier accepted appointment as the Chairman of the State Contest Committee and constituted the whole committee. Mr. Meier through his activities as the member of the Sons of American Revolution in sole charge of their oratorical contests in the high schools for a number of years, was thoroughly acquainted with projects of this type developed in the schools, and entered enthusiastically into the organization and development of this feature. In the special "Washington Bicentennial" booklet issued under the joint auspices of the State Department of Education and the Washington Education Association, reference was made to the series of contests. This booklet was distributed to all schools of the state.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Bulletins on the contests were sent to all county superintendents who took charge of their respective county contests. The state was divided into districts for elimination contests preliminary to the state contest. The County Superintendents gave outstanding cooperation to the State Committee. The final State Declamatory Contest was held in Seattle May 14, 1932, with six contestants competing from the districts. Mr. Meier reported: "The work of the students was remarkably well done. It may be interesting to note that four of the contestants were thirteen years old, one was twelve years old, and one was eleven years old. We were successful in carrying out our plans in sixteen counties of the State, and from the reports made to me, I estimate the number of participants at 2,194."

At his own expense Mr. Meier made a personal presentation to those who were defeated. His report states: "There is always a little sting in a contest of this kind for those who come from their various districts and are nosed out in the finals. To relieve this as far as possible I made a personal presentation to those who were thus defeated. Sometime ago I came into possession of a piece of the propeller blade of Admiral Dewey's Flagship, U. S. S. *Olympia.* I had a die made, and had this piece struck into thirty-nine medals, with an appropriate inscription as to what it was on one side, and a legend of presentation by me on the other. I presented one of these medals to each of the students who were not accorded prizes in the contest.

"It has been a pleasure for me to assist in this work although it has been quite burdensome and somewhat expensive, inasmuch as I have personally borne all the expenses incurred in connection with it."

Essay Contest—High Schools. Complete facts relative to the essay contest were sent to the high schools with the request that each high school competing hold an elimination essay contest, and the winning essay be forwarded to the state committee before March 15, 1932. On the participation of the high schools Mr. Meier stated: "I estimate that there were about thirty-one high schools that participated in the essay contest, and based on the reports made to me by schools as to the number of participants, I estimate that number at 2,046.

"I feel certain that the influence of these contests will long be felt by the young people especially in the State of Washington. It is not infrequently that I come across something that brings up the subject of the contests held during 1932, and I believe that school authorities generally feel that the contests were helpful in developing citizenship, love of country, and respect for the great leaders developed in America."

WEST VIRGINIA

The State Contest Committee of four members appointed by Governor William G. Conley, Chairman of the West Virginia George Washington Bicentennial Commission, each had a definite part in the development of the Series of Educational Contests. The selection of Professor Wilbur Jones Kay, Department of Public Speaking of West Virginia University, for State Chairman was well made, for as chairman of the State High School Literary Contest for West Virginia Professor Kay

was thoroughly conversant with the functions of a State Contest Committee.

Miss Rose McGraw, a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia George Washington Bicentennial Commission, served on the State Contest Committee and rendered valuable assistance to the Contest Committee.

The State Department of Education assisted in this Bicentennial feature. Two members of the staff, Miss Myra M. Nefflen and Mr. Dan H. Perdue, accepted appointment from the Governor for this State Contest Committee.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Miss Myra M. Nefflen, Assistant Supervisor of Rural Schools, conducted the State-wide Declamatory Contest. Miss Nefflen was also President of the West Virginia State Education Association and offered the cooperation of that organization for the development of the contests. Miss Nefflen submitted the following account: "Following a proclamation by Superintendent Cook, the committee formulated plans by which a large number of schools throughout the state might participate in the celebration through contests—declamation in the elementary schools, essay in the high schools, and orations in the colleges.

"Local, district, county, and regional contests were planned and effected through the assistance of superintendents, principals, teachers, round table presidents, and the West Virginia School Journal, with the regional contests held during the week of March 28-April 2 and the State Contest at Charleston on April 9, 1932. The elementary celebrations and declamatory contests were divided into the following groups—Group I, Grades one and two; Group II, Grades three and four; Group III, Grades five and six; and Group IV, Grades seven and eight. Group IV furnished the participants in the preliminaries and finals for state prize awards.

"Reports from county superintendents certify the participation of 545 elementary schools including 18,017 pupils, with many other schools not reported, in this Bicentennial commemoration of George Washington, attended by a greatly revived interest in Washington not only as the exemplary President, military general, statesman, patriotic voting citizen, surveyor, explorer, engineer, farmer, husband, business man, and neighbor but as one whose life and activities from time to time were inseparably connected with the early days and development of West Virginia."

The State final Declamatory Contest was held in the Thomas Jefferson Junior High School in Charleston April 9, 1932. The Contest was sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Council of Charleston. Mr. Dan H. Perdue of the State Department of Education presided, and the judges were: Judge Homer B. Woods, Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia; Professor G. Henry Wright, head of Speech Department, Marshall College; and Professor Wilbur Jones Kay, head of Department of Public Speaking, West Virginia University. An elaborate program was prepared for this State Contest, copies of which were sent to all the states.

Oratorical. The State Oratorical Contest in the institutions of higher learning was conducted by Professor Kay, State Contest Chairman. No elimination contests had been held prior to the finals which took place May 20, 1932, in Commencement Hall of West Virginia University at Morgantown. Two students from West Virginia University competed, two from West Virginia Wesleyan College, and one from Davis-Elkins College. The judges in the contest were Judge I. Z. Lazelle, Circuit Court; Professor E. C. Dickinson, Law School; and Reverend Leslie French, Westminster Foundation. In addition to the presentation of the official George Washington Commemorative Medals the State Chairman awarded $25.00 to the winner to defray expenses to the regional contest.

Through the influence of Miss Nefflen, State President of the West Virginia Teachers' Association, and a member of the State Contest Committee, the three state winners in declamation, essay, and oratory appeared on the program of the annual meeting of the West Virginia State Education Association at Huntington. The successful contestants were introduced by the State Contest Chairman, Professor Kay. Each gave his contribution which had been recognized as the best in the respective groups.

WYOMING

Mrs. Katharine A. Morton, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was appointed State Contest Chairman and efficiently organized the state. Wyoming was divided into five districts, with a sub-chairman in each. The County Superintendents of each district were in charge of the county contests. Superintendent Morton sent circular let-

ters emphasizing the contest to every teacher, county superintendent, city superintendent, and principal of high schools. The district chairmen handled the school enrollment blanks for their respective districts. Full information on the Bicentennial project was disseminated throughout the entire state. The December, 1931, and January, 1932, issues of the "Wyoming Educational Bulletin" gave the plan for the Nation-wide Series.

Declamatory—Elementary Schools. Superintendent Morton had general supervision over the activities of this state-wide project. Following local, county, and district contests, the final State Contest in declamation was held in Casper in the High School Auditorium on March 26, 1932. The judges were: Karl Winchell, Principal of High School, Rock Springs; J. A. Smith, City Superintendent of Schools, Lyman; William Spiech, Teacher of Debate, Thermopolis; E. J. Cox, Superintendent of Schools, Manderson; S. M. Erwin, Superintendent of Schools, Glenrock; Ura Bess Munson, Gillette; H. H. Moyer, Principal of High School, Rawlins; Garland Bunge, Laramie and Mrs. Niel Hunter, Casper, Teacher of Dramatics.

Mrs. Morton reported: "It is difficult to estimate the number of schools or pupils taking part in the Celebration. Approximately 300 schools formally enrolled in the declamatory contest. In a great number of instances, principals and superintendents enrolled in their own name for the school system, representing several schools and teachers. An estimate of the number of children competing in the declamatory contest would be 6,000."

Essay Contest—High Schools. The same plan of organization used in the Declamatory Contests was followed in the Essay project. The judges of this state-wide contest which was held in Casper at the same time as the declamatory contests were: Pauline Drollinger, State Supervisor for Home Economics; Annajean Andrews, Secretary to State Health Officer, former teacher; and Mrs. Allie Dickinson, County Superintendent of Schools, Casper. As reported by the State Contest Chairman, "In the essay contest approximately 60 high schools enrolled with the district chairman. In some instances the English classes in high schools alone participated, while in other instances all students wrote essays." In addition to the state declamatory and essay contests, an oratorical contest was featured in the high schools. The State Contest Committee presented appropriate Washington medals for this contest, not a part of the Nation-wide Series. In the bulletin issued monthly by the State Department of Education the following item appeared: "Because of the fine cooperation on the part of school officials and teachers it is believed that the Washington Bicentennial Celebration will leave a lasting influence in the schools and that Wyoming boys and girls have gained a higher conception of citizenship and patriotism through participation in the study of the life and character of 'the Father of Our Country.'"

HAWAII

Essay Contest—High Schools. This contest was directed by the Contest Chairman, Mr. Oren Long, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, Territory of Hawaii. In developing the contest Chairman Long stated: "The local contest is organized along lines suggested by your Commission and maybe definitely considered as a part of the National program. The winning essay in the Territory will be forwarded for consideration in connection with the winning essays from Mainland States."

After the appointment of the committee a letter with complete information regarding the educational contests was sent to the principals of Public and Private Secondary Schools in the Territory. The schools entered enthusiastically into the project. Mr. Long reported: "Each public and private high school submitted one essay. These were referred to the English Department of the University of Hawaii for judging." The winning essay was sent to Washington, D. C., for competition in the National Contest.

PART III

COOPERATION OF EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

In no field of advancement is team work more necessary, more valuable, and more noticeable than in that of education. The loyal and helpful assistance given the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by the many national organizations of this nature is inestimable.

UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Federal Office of Education made contributions along many lines. Its chief, in the person of Dr. William John Cooper, headed the Jury of Awards in the National Essay Contest. He and his staff were ever ready to aid in advice sought.

The Editorial Division of this Office gave valuable service through its organ, "The School Life." Thousands of teachers were informed of special Bicentennial activities because of the cooperation of this office.

Through the courtesy of William D. Boutwell, Chief of the Editorial Division, a list of Bicentennial articles appearing in "School Life" is available:

George Washington in Every School. By Albert Bushnell Hart, February, 1931.

What the Washington Bicentennial Commission Has Available for Schools. By Edgar P. Allen, February, 1931.

Foreword to the "Writings of George Washington." By Herbert Hoover, March, 1931.

Free Washington Study Course Ready for Teachers. By Hazel B. Nielson, September, 1931.

Poetry and Prose About George Washington. By James Hay, Jr., October, 1931.

Two Official Portraits of Washington. By Henry R. Evans, November, 1931.

Celebration by Mail. Editorial, November, 1931.

George Washington on Education. Editorial, February, 1932.

Washington's Letters Reveal the Man. By Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, February, 1932.

In addition to these special articles "School Life" carried on the covers of seven issues announcements of Bicentennial features, including definite information regarding the Federal Office of Education's Bicentennial contribution, "Helps for Schools in Celebrating George Washington Bicentennial," prepared by Miss Florence C. Fox, assistant specialist in elementary education. This publication had wide distribution throughout the Nation.

The United States Office of Education is now working on an outstanding project. It aims to make the Alexandria Academy, Alexandria, Va., to which Washington bequeathed a fund for the instruction of poor children, a National Educational Shrine. On December 14, 1932, a George Washington memorial plaque was placed with appropriate ceremony. Mr. John B. Gordon of the Washington Society of Alexandria acted as master of ceremonies. Dr. Wm. J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, delivered the address of the occasion, "A National Shrine for Education." Cooperating with the Federal Office of Education in this project were the National Education Association, the Washington Society of Alexandria, and the patriotic societies, civic and fraternal organizations of Alexandria. Dr. Francis P. Gaines, President of Washington and Lee University, told the assembly of the remakable contributions which Washington and this school made to Education. Hugh T. Williams, National Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the American Legion, spoke on "What Free Schools Mean to America." The United States Army Band furnished the music for the program.

National Education Association

Organized in 1857 and later incorporated by Congress, the National Education Association stands today as the greatest educational body in the world. Its activities embrace the needs and interests of the teachers of the nation and its influence is far reaching.

It was indeed fortunate to have had the assistance of this eminent Association to carry to the teachers of the United States the significant purpose, plans, and ideals for the Bicentennial Commemoration.

Educational Exhibits. In a previous section of this report an account is given of the Bicentennial Exhibits at the national meetings of the Association held in Detroit and Los Angeles. Contacts made with the educational forces were incalculable because of this cooperation given by the National Education Association.

The courtesies extended by Mr. H. A. Allan, Business Manager of the National Education Association, aided in the success of this educational project.

Convention Programs. In February, 1926, the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association was held in Washington, D. C. The members appreciated the opportunity of hearing President Coolidge address them at the City Auditorium on Washington's birthday on the topic, "George Washington and Education."

At the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Columbus, Ohio, June, 1930, Colonel U. S. Grant, 3d., spoke on the Bicentennial theme, "George Washington, An Inspiration to American Youth."

At the 1932 meeting of the Department of Superintendence, the afternoon and evening of Monday, February 22, were set aside for George Washington memorial services. During the afternoon a special pilgrimage to Mount Vernon was

conducted, at which time President Herbert Hoover and the president of the Department of Superintendence, Edwin C. Broome, placed wreaths on Washington's tomb; President Florence Hale of the National Education Association placed a wreath on the tomb of Martha Washington. Special exercises were broadcast over nation-wide networks—the first radio program ever to originate from Mount Vernon.

In 1932, at the Annual National Meeting held in Atlantic City, the evening program of June 22 was devoted to the Bicentennial. In the Atlantic City Auditorium the teachers and pupils of the Atlantic City Public Schools presented their original pageant, "The Man of All Time." This marvelous pageant in which two thousand pupils took part, represented the outgrowth of a year's work and the cooperative effort of the entire school staff. The foreword of the pageant states, "Its presentation is possible because from everywhere in the schools there came concrete suggestions, workable ideas and keen enthusiasm."

The delegates to the National Education Association were enthusiastic in their praise of this Bicentennial contribution of the schools of Atlantic City. It inspired many a superintendent, principal, and classroom teacher to greater efforts during the Bicentennial year.

The annual dinner of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association at Atlantic City was a colorful and picturesque event. The setting was colonial, in keeping with the Bicentennial Celebration, and the theme was carried out in the program and decorations. The guests were greeted by hostesses in costumes of the colonial period and a colonial hostess presided at each table. Every local organization of classroom teachers throughout the nation was given an opportunity to furnish one or more hostesses, and one hundred teachers responded. One of the numbers on the program was a group of old-fashioned dances by students from Temple University in Philadelphia.

The "News Bulletin of the Classroom Teachers." edited by Miss Agnes Winn, Director of Division of Classroom Service of the National Education Association emphasized the Bicentennial Celebration.

Publications. "The Journal of the National Education Association" through its columns carried the message of the Bicentennial to the teachers in every land. Mr. Joy Elmer Morgan, Editor, and his staff rendered valuable service in the editorials of this National Journal. The report furnished by his staff follows:

> The George Washington Bicentennial offered the teachers of America an opportunity to teach to all the children the greatness of George Washington and his associates—to show that the faith of the founders of our country was a genuine faith because it grew out of the everyday relations of one people living together on a new continent struggling against forces which furnished daily tests of wisdom, courage, foresight, and cooperation. The Bicentennial year gave the nation pause to meditate on the life of its first citizen and to inspire America's youth with the real purpose for which our government was founded.
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> In light of the purposes of the Bicentennial year, the National Education Association endeavored to support the Celebration through its membership. In December, 1931, there appeared in the National Education Association Journal a four-page feature on "The Schools and the Bicentennial," with directions for planning programs and references for complete information.
>
> The twelfth annual American Education Week, sponsored by the National Education Association, the American Legion, and the United States Office of Education, was observed November 7-13, 1932. The theme was *The Schools and the Nation's Founders,* recalling the courage and faith shown by our early leaders in establishing educational opportunities, which, with the same courage and faith, we must today struggle to maintain. In the development of this theme in many schools and communities, special emphasis was placed on the part George Washington played in the early history of our nation.
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> On December 14, 1932, the National Education Association, the Washington Society of Alexandria, Virginia, the American Legion, and the United States Office of Education participated in ceremonies memorializing the oldest free school in America, the old Alexandria Academy.

Mr. Morgan's services were not limited to publications, as he was one of the five members of the Jury of Awards of the National Essay Contest. Many inspiring letters promoting the various educational activities of the Bicentennial Commission went forth from the offices of the National Education Association. Members of their staff, appearing on organization programs, assisted the Education Department of the Commission.

Miss Florence Hale, President of the National Education Association at the time of the official opening of the Celebration wrote the following message to the teachers of the Nation:

> It is indeed fitting that the Bicentennial Celebration of George Washington's birth should come at this time of great stress and anxiety in public life. If ever there was a time when calm serenity and perfect poise of personality in leadership was needed, it is in this year of 1932. When one turns the pages of history and views the problems that confronted our First President in "the times that tried men's souls," the picture makes our own difficulties seem far less impossible of solution. It is well for us this year to see presented vividly the story of that winter at Valley Forge and to reflect upon the bravery and vision of George Washington and his little band of men who stood steadfast by their cause during those

days of anguish in order that we who came after, might have the benefits of freedom and peace in this wonderful land of ours. Let us, as we bring the benign face of George Washington through these portraits into every schoolhouse in the land, try to gain something of the poise, the perseverance, and the vision of that great soul whose birth we are celebrating all over the country this year.

In July, 1932, Dr. Joseph Rosier, President of Fairmont State Teachers College, West Virginia, was elected President of the National Education Association at the annual meeting in Atlantic City. His Bicentennial message which appeared in the National Contest pamphlet is as follows:

The orations and essays presented in the Nation-wide Series of Educational Contests in connection with the activities of the Bicentennial Celebration of the Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington reflect great credit upon the instruction that these young people have received in the educational institutions of our country. The history of the United States and the development of its form of government present a most inspiring illustration of the movement of human progress. The fine contributions made by these young men and women show an understanding and appreciation of our national history that are most encouraging to those striving for the stability and advancement of our American institutions. Studies in the history and government of our country should be greatly stimulated by these thoughtful productions. The high standards of citizenship being taught in our schools and colleges give assurance of that intelligent leadership that will guarantee the integrity and the safety of our American civilization in the years to come.

National Congress of Parent Teacher Associations

Although a more extensive report of the Bicentennial service of this Association appears in another Department of the Commission, mention should be made of their ready assistance to the program of activity of the Education Department.

Home Economics Education Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education

From the beginning of the program activity of the Education Department Miss Adelaide S. Baylor, Chief of this Division, was most cooperative. She prepared an extensive outline on "The Home and Home Life of George Washington." This was sent not only to the State Supervisors of Home Economics and Heads of Teacher Training Departments, but was enclosed in replies to Bicentennial inquiries received from Home Economics Teachers. Through the courtesy of this Department it was possible to send Bicentennial literature to the Supervisors. The programs received from every state show that this contact was worthwhile.

State Departments of Education

A branch of the tree of Bicentennial activities which brought forth leaves, blossoms, and fruit of untold number was the Department of Education in each state. The well planned observance of the historic commemoration honoring the Founder of this Nation as featured by the State Departments of Education was a contribution of inestimable value. The service rendered was paramount, and the help given was inspirational and practical.

The State Departments developed their own Bicentennial plans as the United States Commission prepared no set program, but provided literature as requested. The method of procedure varied with each state. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Utah, State Bicentennial Educational Committees were appointed separate from the State George Washington Bicentennial Committees and the State Contest Committees. The activity of the State Superintendents and their staffs in the Nation-wide Bicentennial Contests is referred to in the contest section of this report.

The helpful and effective ways in which the State Departments of Education cooperated with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and their versatile methods of celebrating are herewith shown:

Alabama

The Annual State Bulletin, "Material for Alabama Day Programs," for the year 1932 devoted a section to the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The general suggestion stated: "An effort is made in this program to include some reference to the Bicentennial of George Washington. This has seemed appropriate because many things occurred in this part of our country which had a direct and important bearing on the Revolutionary War and the course of events during Washington's administrations. These things are often overlooked. It has seemed, therefore, especially important to emphasize them this year."

Dr. A. F. Harman, State Superintendent of Education, and his staff cooperated with the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission and also the State Contest Committee. At the termination of the Bicentennial Celebration W. L. Spencer, Director of Secondary Education in the State Department of Education wrote: "Dr. Harman, the State Superintendent, has asked me to answer your inquiry of January 18th about the extent of the Bicentennial Celebration in Alabama. I believe that I can say conservatively that the majority of the elementary and high schools of this

state took part in this Celebration. In some counties every school in the county took a very definite part in the program and carried out projects in connection with the whole Celebration.

"My observation seems to indicate that it has been a very valuable, helpful and interesting project for our schools to undertake. We appreciate the helpfulness and the material which came to us in this state from your office to help promote the Celebration."

ARIZONA

Honorable C. O. Case, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, served as Secretary of the Arizona George Washington Bicentennial Commission and also as State Contest Chairman, rendering valuable assistance to both committees.

Miss C. Louise Boehringer, Director of Elementary Education of the Arizona Department of Public Instruction, reported: "While I have no definite figures at hand, I feel we are rather safe in saying that practically every school in the state has given a very comprehensive program on George Washington. I know that, personally, I have attended a number of them and I have seen reports of them in the papers and elsewhere. Teachers have used much of the excellent material that has been sent to them by your department. We appreciate this aid to the schools of the State."

ARKANSAS

Mr. M. R. Owens, Supervisor of High Schools, State Department of Education, who served as a member of the State Contest Committee, wrote: "I am sure that you know already of the state-wide interest in the Bicentennial programs in Arkansas during the school year 1931-32. State-wide contests were sponsored and much interest was manifested. We felt that the whole movement was well justified."

CALIFORNIA

The California George Washington Bicentennial Commission requested the Honorable Vierling Kersey, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to take full charge in California of the nation-wide series of Educational Contests. The achievement of this Committee appears in the Contest section of this report. Superintendent Kersey and his staff were ever ready to cooperate with the Federal and State Commissions. The April, March, and October, 1932, issues of the "State of California Department of Education Bulletin" carried items pertaining to the Bicentennial. The "California Schools" is distributed to all superintendents and high school principals in the state. In the March,



THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF WILSON, ARKANSAS, PLANTED TWENTY-FIVE TREES ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. AN APPROPRIATE PROGRAM WAS RENDERED

1932, issue Superintendent Kersey referred to the period of the Celebration as "A Year of Patriotic Thought." The April issue, "The Washington Bicentennial; An Opportunity in Character Education," was compiled by Miss Helen Heffernan and Mrs. Gladys Potter of the Division of Elementary Education and Rural Schools. Superintendent Kersey stated in the foreword: "It is our hope that the ideas presented here will make the Father of his Country live again in the consciousness of American youth and be reflected in the type of service rendered by the coming citizens of this great republic."

Devoted entirely to the Bicentennial theme and emphasizing the opportunities for Character Education, the April State Bulletin contained valuable suggestions and material for the teachers in the Elementary and Secondary Schools of California. The results of this state-wide interest is shown in Superintendent Kersey's account of activities: "While California has endeavored to cooperate in every way with the activities of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial, we have found it advisable in some circumstances to change the program which has been carried on in California somewhat from the program proposed by the Commission. The year has been a noteworthy year in that the tendency of our citizens to react in terms of emotional responses to economic conditions and to general social and political unrest has been, we feel, very greatly stabilized and controlled by the reaction of our young people as they have had their thinking tuned to the eminent American, George Washington, Father of our Country, who, during days fraught with much more hazard than are the present ones, saw us through, and so our young people reacting to the teaching and the stress of emphasis resultant from the Washington Bicentennial have had great opportunity which they have met with success and which has involved them in a translation of Washington's life into present day conditions.

"I am pleased to report to you that we have a



THE PUPILS OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL, SAN LEANDRO, CALIFORNIA, PRESENTED "MAKING THE CONSTITUTION." OLD-FASHIONED DANCES WERE FEATURED IN THE INTERLUDES



"WASHINGTON AND HIS CABINET." SCENE PRESENTED BY STUDENTS OF WOODROW WILSON SCHOOL IN THE BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM PRESENTED BY THE SCHOOLS OF SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA



BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY THE SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF MERCY ACADEMY, RED BLUFF, CALIFORNIA

record in this office to the effect that every school, high school and elementary school, in the State of California (641 high schools and 4,025 elementary schools) conducted programs in celebration of the Washington Bicentennial. In most instances these programs were continued for the entire period of the year and in every instance the program was not shorter in duration than one month.

"The increase in the number of supplemental books, the number of materials and the interpretations of the history of Washington's time which this year records is a most encouraging accomplishment. In nearly every instance in the state we find that the materials which have been supplied by the United States Bicentennial Commission have proven of extremely valuable assistance."

COLORADO

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Colorado George Washington Bicentennial Commission Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, gave an impetus to the importance of the schools' participation in the nation-wide Bicentennial Celebration. This was stimulated by the active interest of Mrs. John D. Sherman, a presidential Commissioner and a member of the Colorado State Commission. Mrs. Lucy Cason Auld served as Secretary of the State Educational Contest Committee, rendering valuable assistance not only in the State Declamatory Contest but the Regional Oratorical Contest of the Southwestern group which was held in Denver. The report in full is given under Contests division.

The State Commission gave suggestions on participation to all public and parochial schools. Through the courtesy of the state, county, and local school officials this program of activities was carried throughout the entire period of the Celebration.

The County Superintendents displayed unusual interest in the Bicentennial by issuing special Washington Bulletins to all teachers under their supervision. The reports at the end of the Celebration show definite projects had been featured in every school. In some instances the schools of the county united in a county Bicentennial program.

CONNECTICUT

Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education, was appointed by Governor Cross as a member of the Connecticut George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Dr. Butterfield appointed an Education Committee consisting of the following: Lewis S. Mills, Chairman; Russell F. Lund, Secretary and Tree Planting; Charles M. Larcomb, Contests; Wilson S. Dakin, Publicity; Royce D. McAlister, History; and B. Norman Strong, Plays and Pageants. The staff of the State Department of Education and this State Education Committee worked untiringly to arouse interest in the Bicentennial Celebration and its real significance, and to emphasize Connecticut's part in the American Revolution. "Connecticut Schools," the monthly journal issued by the State Board of Education, was used as a medium to carry authentic information to the schools of the State. The issues of November 1931, December 1931, and January 1932, gave definite suggestions for the schools' activities. The February 1932 issue of "Connecticut Schools" was entirely Bicentennial in character, opening with a message from Governor Wilbur L. Cross. In part he said:

"Looking back to the days of George Washington, we realize more clearly than ever before the great importance of the service he performed for his country, both in war and in peace. In the days of the American Revolution, George Washington was closely associated with Connecticut and with her civil and military leaders, with Putnam, Knox, Jonathan Trumbull, Nathan Hale, Colonel Wadsworth, Samuel Beardsley Webb and others. Washington frequently entered our state, traveled our hills and valleys, stopped at our inns and taverns and conversed with our citizens. Let us then gather up the remembrances of this great American and his associations with Connecticut and commemorate them in every city, town and school in the state with appropriate activities, such as pageants, songs, plays, essays, declamations, art work and readings, to the end that George Washington may re-live in the loyal heart and life of every Connecticut citizen. . . .

"This celebration should be spiritual and not materialistic. It should be directed in a large measure to the rising generation, not to the past or the passing. It should appeal to the thinking people and recall the careless and indifferent to pathways of thought and earnestness of purpose. Its aim should be to increase the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggles of the future."

The efforts of all school officials and teachers produced outstanding results as shown in the report

prepared by Superintendent Mills, Chairman of the State Education Committee: "Twelve meetings of the Connecticut George Washington Bicentennial Education Committee were held between September 30th and March 2nd, 1931-2, inclusive. In addition to the work of the chairman of the various committees, one of the outstanding activities has been the distribution of four sets of reels on the life of George Washington, purchased from Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., to public, private and parochial schools of the state, and to the public. To date, these reels have been loaned to approximately 200 organizations. These reels are still being used from time to time in different parts of the state. From such reports as have been returned to us concerning the number of people viewing the reels, it may be said that whenever any school system requested them, in nearly every case, they were shown to the entire school population.

"The George Washington Bicentennial Education Committee had prepared a special certificate of merit to be awarded to individuals, pupils in the schools of the state, for original songs, poems, pictures, or other outstanding efforts in connection with George Washington Bicentennial. These individual awards were to be made according to the judgment of the local school authorities. Twenty thousand of these were printed and distributed to every public, private and parochial school in the state, with the exception of four. These certificates were assigned pro rata to the number of upper grade teachers in each town or school.

"*Finances*

"An appropriation of $1,505 was made for the use of the Education Committee, and has been spent as follows:

4 sets of films on the life of George Washington, Containers, teaching guides, etc	$913.99
18,000 maps showing Washington's trips through this state	61.48
20,000 certificates of merit	358.00
Extra clerical service	57.20
Postage, express, telephone	76.33
Expense of travel to places visited by Washington	25.00
Pictures taken for publication in "Connecticut Schools"	7.50
Programs for state contest	5.50
Total	$1,505.00

"The committee received approximately 4,000 pieces of literature from the Bicentennial Commission at Washington, which were distributed upon request to teachers and superintendents of schools throughout the state.

"*Tree Planting*

"Russell F. Lund of our committee had charge of the tree planting and with this connection communicated with every school section in the state.

"A report from the State Park and Forest Commission [of Connecticut] which cooperated with the George Washington Bicentennial Tree Planting Committee in donating trees free of charge for planting on publicly owned land, states that 1,216 trees were shipped into 29 communities.

"On May 21st the Connecticut Federation of Bird and Nature Clubs planted eight native trees at Hubbard Park, Meriden, and a stone was erected upon which a tablet will be placed in the near future, designating that those trees were planted in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial.

"Many reports have been received from superintendents of schools stating that on Arbor Day George Washington Bicentennial trees were planted, but no actual number of plantings can be given.

"*Publicity*

"Wilson S. Dakin of our committee had charge of the George Washington Bicentennial publicity work throughout the state.

"The main part of the work consisted of establishing contacts with the Connecticut papers, daily and weekly. This included interviews with representatives of the Associated Press and with the managing editors of the larger papers. These interviews were followed up by letters to about one hundred papers. Assurance of cooperation was received from the majority and subsequent events have shown their good faith in the material that they have published concerning the celebration in schools and communities.

"In addition to the above, letters were sent to all school superintendents advising them of relationship with the papers, and urging them to forward local material directly to their local papers, which they have done.

"The following material was sent to all papers:

a. Copy of Mr. McAlister's Washington travel notes.
b. Copy of Connecticut map outlining Washington's travels.
c. Copy of Certificate awarded to children for worthwhile studies.

d. Photographs and maps to several of the Sunday papers.

e. List of entrants in the essay contest.

"An important publicity feature was the February issue of 'Connecticut Schools' which provided a basis for much interesting material through the channels mentioned above."

Contests

Under the efficient Chairman, Superintendent Charles M. Larcomb, the activities of the contest Committee were so ably directed that Connecticut had the distinction of having a national winner. Miss Betty Ann Troy was awarded first place in the national essay contest and received the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal. An account of the Contests in Connecticut is given in the Contest section.

Superintendent Mills' report on activities takes up other Bicentennial features in Connecticut:

"Plays and Pageants

"B. Norman Strong of our committee prepared suggestions for school plays and pageants. Copies of these were sent throughout the state and published in part in 'Connecticut Schools.'

"History (Mr. McAlister)

"*Articles written.*—'Connecticut Schools'—Vol. 13, February, 1932, No. 5, Pages 15-29. Second and third edition of the same reprinted by the Connecticut George Washington Bicentennial Commission and authorized as a special historical bulletin. The special map on pages 16 and 17 that appeared in this article has been changed twice and needs a third revision.

"Radio Talk

"May 10th—WTIC, Hartford, Connecticut Travelers Insurance Company at 1:40—14½ minutes. Under the auspices of the D. A. R.

"Talks

"County meeting of Boy Scouts—Warehouse Point—Jan. 3, 'Journeys of George Washington in Connecticut.'

"Februaury 8th—Teachers, town of Suffield.

"February 12th—Windsor Locks—Memorial Hall.

"February 22nd—Town and Country Club—Hartford, Address the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

"February 23rd—Address the assembly of the Suffield School.

"March 7th—Talk to the eighth grade pupils, Suffield.

"April 4th—Windsor Locks Rotary Club.

"Rotary Club—Second talk on Washington.

"Correspondence

"Correspondence has been carried on with the Chapters of the D. A. R. in the state and many individuals who have written.

"Lewis S. Mills as Chairman of the Committee prepared the following articles which have appeared in 'Connecticut Schools': 'George Washington', found on page 5 of February, 1932, number; a poem, 'George Washington', found on the last cover page of February, 1932, number; 'Suggestions for Continuing the George Washington Bicentennial Study', found on pages 11, 12, 13 of edition of April, 1932.

"Mr. Mills also prepared a series of ten articles dealing with George Washington which were published in several of the state newspapers. Also, an illustrated article dealing with Washington's visit in Harwinton, Connecticut. Mr. Mills delivered an illustrated talk on 'George Washington at Mount Vernon' at New Hartford, in April, 1932; an address on the 'Life of George Washington' for Parent-Teachers Association at Riverton, Connecticut, May, 1932; an address before the D. A. R. Association of Winsted in May, 1932, and numerous other short talks before groups of children and teachers in different parts of the state. Mr. Mills as chairman presided at each of the twelve meetings of the Connecticut George Washington Bicentennial Education Committee at Hartford and guided all the deliberations and plans of the committee.

"The report of the pageant and play committee is practically given in its entirety in the February edition of 'Connecticut Schools'. This pamphlet was given a circulation of 17,500, approximately, to school officials, teachers and correspondents throughout the state.

"At the request of the Education Committee, outstanding essay, art and research work has been forwarded to this office for display. It will be placed in the State Library, together with other mementos of interest in connection with the Bicentennial work in Connecticut.

"A large number of graduation exercises were held in honor of the Bicentennial. It has fre-

quently come to the attention of the committee that on special days since Washington's Birthday a large number of pageants and plays have been arranged by schools in his honor. What this number actually is, the committee has no way of ascertaining at present.

"A complete file of the minutes of the Education Committee, correspondence and circular letters, will be found at the State Board of Education, State Office Building, Hartford."



DELMAR, DELAWARE, SCHOOLS ENJOY A WASHINGTON PARTY. ALL THE GRADES OF THE DELMAR SCHOOLS FEATURED UNUSUAL BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS IN THEIR PROGRAM OF PARTICIPATION

DELAWARE

The State Department of Public Instruction cooperated with the Federal and State George Washington Bicentennial Commissions and directed the Bicentennial activities in the schools of the state. Honorable H. V. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the State Contest Chairman. An account of this feature is reported in the contest group. The participation of the schools was state-wide as is shown in Superintendent Holloway's statement: "This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter in regard to a history of the Bicentennial Celebration as it applies to the activities of each of the states. I am sure that every school in our state profited by the material which was made available to them by your commission and participated in this program, many of them on many different occasions during the past year. We also celebrated the year in a much more tangible way by the beginning of new school buildings. The number of corner stones of school buildings in this state bearing the date 1932 will be a source of comment for many years to come. Speaking personally at the laying of many of these, I took occasion to call attention to the significance of the date in its connection with the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

"Under the chairmanship of Ex-Governor Robert P. Robinson, a George Washington Bicentennial pageant was held on the Green in Dover on June 30. This may be thought of as the high point of the celebration in this state."

At the termination of Bicentennial activities Dr. R. L. Herbst, State Director of Research of the State Department of Public Instruction, assembled from all schools the Bicentennial programs, reports, and accounts of projects, which showed that the schools of Delaware had caught the spirit of the Celebration and realized its importance. Dr. Herbst reported: "There are two hundred teachers in the one-room and two-room schools in the State. The monthly reports for February show that all but twelve of these teachers held exercises suitable to the observance of the birth of our First President.

"All the information we have gathered from teachers and schools indicates that during the year practically all the public school children of Delaware were made familiar with the deeds and character of George Washington and were benefited thereby."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In order to systematize the contribution of the public schools of the District of Columbia to the George Washington Bicentennial activities, the Board of Education of the District of Columbia at a meeting on October 7, 1931, appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, a member of the Board. This committee, composed of representatives from all schools, included the following members:

Mrs. Philip Sidney Smith, Vice President of the Board of Education, Chairman; Mr. S. E. Kramer, First Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Vice-Chairman.

Teachers' Colleges—Mr. Paul E. Lutz, Professor of Social Studies, Wilson Teachers College; Mr. Francis Gregory, Teacher of English, Miner Teachers College.

High Schools—Mr. Allan Davis, Mr. W. L. Smith, Mr. George J. Jones, Mrs. Lola Hutchins, Miss Grace Holmes, and Miss Jennie Mustapha.

Junior High Schools—Dr. Harold E. Warner, Mrs. M. H. Plummer, Miss Caroline E. Toner, and Mrs. Irene Miller Reid.

Elementary Schools—Mr. Selden M. Ely, Mr.

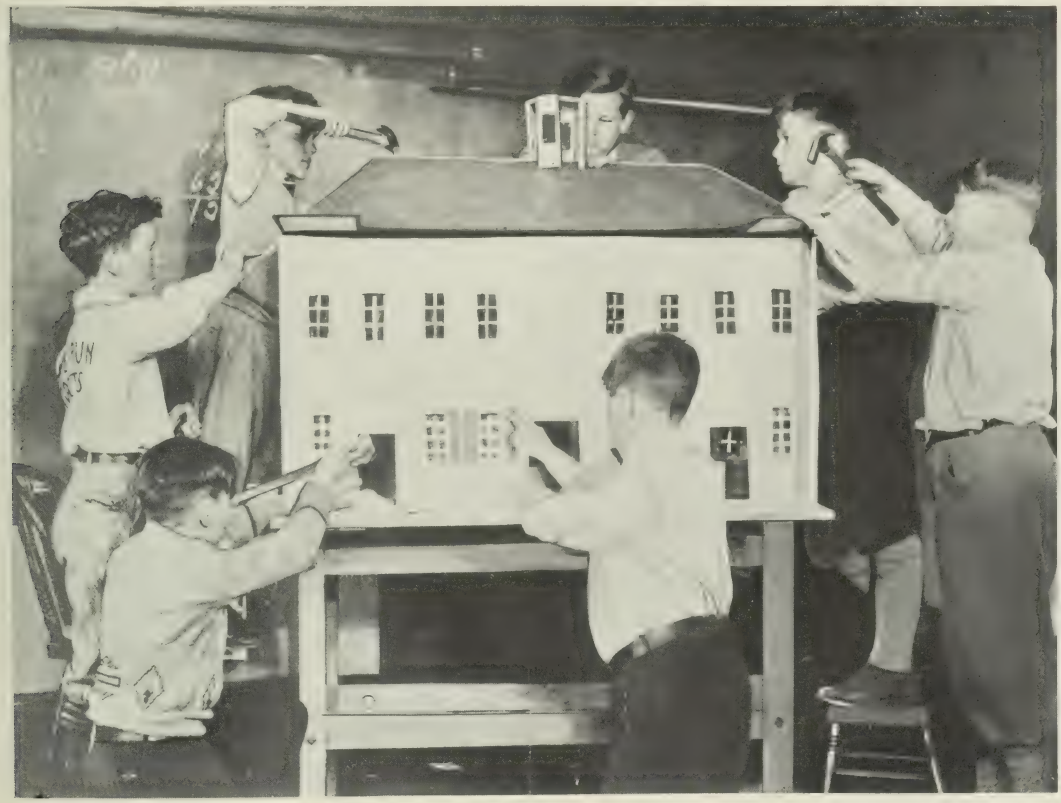
Leon L. Perry, Miss Ella M. Crook, Miss Blanche L. Pulizzi, Mrs. R. S. Netherland, Mrs. J. F. Hilder, Miss Ethel L. Carney, Miss Helen V. Harper, and Miss Lydia B. Chew.

The Educational Committee of the District adopted the policy that "Each unit of the schools should prepare some worthwhile event appropriate to the Celebration and properly related to it. A calendar of events should be set up so that there will be no clashing of dates and in so far as possible each unit will have its presentation the time of the year convenient to that particular unit." The Committee requested "that each school prepare a contribution on the part of the school to a calendar of events which should extend over the entire period set aside for the Bicentennial observance. As a result of the activities of this committee a calendar of events was prepared extending over the period between January 1 and November 24, 1932.

"Every public school in the District of Columbia participated in the calendar, and a program of events consisting of general assemblies, plays, dramatizations, tree plantings and festivals was produced. This program consisted of a total of 326 events involving the participation of practically every child in the Washington public school system. The events were produced at the respective schools which resulted in the active interest of every local community in our city.

"Many of the dramatizations were planned and written by the pupils and the festivals were occasions of rare beauty. We believe that the commemoration of the character, the life, and the services of George Washington were kept before the school children and the people of Washington throughout the entire period in an effective, interesting, beautiful and dignified manner."

Through the bulletins issued by Dr. Frank W. Ballou, Superintendent of Schools, the principals and teachers were informed of the activities of the United States and District George Washington



MANUAL TRAINING PROJECT, SIXTH GRADE, WEST SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bicentennial Commissions, and of the District Educational Committee.

At the close of the Celebration, Mr. Robert L. Haycock, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, assembled the Bicentennial material from the schools of the District of Columbia. This collection of programs of school events, photographs, and school publications was evidence of the sincere manner in which the schools of the National Capital paid tribute to Washington: Nation and City Founder.

FLORIDA

The activities of the schools of Florida are recorded in the report of the Nation-wide Series of Educational Contests. All types of schools participated including the elementary and secondary schools, as well as the institutions of higher learning. Original projects and programs were presented in every section of the State.

GEORGIA

The schools of Georgia inspired by the State Commission made preparations for participation throughout the entire period of the Celebration. Early in the preparatory period Mrs. Bun Wylie, Chairman of the Georgia George Washington Bicentennial Commission wrote that, "The schools are well organized, having programs, tree-planting, and pageants. The George Washington pictures have been well distributed."

One City Bicentennial Chairman reported: "It was freely agreed that the celebrations could best be arranged along with the activities of the school children. We have found that the grown ups will attend meetings that are participated in by the great body of school children when they will not attend any other kind of meeting. We felt that by this plan we could make a proper presentation to the coming citizens, and at the same time impress the older ones."

The complete account of the nation-wide series of Educational Contests contains the report of the Georgia State Contest Committee in which the elementary and secondary schools entered with marked enthusiasm.

IDAHO

Honorable W. D. Vincent, State Commissioner of Education, was appointed by Governor C. Ben Ross, Chairman of the Idaho George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Serving on the State Commission were the presidents of the State institutions of higher learning, and Idaho State Education Association, as well as the official heads of the various state organizations. The Commission arranged for fourteen different types of activities in



GARFIELD SCHOOL BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM. ENTIRE SCHOOL IN COLONIAL COSTUME. E. P. SIMMONS, PRINCIPAL

celebration of the Bicentennial, in each of which the school might have a part. Extension publicity was given to the educational program of the Bicentennial not only through the educational journals, but the state press. Commissioner Vincent sent bulletins to all schools and wrote articles on the Bicentennial activities. The Idaho State Commission prepared "An Outline and Suggestions for the Schools of Idaho for the School Year 1931-32." The six objectives were presented in the outline, namely: "I. A year's study of George Washington; II. A State-wide Celebration; III. A general program in every County; IV. At least one special program in every room in every school of the State; V. A continuous correlation of the Washington Celebration with classroom work throughout the year; VI. A Special Memorial Exercise on February 22, 1932."

In the "Dedication of This Outline," Commissioner Vincent stated: "We approach this Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington with the fervent hope that every American Child may become thoroughly grounded in the principles and policies of this great man to the end that these children may know intimately the foundation upon which this country rests. We trust that every adult American citizen, be he of native or foreign birth, may come to understand more fully the tenets of democratic government as promoted so ably by our first President. In an age when democratic institutions are being questioned as never before, we all need the faith, the sincerity, the calm judgment that may come from a retrospective view of a much simpler and more intimate democracy in the making. Therefore, to study the life of George Washington, to view his deeds, to reaffirm his principles, is propitious and appropriate. . . .

"Let us, then, as junior and senior citizens of Idaho dedicate this period to a State-wide study of George Washington. Let us view him from all angles, from boyhood to old age; let us see him as a farmer, an engineer, a soldier, a statesman, a President, a patriot, and as an American Citizen. To these purposes this outline is dedicated."

The final suggestions in the comprehensive outline were: "1, Begin now to prepare your programs; 2, Make a plan and work to it; 3, Get the public interested in your project; 4, Participation by a large group of people will develop and maintain interest; 5, Let us have the benefit of your plans to pass on to others; 6, Read over the State Objectives and go to work—Now!"

The interest of the schools in the Bicentennial was maintained throughout the Celebration. Commissioner Vincent reported: "I am hereby submitting a statement of activities during the Bicentennial period for the State of Idaho without attempting to give any of the details for that would require volumes. May I state in a general way the affairs that were carried out during this period.

"Every school in the state prepared and presented at least two programs. Most of the schools provided more than this minimum number. One school in particular presented a program every month.

"The Sons of the American Revolution promoted the idea of injecting the George Washington Bicentennial idea into every patriotic meeting during the year. They also promoted the essay contest which extended into every school in the state.

"The Idaho State Education Association promoted the declamatory and oratorical contests during the year offering suitable prizes, carrying this work into the University and the Normal Schools as well as the high schools and the elementary schools.

"The Parent-Teacher Association provided at least one open program during the year for parents, pupils, and teachers featuring Bicentennial music. They also saw to it that there was a framed George Washington picture placed in every school room in the entire state."

ILLINOIS

Early in the preparation for the Bicentennial Celebration, Dr. Francis G. Blair, State Superintendent of Schools, realized the importance of formulating definite plans for the schools of Illinois. The state educational bulletins issued by the Office of Public Instruction carried items on the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The work which was done at that time laid the foundation for active participation in the nine months' Celebration. The results tell the tale. In Illinois from the one-room rural schools to the colleges and universities the Celebration in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington has been observed whole-heartedly. The nature of the Celebration was determined by the school administrators and teachers encouraged by their State Educational leader.

Superintendent Blair sent circular letters to school officials pointing out the many channels for expression of tributes to the Founder of this Nation. Various issues of the State Department's Educational Press Bulletin carried facts and suggestions concerning the Bicentennial. Through the County Teachers' Association and the County Institutes all teachers were fully informed of the great educational opportunity afforded by the Bicentennial Commemoration. One Illinois school official said: "The influence of such a study and celebration will be immeasurably great."

Another channel of information used was the Teachers Reading Circle. In some counties books dealing with the character of George Washington were placed on the required reading by teachers. The special pamphlet "Memorial and Peace Day", issued by the State Department of Public Instruction contained much Washington material and was a valuable aid to the teachers of the state.

In addition to arousing interest in the general activities pertaining to the Bicentennial Celebration, Superintendent Blair as State Contest Chairman took full charge of the Series of Educational Contests. The success of the Illinois Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contests is given in the "Summary of State Contests" in this report.

The County Superintendents of Illinois showed an unusual enthusiasm and carried forward an educational Bicentennial program throughout the entire year. Several issued Bicentennial Bulletins to their teachers and developed projects of many types. In Grundy County the grammar grade reading for March and April was based upon the life of George Washington. In many counties the County Commencements emphasized the Bicentennial theme, all schools of the county combining in one central program. The Superintendent of La Salle County reported that "each of our public and private schools participated in appropriate programs commemorative of the life, character and services of the Father of His Country. These schools enrolled 22,175 students and employed 896 teachers. Besides rendering suitable public programs, attended by many of the patrons, they emphasized his career and sacrifices in practically every one of their sixty-four graduation exercises in May and June."

The Superintendent of Winnebago County Schools in reporting the community graduation exercises said: "This year we seized upon the opportunity of accepting the Bicentennial observation as the theme of our programs. Approximately ten thousand people observed these celebrations and I am pleased to say that the programs were the most beautiful, dignified and meaningful that have ever been presented."

The Superintendent of Putnam County Schools stated at the end of the Celebration: "I urged every school in my county to observe in a fitting manner the noble life and deeds of George Washington, the Father of Our Country. Every school did so in a splendid manner. Several of the schools in my county prepared a series of programs that extended over a period of a week for about an hour a day, depicting various scenes and activities in the illustrious life of Washington. I attended as many of these programs as possible. In all cases I was very much impressed with the manner in which pupils responded.

"I prepared a chart of many pictures that I gathered from various sources portraying the life and deeds of George Washington. I showed the chart in every rural and elementary (city or village) school in my county and gave a talk in connection with the chart. The interest shown in the chart was very gratifying, indeed."

INDIANA

The final report of the Indiana George Washington Bicentennial Commission outlined the plans and described their development. It also gave definite facts regarding the activity of the schools, elementary, secondary, and institutions of higher learning. Mr. Miller Hamilton, Executive Secretary, is quoted regarding their organization: "To carry out the policy of taking the Washington Bicentennial Celebrations to the people, rather than centralizing the observances in a few places, the Commission's most important activity was the organization of committees of public-spirited men and women in all of Indiana's ninety-two counties. Obviously, the first task was to find the right person to supply the necessary leadership in each county. First of all, each member of the Commission was asked to take jurisdiction over the county in which he lived and over as many adjoining counties as possible."

From the very first the activity of the County Superintendents was marked. In many instances the County Superintendent served as County Chairman and effectively organized his county.

The individual county reports are filed with the Division of Indiana History and Archives of the State Library. The following extract from the report of the County Superintendent of Schools of Dubois County is typical of the sincerity and influential work of these school officials: "Along with other members on the State Committee plans were laid in Dubois and other counties, by Mr. Eckert for the Bicentenary Celebrations in accordance with State and National suggestions and desires. In order to keep in touch with the State Committee and continue its work in Dubois County and promote same in southern Indiana counties, Mr. Eckert attended all the State meetings held by the State Committee in Indianapolis except one. At this time official work in the County Superintendent's Office that was urgent kept him from attendance. Many county organizations of southern Indiana were formed under Mr. Eckert's direction, and others were assisted by him to organize.

"As a local, direct, and immediate organization the committee agreed to serve with Mr. Eckert as a county committee, through which all other organizations in the county—churches, schools, lodges, clubs, etc.—might carry on the year's celebration.

"At the August meeting, 1931, the Township Trustees of Dubois County assembled in a meeting in the County Superintendent's Office, were informed of the coming activities, and by resolution unanimously declared themselves in favor of encouraging the teachers and pupils of the schools to carry on in the various activities during the period of the celebration.

"At the Teachers' County Institute, held in August, 1931, the teachers of the entire County were made acquainted with the plans of the Nation, State, and County Committees in the coming Washington Bicentennial Celebration, which was to begin February 22. The matter was discussed by the County Superintendent and outlines of suggestions were given as to various activities the schools should be interested in, and a part of, during the coming months.

"In November, 1931, the Washington Pictures reached Dubois County. Every school room in the county displayed this picture, and in nearly all the



STUDENTS OF SAINT CATHERINE ACADEMY, FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, WHO PRESENTED PERCY MACKAYE'S PLAY, "WASHINGTON, THE MAN WHO MADE US"

school rooms in the county, it has been framed and hung as a permanent decoration."

The section in the Indiana report dealing with the State Bicentennial Contests is shown in another section of this report.

Mr. Miller Hamilton in the state report relates: "Through the generosity of a member of the Commission, it was possible for the Commission to send to each county committee a small badge for such disposal as each committee deemed proper. In most counties this badge was awarded to the boy or girl of school age writing the best essay or delivering the best oration concerning Washington's services to his country. . . . The badge consisted of a top bar with the word 'Indiana' across the bar. A ribbon extended from the top bar to a medallion. This ribbon carried the inscription, 'Presented by the Indiana George Washington Bicentenary Commission, 1932.' The medallion carried the words, 'George Washington Bicentennial, 1732-1932.' On the reverse side was etched the Wakefield manor house in which Washington was born."

The participation of the schools in the Celebration as reported by the Indiana Commission follows: "Indiana University through its Extension Division performed a prodigious service throughout the Bicentennial Year by making available many plays, pageants, and other material. This timely assistance from the University did more than any other one thing to help satisfy the demand for reference material, for program suggestions, for motion pictures, and for plays and pageants. The Commission is deeply indebted to the University officials who generously made this assistance available and who so gallantly upheld the Commission in all of its activities. The Commission also sincerely desires to express its appreciation to those officials of Purdue University who so materially assisted in the work of organizing local committees in the northwestern section of the state.



SAINT MEINRAD SEMINARY, SAINT MEINRAD, INDIANA. ENTIRE CAST OF "SHOT AT SUNRISE." ORIGINAL BICENTENNIAL OPERETTA, FEBRUARY 21, 1932. CAST ALL BOY SOPRANOS. NO ONE OVER 16 YEARS OLD. OPERETTA COMPOSED BY REV. THOMAS SCHAEFER, O.S.B.

High ranking officials of DePauw, Notre Dame, Earlham, Wabash, Ball Teachers College, Danville Normal, and Butler University are known to have devoted much time, effort, and, in some cases, hard cash to the carrying out of many worthwhile programs. They did this both as individual units of the Bicentennial observances and as members of local committees. Some of the best and most elaborate pageants of the year were produced by the colleges. In no instance did an Indiana college fail to do all that was asked. To them the Commission expresses its gratitude.

"Another gratifying occurrence was the avidity with which the schools of all kinds throughout the state seized upon Washington Bicentennial themes for commencement and closing day exercises. From grade schools to colleges the Washington Bicentennial flavor was apparent. Beginning shortly after the first of May the Commission office was called on to furnish copies of plays and pageants, most demands, happily, being met through the facilities of the Indiana State Library."

Iowa

Six months before the official opening of the Bicentennial Celebration, Miss Agnes Samuelson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and her staff made plans for cooperating with the United States and State Commissions. In the State Educational Bulletin issued October 1, 1931, appeared: "Every school is urged to participate in the national celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The possibilities of emphasizing his record of patriotic service and achievement through the history, geography, citizenship, language, assemblies, and other work of the schoolroom are unlimited. A definite series of activities during the coming weeks should be given to serve as the basis for the appreciation of the celebration itself, February 22, 1932. As the pupils review the historic struggles of the founders of our nation, may they be inspired with a wider appreciation of our previous heritage that will inspire their patriotism and increase their devotion."

The January, 1932, bulletin, "George Washington Bicentennial Edition," was devoted to the Celebration. This issue went to all schools. A circular letter sent February 15, 1932, to City and County Superintendents presented the following suggestions: "The schools will naturally take a large part in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. It is their timely opportunity not only to reemphasize many helpful lessons from the character and achievements of George Washington, but also to impress the meaning of our American citizenship more indelibly than ever upon the minds and hearts of the pupils.

"Your plans for this celebration will most likely consist of two major programs. The one will be the special exercises on February 22. Your community will probably wish to join with you in making this celebration an event of civic importance.

"The other will be the classroom study of the founding of our nation, the adoption of our constitution, and the part played by Washington in the formative events of our early history. The history, citizenship, English, language, industrial arts, dramatic, and assembly periods offer fine possibilities for this work. One of the books to be reported on for outside reading or one of the classics to be studied this year might well be about George Washington. Out of all these activities should come a greater appreciation of our political and social heritage."

The city and county superintendents caught the spirit of leadership as their programs and account of activities reveal. The superintendent of the Mills County Schools gave a talk on George Washington in every school of her county so every rural pupil knew the real purpose of the Celebration. In Crawford County the schools spent four months on the study of Washington's life and work. In Howard County a county fair project was worked out taking the Bicentennial theme, as the topic of educational value. Each township was assigned a subtopic to make a study of some definite aspect of George Washington's life. In Floyd County the County Superintendent reported: "Many of the schools have placed books on the life of George Washington in their library this year. Our teachers and pupils have worked together to make this year a memorable one and lessons in thrift, good citizenship, loyalty, and patriotism have been taught in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration."

In many schools the Bicentennial theme was emphasized in the commencement exercises. In some counties all schools concentrated on a month's intensive study of Washington's life and contributions, which terminated with a central county program.

At the conclusion of Bicentennial activities State Superintendent Samuelson reported: "I believe it is conservative to state that every school in this state has done something about the celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial. In some places more has been done than in other places along the line of pageantry, but all of our schools have made special activities commemorating George Washington.

"Another unusual activity was the Bicentennial parade in Emmet County in connection with the county school day this last September. Everywhere there have been essays, assemblies given over to George Washington, language, citizenship, and history work in connection with his life.

"There is no school in the state that has not done something in the observance of this Bicentennial."

KANSAS

Through bulletins and circular letters issued by Honorable George A. Allen, Jr., State Superintendent of Education, the city and county superintendents were instructed concerning the Bicentennial activities. The quotation on the Bicentennial in the October, 1931, educational bulletin is: "This is a nation-wide movement to celebrate in fitting form the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Schools in very many localities are undertaking a series of activities extending through the weeks to come before the celebration itself on February 22, 1932."

This was followed in January, 1932, by: "The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission of Washington, D. C., is prepared to furnish a most valuable collection of material relating to Washington, his life and activities on request. Much of this material is of such value that it should be preserved for future use in the school. No better opportunity could be found for teaching what history really is. By all means encourage teachers and pupils to obtain and preserve this material."

The interest in the Bicentennial was maintained by the suggestions from Superintendent Allen in April, 1932: "The State Department of Education is very anxious that appropriate Bicentennial programs be held in all the schools of the state several times during the year, emphasizing the life, deeds, and noble qualities of George Washington and our indebtedness to him for the splendid example he has set for the youth of the state and of the nation. In these programs song, story, essay, reading, declamation, oration, debate, lecture, etc.,



STUDENTS OF THE ROOSEVELT SCHOOL, MANHATTAN, KANSAS, IN THE SURVEYING SCENE OF A BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT. THE SCHOOLS OF MANHATTAN DEVELOPED A REMARKABLE PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES. EVERY CHILD HAD A DEFINITE PART IN THE CELEBRATION

any or all should be given, depending on the school, the class, and the situation in general. The teacher should have charge, under whatever direction or suggestions the principal or superintendent may care to give. The chief purpose is so to impress the school children of Kansas that they themselves will be benefitted by the lessons learned, and will become better citizens through having studied the life of this great American and through a desire to emulate his example.

We suggest that each school now in session devote at least one period to such a program before closing in May or June. Then again next fall we urgently request two or more programs be given in each school, culminating in the Thanksgiving program, in which each pupil shall participate in some way. This will help emphasize our great debt to this immortal American, and will place him as the ideal citizen before the school children of our state."

KENTUCKY

The State Department of Education was ever ready to cooperate and assist the Federal and State Commissions. The City and County Superintendents followed the leadership of the State Department. The teachers of Kentucky were awakened to the possibilities of citizenship teaching offered by the Bicentennial Celebration due to the efforts of the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Education Association, and the State Contest Committee. Honorable J. H. Richmond, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, served as a member of the State Contest Committee. It is noted from the complete report of this state educational activity that thousands of students paid individual tribute to the Father of His Country.

LOUISIANA

In November, 1931, Honorable T. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, wrote the United States Commission, "It is my purpose to do all in my power to promote the success of the Celebration in Louisiana, and I should like to be in position to start as early as possible." In a message "To the People of Louisiana," which appeared in the February, 1932, issue of the Journal of the Louisiana Teachers Association, Superintendent Harris said: "I trust that Louisiana will take a leading part in the celebration. The private and public life of the Father of Our Country should be intimately known by every child in Louisiana, for George Washington is the embodiment of everything that is good and noble in American private and public life. He was an honest upright man in all of his dealings with his fellow men; he treated all men fairly; he shirked no obligations; he was an ideal son, husband and father; he was a faithful



PRINCETON, KENTUCKY. PRELUDE SCENE FROM BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT. SCHOOL CHILDREN OF TODAY ARE STUDYING ABOUT WASHINGTON IN THEIR HISTORY LESSON

soldier and a great military leader; he established our government upon firm foundations; and except for his executive genius and practical business ability our experiment in representative government would have failed. If our children can know and appreciate George Washington they will place a high value upon personal integrity, loyalty to family, love for country, and ability and efficiency in the discharge of public duty. . . .

"I believe that we shall serve the children of our State wisely by doing all in our power to make them very definitely acquainted with the life and public service of this greatest of all Americans."

The Bicentennial reports of the City and Parish school officials are evidence that they rendered the service the State Superintendent urged in his message. The Superintendent of Avoyelles Parish reveals the spirit not only of the schools of his parish but the entire state: "The subject of the Bicentennial was the central theme of every graduating program last year. Every graduate who took part on the program had some phase of Washington's life and character to put before the public."

Mr. W. A. Sisemore, Assistant State High School Supervisor, served as chairman of the Louisiana Contest Committee. The outstanding reports furnished by the state Committee gives the complete account of the success of this project.

Maine

As early as May, 1931, Honorable Bertram E. Packard, State Commissioner of Education, wrote in a bulletin to the superintendents of the state: "It is hoped that during the next year a very comprehensive study will be made in all our schools of the life of George Washington and that many appropriate observances will be made commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of his birth. This Department will be glad to assist in any way possible in carrying forward this work."

The State Department of Education issued a special bulletin, "George Washington Bicentennial" in which State Commissioner Packard sounded the key-note in his message addressed "To Our Maine Teachers": "February twenty-second, nineteen hundred thirty-two commemorates the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Probably more elaborate plans have been made for the celebration of this event than in any other instance in our history as a nation. . . .

"Naturally, the most appropriate place for this observance may be found in the schools of the country. At any time a study of this great American, our first President, and probably even today the foremost citizen this country has ever produced, is of value, but at this critical period in national and world-wide affairs a careful study of his life is of particular interest and value.



LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, NATCHITOCHES, PRESENTED THE PAGEANT, "YESTERDAY AND TOMORROW." THE MINUET DANCED AT WASHINGTON'S INAUGURAL BALL

"This little bulletin is prepared with the definite idea of being of assistance to the teachers and pupils of Maine in formulating plans for the observance of this celebration. Suggestive outlines are given, a list of materials furnished upon request by the Bicentennial Commission, and, also bibliography of material which may be secured at the State Library. This year teachers are especially requested to emphasize in all our schools, the character and life of George Washington and in some way plan an appropriate observance of the Bicentennial year. . . .

"Let us in every way possible strive to bring home to the pupils of our state the real George Washington. Let us visualize him not as an imaginary or legendary figure but as a real American having more to do in shaping the destiny of our nation in its early inception that any other one person. Such a study cannot fail to be of lasting value to all pupils in our schools."

This special bullein was mailed to every superintendent of schools and principal in Maine. During the Celebration the State Department of Education reported: "Our school people have taken this matter very seriously and are planning rather extensive Celebrations in practically all of the schools in the state."

MARYLAND

Several months before the official opening of the Bicentennial Celebration Honorable Albert S. Cook, State Superintendent of Schools, wrote to the Federal Commission: "Plans are being worked out by the teachers, principals, supervisors, and superintendents of the counties of Maryland for the use of *teaching materials* adapted to the various grades of the elementary and high schools, to culminate in a program centered about George Washington on or before February 22, 1932." These plans were developed successfully. At the close of the Commemoration Superintendent Cook reported: "All Maryland schools presented George Washington programs last year; and furthermore, they are required by state law to present George Washington programs *each year* on February 22."

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts was one of the three states where a special State Bicentennial Committee was appointed by the State Department of Education. In December, 1931, Honorable Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, advised that the following had been appointed to serve as "A Massachusetts Committee on the Bicentennial observance in Schools": Mr. Edward R. Clarke, Superintendent Winthrop Public Schools, Chairman; Mr. Henry H. Harris, Principal Lowell High School, Secretary; Mr. Burr F. Jones, State Supervisor of Elementary Education; Mr. Roy L. Smith, Principal North Adams State Normal School; Mr. A. A. Mackimmie, Head of the Department of Social Sciences, Massachusetts State College; Mr. W. Henry Miller, Principal of Lord Junior High School, Fall River; Mr. Frank P. Morse, State Supervisor of Secondary Education; and Miss Alice E. Ramsdell, Principal of Tapley School, Springfield. This Committee cooperated with the United States and State Commissions. A sub-committee on school activities was chosen from the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission to assist the school officials during the Celebration.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GLEN BURNIE, MARYLAND. EIGHTH GRADE COMMENCEMENT

The State Committee issued bulletins in January and February, 1932, which went to the superintendents of schools and chairmen of the Local George Washington Bicentennial Committees in the Public Schools, setting forth the scope, purpose, and general plan of the Celebration and calling attention to the helpful material available for the use of the schools in this connection. Accompanying these bulletins was a very complete list of magazine articles relating to Washington and his time prepared for the Committee by the Adams Free Library, Adams, Massachusetts. Superintendent Clarke, State Chairman, wrote: "It was the purpose of the Committee not to tell the schools what to do, but to provide them with all the assistance and information possible. . . . Our Committee acknowledges with greatest appreciation the splendid material received from the United States Commission. We are of the opinion that the public school systems of Massachusetts participated one hundred percent in this Bicentennial observance. We are convinced that the nation-wide observance of this anniversary was of very great educational value and honored the memory of Washington more completely than any other type of celebration could possibly have done."

Mr. Burr F. Jones, Supervisor of Elementary education of the State Department, collected from the schools of the state the Bicentennial programs, reports, accounts, and pictures of projects featured during the Commemoration. This collection revealed the genuine desire of the school people of Massachusetts to study understandingly the life and contributions of George Washington. They made this constructive study an integral part of their year's work not only in the elementary and secondary schools, but normal schools.

The Division of University Extension of the Department of Education rented to the schools of the state: the films, "George Washington, His Life and Times"; "Yorktown, of the Chronicles of American Series"; two historic series of slides on George Washington; and a series of colored pictures, "The Pageant of a Nation." This material was in constant demand.

MICHIGAN

In the December, 1931, issue of the Michigan Education Journal, Honorable Webster H. Pearce, State Superintendent of Public Instruction in his monthly letter to the teachers of the state dealt with the Washington Bicentennial. The series of six educational pamphlets issued by the Michigan George Washington Bicentennial Commission treating different aspects of George Washington's life and colonial history were of great value to school officials. A universal interest was exhibited among the school people. Many City Superintendents served as city Bicentennial chairman so the Bicentennial programs of the schools were woven into the celebration of the city.

MINNESOTA

Through the interest and guidance of Honorable James M. McConnell, State Commissioner of Education, the State Board of Education of Minnesota in August, 1931, passed a resolution desiring "that



MARCH OF THE STATES FROM "IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN," PRESENTED BY THE STUDENTS OF SAINT THOMAS SCHOOL, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

all of the schools of the state enter into this general program with enthusiastic cooperation. The program naturally centers around the birthday of George Washington in 1932.

"The schools are therefore urged to incorporate into their program of studies during the fall of 1931 an appreciation of George Washington as a military leader, as a statesman and as an American. The schools are authorized to use at least two hours per month during the fall term in studies on George Washington. These studies should culminate in appropriate school exercises on Washington's Birthday in 1932.

"The State Department of Education is authorized to cooperate with city and county school boards and officials in making this program interesting and of practical service as a course in citizenship."

In the State Bulletin "George Washington Memorial Celebration," of August, 1931, sent to all School Heads, State Commissioner McConnell said: "Schools are usually well provided with books, pictures and other materials relating to Washington and the first consideration should be to use to the best advantage what they have on hand. One of Washington's outstanding traits, it will be recalled, was thrift. This commendable quality may well be emulated now by avoiding unnecessary expenditures of money. Also, while occasional special programs will constitute an essential part of this celebration, such programs should not disorganize the regular procedure of the school. Much of the most effective work will be done in the history classes by suitable development of the curriculum and references.

"The Library Division of the Department of Education will lend to the schools on request of those in charge, without cost except for return postage, books, pamphlets, plays, pictures, etc., to be used in the preparation of programs. Such material may be retained for two weeks.

"The Rural School Division, through its Institute Instructors, will give assistance to the rural school teachers.

"It has been the purpose of those in charge of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration to furnish inspiration and to render all possible assistance. They believe, however, that each community should conduct the celebration in its own way. With this conception the State Department of Education is in full accord and this letter is written to that intent."

The teachers under the direction of the city and county superintendents developed a Bicentennial consciousness which permeated every type of school. Many local and county commencements used the Bicentennial theme. The Superintendent of Wabasha County Public Schools arranged a memorial program for February 23, 1932, so that in each school the salute to the flag and the unveiling of the schools' Washington portraits would be given simultaneously by over 2,000 teachers and boys and girls of the county.

Mississippi

Mr. M. E. Morehead, Assistant State Superintendent of Education, commented on the observance of the Bicentennial in the Mississippi schools as follows: "The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration was observed by a great many of the schools in our state. We have no exact figures as to the number of schools but I presume the majority of the schools in our state had programs of this nature."

Several city superintendents served as City Bicentennial Chairmen. In many city schools Bicentennial Committees were appointed, a program of activities formulated and developed. Typical of these is the account furnished by Superintendent May of Biloxi. Following the organization of the Faculty Bicentennial Committee an outline was prepared and sent to the teachers of all schools. The report stated: "The outline as presented by the Committee is suggestive. It is the desire of the Committee that the George Washington Bicentennial be observed in the Biloxi Schools something similar to the plan submitted.

"There are two parts to the outline; first, Extra-curricula and second, Curricula. The Committee is submitting very little on the curricula part, due to the fact that this is so well outlined in the Handbook and the Handbook is now available to the teachers. Quite a bit of material has been sent to the teachers on the George Washington Bicentennial.

"It is hoped that the Building Committees and teachers will study carefully all of the literature submitted, with a view of making the celebration worthwhile."

In Part I of the report on "Extra-Curricula," were included Programs (13 Chapel Programs and

13 Home Room Programs), 7 Suggestions for Things the P.-T. A. May Do, Program of Games, Program for Tree Planting, Regulations for the Bicentennial Contests, Suggestions for Plays, Pageants, and Colonial Music. The Committee further suggested, "That all programs given in our schools between Washington's Birthday and next Thanksgiving center around the theme of the Washington Bicentennial." It advised "That the music, history, personality, character, and patriotism of Washington be incorporated into all our school work and correlated with our school subjects." Part II of the Committee report on "Curricula" gave the objectives of the George Washington Appreciation Course and suggested that the Handbook of this Course be "consulted and followed."

MISSOURI

The school officials and teachers in county, city, and rural community united in paying homage to the Father of His Country. Several County Superintendents assisted the State Contest Committee in conducting the Bicentennial Essay Contest in the high schools of the state. Programs of superior type were presented by the schools of every class. The following account of a project participated in by the Social Science Classes conducted by T. H. Cushman, Principal of the Rock Hill Public Schools, Webster Grove portrays the character of the Bicentennial Celebration in the schools of Missouri: "Washington Bicentennial Project—Washington Scrapbook.—Each member of my Social Science Class was given several weeks to collect material and make it into a 'Washington Scrapbook.'

"The general arrangement, decoration of the book was left largely to the individuality of the various students.

"In general the books included—an original account of Washington's life, poems, portraits, pictures of statues, memorials, and scenes from his life, extracts from his writings and famous speeches. Pictures were drawn, cut from magazines. A large majority of the group also, purchased pictures related to Washington. Newspaper articles, clippings of programs and activities throughout the nation were collected, with particular emphasis on those in our immediate city and locality. Copies of all school and community programs were also included. One of the most valuable portions of the books consisted of booklets and pamphlets on Washington, the majority of which were secured from your own commission.

"The results of the above described activity were



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF FENTON, MISSOURI, JOINING IN THE BICENTENNIAL PARADE, FEBRUARY 22, 1932

most gratifying. If the children did not place so high a value on their books, I should be glad to send you one to add to our program material already placed in your files. Some of the books contained from 50 to 75 pages of material.

"I have never had a class in my teaching experience enter so enthusiastically into any project. Incidentally, I may add I also made a scrapbook and can assure you I derived much joy and benefit from actually participating in the activity.

"As a proof of the real value of this project, my class in seventh grade history, this year asked me if they might carry out this project. They are doing so with splendid results. I am thereby assured that this one project did much to awaken a Washington consciousness on the part of my students which has carried over quite well indeed.

"This project together with our school and community tree plantings, All School Bicentennial Program, and the showing of the film, 'George Washington, His Life and Times' (shown once to student body and again to Community), combined I believe to give us a Washington Bicentennial program the results of which will live on and on."

MONTANA

The ardent zeal of Miss Elizabeth Ireland, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, contributed greatly to the success of the Bicentennial program in the schools of Montana. As Chairman of the State Contest Committee Superintendent Ireland had the cooperation of the city and county Superintendents, as well as the faculty of the institutions of higher learning. The achievements of this project are related in the Contest section of this report. Through State Bulletins Superintendent Ireland kept the school officials informed of the program of Bicentennial activities. Miss Ireland stated: "I think there were at least 10,000 George Washington Bicentennial programs conducted in the schools of Montana. I believe there were easily 100,000 children taking part in these programs." Upon the request of the State Superintendent each county Superintendent at the end of the Nation-wide Celebration submitted a detailed account of Bicentennial projects featured in the schools under his supervision. Numerous superintendents reported that every school in the county participated. These reports reveal the earnestness with which the school people of Montana entered into the Commemoration. The appreciation of the County Superintendent's activity is shown in the report of the Bicentennial Chairman for Cascade County: "Through the splendid cooperation of Miss Lillian L. Brown, County Superintendent of Schools, the study of the outstanding phases of Washington's private life and public service was coordinated with regular course of instruction in the schools in history, language, and literature during the school year. Thus for the entire period of the celebration for at least one class period a week the children were learning the value of obedience to law and



PROLOGUE TO "WASHINGTON, MAN OF DESTINY," PAGEANT WRITTEN BY MISS LUCY M. CLARK, HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT, CHADRON STATE NORMAL COLLEGE, CHADRON, NEBRASKA, FEBRUARY 23, 1932

order in the home and in the community; the meaning of honesty and integrity; of industry and loyalty and of seeing an undertaking through; of the demand for civil righteousness in public service and of firm faith in a divine Providence that sustains and supports those who have it as exemplified in life of Washington in his home life and in his public career."

NEBRASKA

Honorable Charles W. Taylor, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was a member of the Nebraska George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In January, 1932, Superintendent Taylor furnished the editors of the state with facts concerning the Bicentennial Celebration in the schools and requested that the channels of the press be used to inform the teachers of Nebraska as to the opportunities afforded during the Bicentennial Celebration. Through circular letters Superintendent Taylor urged every city and county superintendent to participate. In a circular in January, 1932, to these school officials he said: "We are wondering if county and city superintendents have checked with each other and their teachers on the wonderful supply of all kinds of program material now available for the Washington Bicentennial Celebration? . . . Every school in the state is entitled to this material. It is the finest and most complete material I have ever seen. . . . We want the schools of Nebraska to have the benefit of this material. . . . We have never seen a finer collection of programs, and educational material on any subject. . . . We do not want a single school to lose out. . . .

"Act now. Don't delay. *Of course,* we take it for granted that every school is going to participate in this great celebration of the life of the Father of Our Country."

NEVADA

Honorable Walter W. Anderson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was active in bringing to the attention of his teachers the significance of the Bicentennial Commemoration. The State Bulletin of the Department of Education carried facts and suggestions on the Bicentennial observance. Superintendent Anderson reported: "We have had a very great many programs in this state and I have asked a number of school people to forward programs to you." Several city superintendents furnished interesting accounts of Bicentennial activities. The Superintendent of Carson City Public Schools commented: "All of these [programs] have had a stimulating effect in the study of the life, character, and services of Washington."



CARROLL, NEW HAMPSHIRE: MOUNT WASHINGTON AS REPRESENTED BY TWIN MOUNTAIN SCHOOL IN THE PARADE OF FEBRUARY 22, 1932

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Due to the effective organization and early plans of the New Hampshire George Washington Bicentennial Commission the State Department of Education and schools of the state were fully informed relative to the Bicentennial activities. The reports from the schools show that the community activities included the school children. Many of the newspaper accounts of these programs commented upon the educational value and worth of the schools' participation.

Mr. Walter M. May, Deputy Commissioner of Education, accepted appointment on the State Contest Committee. The Union Superintendents, alert to the educational possibilities of the Bicentennial Celebration, directed their schools into many avenues in paying tribute. The earnestness of their efforts resulted in extensive circulation of reference books and texts in regard to Washington.

NEW JERSEY

The intimate historical association of George Washington with the State of New Jersey formed the background in 1932 for an intensive study not only of Washington's life and contributions, but the part New Jersey played in the American Revolution. Honorable Charles H. Elliott, State Commissioner of Education, was a member of the New Jersey George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Superintendent Elliott, his staff of the State Department of Public Instruction, school officials, and teachers all united in making the Bicentennial

year outstanding in school history. The September, 1931, number of "Education Bulletin", official organ of the State Department, devoted to the Bicentennial observance, pointed out the way for the schools:

"The school teachers of New Jersey will need no urging to carry out the program as outlined by the Commission. George Washington took a small group of patriots and welded them into a nation with ideas such as only men like Washington could establish. The schools of New Jersey have always been proud of the 'Father' of their country and have had yearly programs to commemorate his memory, but this year we shall be happy to put special emphasis in our school activities on the life and work of a man who has exemplified so many phases of life and living to the fullest extent as did George Washington. There are many ways in which the schools of our State can celebrate this auspicious occasion.

"George Washington spent considerable time in New Jersey during the dark and gloomy days of the Revolutionary War. Many of our schools are located near places which have been made memorable by the presence of George Washington.

"May each school work out its celebration in its own way, but in such a way that the boys and girls in the schools, and the community at large, will be once more aroused to the high ideals of life and citizenship which we are proud to attach to the father of our country."

The "Education Bulletin" issued in November, 1931, gave further suggestions for participation. The State Department of Education had the cooperation of the New Jersey State Teachers Association in arousing and maintaining interest in the Bicentennial. The enthusiasm of these educational leaders spread over the entire state. A genuine appreciation of the purpose of the Celebration developed. School Bicentennial Committees organized an entire year's program of activities which was closely correlated with the regular work of the schools. The results of this zealous participation produced programs and projects of a superior type.

Mr. John A. Spargo, Assistant Commissioner of Education, commenting on the activity of the schools said: "During September and October, 1931, at our County Institutes for teachers we discussed with every teacher in New Jersey the plans for the Bicentennial. We have been delighted with the results and are happy to inform you that we can safely say every school in the State had some type of program commemorating this event. Of course, the programs were widely diversified, but having attended a great many of these ourselves, we are convinced that the boys and girls in our schools, as well as a great many of the parents in the communities were given an added inspiration by once more thinking of the ideals and integrity of the Father of our Country.

"We fully believe that New Jersey has done all that you and your committee ever hoped the public schools would do in such a case, and on behalf of the boys and girls in the schools of our State may I extend to you and your committee our sincere thanks and appreciation for the many helpful suggestions in the way of letters and literature given us during the past two years."

Mr. Howard D. White, Assistant Commissioner of Education, as Chairman of the New Jersey Contest Committee, had full charge of the educational contests, an account of which appears in the "Summary of State Contests", of the Nation-wide Series.

New Mexico

Mrs. Georgia L. Lusk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was a member of the New Mexico George Washington Bicentennial Commission and served as State Contest Chairman. The State Department rendered every possible assistance to the State and United States Commission by furnishing the schools of the state with authentic information on George Washington and the deep underlying purpose of the Commemoration in his honor. The spirit of the school people of New Mexico was expressed by the Chairman of the School Bicentennial Committee of Roswell: "The Superintendent of Schools said, 'Roswell must have the best program that has been given in our city', and suggested a program of song and tableau. Roswell people feel that the ambition of the Superintendent was accomplished and those in charge desire to tell other towns and schools about our success.

"The aim was to present a dignified, instructive and inexpensive program, to enlist the interest of as many teachers and pupils as possible, and to call forth their ingenuity to develop the project.

"The Superintendent appointed a committee of thirty teachers representing various departments of the schools. This group decided to use the cantata, 'George Washington, the Father of our

Country.' . . . In the beginning it seemed an enormous task, for funds were scarce and stage room limited; but each objection made was met by the one in charge, and gradually each detail was worked out satisfactorily."

NEW YORK

Under the guidance of the State Education Department of New York and the New York State George Washington Bicentennial Commission every educational agency in the state united wholeheartedly in the observance commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The New York State Commission was one of the first to formulate plans which included the participation of the schools. At all times the State Commission had the cooperation of the State Department of Education. Honorable Frank P. Graves, State Commissioner of Education, and the staff in the State Department of Education joined with the State Commission in promoting a knowledge of Washington's life and services among the school children of the Empire State. The teachers were helped not only by the general program of suggestions published by the State Commission, but by eleven numbers of the Bulletin issued by the State Department of Education containing items relative to the Bicentennial. The following extract is taken from "The Washington Bicentennial Number" of the State Education Department Bulletin, January 15, 1932: "For the purpose of guiding the schools in the observance of this celebration, this issue of the Bulletin has been prepared. It represents one phase of the cooperation which the State Education Department is giving to the New York State Commission on the George Washington Bicentennial. To Dr. Harlan H. Horner, Assistant Commissioner for Higher and Professional Education, was delegated the responsibility of coordinating the Department's activities along this line. The preparation of the material in this Bulletin was in charge of Edward P. Smith, Assistant in the Examinations and Inspections Division of the Department."



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF MOHAWK, NEW YORK, PARTICIPATING IN THE CITY BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Mr. Smith outlined the general plan for the celebration into two parts:

"1. A program of reading, study and discussion about the struggle to establish our Nation and the services of George Washington in the founding of the republic.

"2. The preparation and presentation of special anniversary programs on four important national holidays: Washington's Birthday, February 22nd; Inauguration Day, April 30th; Flag Day, June 14th; Constitution Day, September 17th.

"In order to assist schools so far as possible in carrying out the second part of the plan, the Bulletin contains some suggested programs for Washington's Birthday based upon the reading and study which have preceded. Suggested programs for other special days will be given in later issues. In the nature of the case these programs are merely suggestive. Every teacher should plan her own program after discussing with her pupils what contributions they would like to make to the general program. It is clear that the best results will be obtained in those schools where pupil interests are consulted and pupil enthusiasm is aroused in the preparation of these programs. It is highly desirable that every child in the class should engage in the study and preparation which precede the presentation of the program. It is equally important that in some features on the program every child should have a part. It is the hope of those who are planning the national celebration that it may reach every man, woman and child in the United States and result in a quickening of interest in our common country. The schools can not do their part unless this influence is felt by every pupil who is in attendance.

"During his lifetime George Washington had more associations with the State of New York than with any other of the 13 original states, except his native state of Virginia. He spent more time in the State of New York during his years as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States than in any other state. He traveled on several occasions through most of the east and central part of New York State. He was much interested in the transportation system of this State and in planning our great canal system which later had such an important part in making this the Empire State. He was first inaugurated in New York City, then the capital of the Nation. The relations of George Washington to our own State have never been adequately stressed because the information was not in available form. A real service has therefore been rendered by Dr. A. C. Flick, State Historian, who has prepared a brief account of Washington's Relations to New York."

Under the direction of Mr. Smith suggestive programs and suggested units of work were prepared for the teachers and sent out in the State Bulletin to the 1,200 secondary schools and 8,000 elementary schools in the State. In these special Units were included outlines of activities for the Elementary Grades, Intermediate Grades, Junior High Schools, and Senior High Schools. Each contained "Goals", such as those given for the observance of the Anniversary of the Inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States on April 30, 1789, in New York City: "To show the changes from the first inaugural date to the present in transportation, communication and commerce and the effect these things have upon our Government."

Dr. Horner of the State Department of Education commented as follows on the schools' part in the nation-wide Celebration: "In various ways we have learned of the results of this work in encouraging the celebration in the schools. This is particularly true of schools like Binghamton, New Rochelle, Canajoharie and some other places where particular attention was paid to the celebration. We did not attempt to collect reports from all of the schools, however, and have no material for any formal report. Probably at some time during the year 1932 nearly all the schools of the State, both elementary and secondary, made some effort to celebrate the Bicentennial.

"Another reason why it is difficult to make any definite report from the standpoint of the Education Department on this celebration is that in most communities the local celebration in the schools was supplementary to a community celebration carried on under the auspices of local civic and patriotic organizations."

The report of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission of the City of New York gives a full account of the Bicentennial projects engaged in by the schools of that city. In each of the public schools of the city one teacher was designated as liaison officer between the individual school and the work for the Commission undertaken by the Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools. The

following excerpt from the New York City report reveals the interest and enthusiasm: "A large amount of correspondence in the form of letters of appreciation of the inspiration and educational advantage afforded the 40,000 teachers and 1,250,000 pupils of the public, parochial, and private schools of the city, which is in my files, indicates that, from the educational point of view, the work performed by your Commission presented a memorable opportunity for participation by more than 1,250,000 children and more than 40,000 teachers and supervisors in public and private schools. For these supervisors, teachers and children the Board of Education expresses to you and to the members of your Commission grateful appreciation of the educational opportunities thus presented to them."



"MAY FAIR," BY THE WHITEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SCHOOL. A SCENE FROM THE CELEBRATION BY THE COLUMBUS COUNTY GRAMMAR GRADE DAY SCHOOLS

NORTH CAROLINA

Every channel in the school program in North Carolina was opened for active service during the Bicentennial year. Honorable A. T. Allen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the coworkers of the State Department realized the educational benefits to be gained from participation in the historic commemoration. In November, 1931, State Superintendent Allen addressed a circular letter "To All the School People of the State: The usual type of bulletin issued by this department in connection with the celebration of American Education Week, gives way this year to one offering more detailed suggestions for the classroom teacher upon whom falls most heavily the privilege and responsibility for achieving our educational objectives. It is peculiarly fitting that American Education Week should usher in the study of one of the greatest of Americans—George Washington—in the magnificent rôle of father, worker, cultured gentleman, patriotic citizen, man of character."

In Superintendent Allen's message in this special Bicentennial Bulletin he expressed the desire to make the celebration "educational as well as commemorative." The Department issued this bulletin "in the hopes of contributing to these purposes:

"(1) Enjoining every school to participate in some phase of the program in such a way that children may gain a more intimate knowledge of their social heritage typified by the Great American and a new impetus to reflect in their own lives the nobility and usefulness of George Washington.

"(2) Calling attention to the wealth of rich, authoritative, free material available to every library and school in the country through the efforts of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

"(3) Suggesting simple school and community adaptations. . . .

"The publication of this bulletin is sponsored by the North Carolina Department of the American Legion as a means of promoting one of their principal national objectives—development of a sane patriotic citizenship. The material was collected and assembled by Miss Juanita McDougald of the State Department of Public Instruction and Cale K. Burgess, Department Office of Americanism."

The Suggested Activities for each grade and high school included in the Bulletin were selected and adapted for use with the State Course of Study. Through such a study the Bicentennial theme became a definite part of the regular school curriculum. City and County Superintendents, principals of secondary and elementary schools, and classroom teachers combined with the state educational staff in making the Bicentennial Celebration in North Carolina a unified state program of service, patriotism, and good citizenship. Superintendent Allen was appointed State Contest Chairman. The account of this Bicentennial project appears elsewhere in this report.

The report of Miss Juanita McDougald, Supervisor of Teacher Training in the State Department of Public Instruction, testifies to the magnitude of the Celebration as featured in the Schools of North Carolina: "You have no idea how the Celebration has permeated the life of the schools for over eighteen months.

"The State-wide participation included: (1) Newspaper publicity; (2) Number of schools having programs—4,783; (3) Number of children participating—881,458; (4) Type programs—Samples sent by individual teachers to U. S. Committee, (a) Study units over a period of time, (b) Public presentation of plays, pageants, and miscellaneous programs; (5) General Remarks—This study of Washington is still in progress. Contest material has improved for the various grade levels. There are still many requests for Washington material. For example, after the State Declamatory Contest several Auxiliary People wrote for the pamphlets containing Declamation material."

North Dakota

The State Department of Public Instruction, County and City Superintendents of North Dakota entered into the nine months' Celebration with enthusiastic patriotism. Mr. John A. Page, State Director of Secondary Education, represented the State Department of Public Instruction on the State Contest Committee, whose activities are reported in the "Summary of State Contests."

The teachers were fully informed of the Bicentennial activities by circular letters from the State Department and County Superintendents. Every school in the state took part in some way. Besides the programs given by the schools for their communities on the key days throughout the year, such as February 22, April 30, June 14, September 17, and November 24, many definite projects were developed. Tree planting was a notable way in which the schools of the prairie state paid tribute to the "First Farmer of his Time." Thousands of trees were planted by school children. In many communities every child planted one or more trees in honor of George Washington. The State School of Forestry and the Northwest Nursery Company cooperated with the teachers in furnishing trees for this state-wide enduring memorial. For years to come the results of this year's planting will be seen as growing tributes to the "original expansionist, the prophet of the West."

County Bicentennial Play Day was another project introduced into the school program. North Dakota holds an annual county Play Day in practically every county in the state. In 1932 they took on the nature of Colonial Gala Days featuring sports of Washington's time. For example, Barnes County had an impressive street parade in the county seat, headed by a mounted Colonial General. Beautiful floats were entered by the different schools of the County, representing historical events of the Washington era. A George Washington Tree was planted on the grounds of the County Court House with elaborate ceremonies. Historic earth from Mount Vernon, Wakefield,



SCHOOL CHILDREN OF BARNES COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA, ASSEMBLED AT THEIR ANNUAL COUNTY PLAY DAY IN THE GROUNDS OF THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, VALLEY CITY, FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE COUNTY GEORGE WASHINGTON TREE

and thirteen famous Washington shrines was used in the dedication. The minuet and other Colonial dances were done in costume. Many worthwhile lessons of colonial life were learned through games, music, and events of the day as well as through the historic research involved in preparation.

Another patriotic educational phase of these 1932 Play Days was the contests of musical organizations from the schools. Bands, orchestras, and glee clubs competed in the rendition of Colonial music.

OHIO

The three aspects of the Ohio George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, sponsored by the Ohio George Washington Bicentennial Commission with the cooperation of the State Department of Education, were: "(1) The George Washington Every Pupil Test—Grades 3-12, February 15-26, 1932; (2) The Pilgrimage to Washington and the Environs; (3) The George Washington Scholarship Loan Fund." The results of these outstanding projects are described elsewhere in this report. The research required for the "George Washington Every Pupil Test" awakened such interest among all classes of schools throughout Ohio that unusual projects and units of work were developed in many schools. The students acquired an understanding and knowledge of the vision, power, and leadership of the Founder of this Nation and of the faith, loyalty, and courage of the men who played the major roles in the conquest of the Northwest Territory.

In cooperation with the general plan of the Every Pupil Test books on the life and achievements of George Washington were adapted for The Ohio Pupils Reading Circle.

The Bicentennial programs, pictures of projects, and reports of activities presented by the schools of Ohio attested to the thoroughness of their participation in the Bicentennial Celebration. Colleges and universities, senior and junior high schools, city and rural schools all had a contributing part in making Ohio conscious of the Bicentennial.

Honorable B. O. Skinner, State Director of Education, was appointed by Governor George White as a member of the Executive Committee of the Ohio George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Dr. Skinner served as Chairman of the State Contest Committee of which Dr. E. R. Wood, Director Instructional Research of the State Department of Education, was also a member.

OKLAHOMA

The State Department of Education issued a special George Washington Bicentennial Bulletin, which contained definite suggestions and references for the teachers of all grades. In the Introduction of this Bulletin Honorable John Vaughan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, stated: "On February 22 it will have been two hundred years since the birth of George Washington. As a nation we owe a debt to him and to his memory that we can never overpay. . . .

"The School of Education at Oklahoma University, under the direction of Dean Collings, worked out an activity unit under the title of 'How George Washington Helped Build the Nation.' In his letter transmitting the manuscript to me Dr. Collings says: 'I believe this material will be interesting and helpful to teachers. My suggestion is that you set aside at least four weeks for the study of Washington in the schools of the state and that you explain to teachers that the unit we have worked out is suggestive as to how they may go about working out a similar unit in their schools.' This unit is not submitted, therefore, as something to be gone through in parrot-like fashion, but merely to suggest to teachers how they may go about developing a unit. If this particular unit appeals to a teacher and class there is no reason why it should not be used.

"In harmony with Dr. Collings' suggestion that four weeks be set aside for the study of Washington, I suggest that the Washington study program be begun on Monday, February 8, to run for four weeks which may be consecutive weeks or intermittent, as the interests of the children dictate."

At the conclusion of the Bicentennial period Superintendent Vaughan reported: "The program outlined by the State Department and furnished to each of the teachers, I understand, was followed rather completely, particularly in the grades. I think it would be a fair estimate that some type of program on Washington was furnished to 500,000 children of the state of Oklahoma. Not all of them followed the complete suggested program, but set up a type of program of their own. Most of this work was carried on in the public schools. We made no effort to go outside the school to direct

the work of the committee appointed by the governor."

Mr. J. A. Holley, High School Inspector, State Department of Public Instruction, acted as a member of the State Contest Committee whose report appears in the Contest section of this report.

OREGON

Oregon's school children paid tribute to the "Prophet of the West" through the 1932 plans of their State Department of Public Instruction. Honorable C. A. Howard, State Superintendent, and the members of his staff, cooperated with the State and United States Commissions in planning at an early date for Bicentennial activities to be developed in the schools. The Oregon State Department of Education report, as prepared by Roben J. Maaske, State Supervisor of Rural Education, relates that circular letters were issued by the Oregon State Department of Education explaining and directing the activities of the Bicentennial Celebration in Oregon. The Department reported that: "These letters were mailed at various times during 1932 to high school principals, county school superintendents, 4-H club agents, county agents, home demonstration agents, city superintendents, and to the chairmen of the program committees of the Grange, service clubs, and other similar organizations throughout the state.

"Following a conference with the Oregon George Washington Bicentennial Commission and its chairman, Honorable Wallace McCamant of Portland, the State Department of Education issued a program pamphlet entitled 'Oregon Schools, George Washington Bicentennial Celebration' to all high schools and to elementary and rural schools in all counties. This pamphlet contained practical suggestions for the proper observance of the nation-wide celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of George Washington in the schools."

In the foreword of the Department publication, "Oregon Schools," Superintendent Howard "urged that schools do not confine their recognition of the Washington Bicentennial year to special programs but that the life and work of our first president and his influence on the shaping of our national ideals be given a large place in the regular class work in reading, in history, in citizenship and in any other subjects in which this may logically be done.

"This Bicentennial year should result in giving George Washington back to America. He once was ours, but as an idealized character depicted in part by unfounded legends. . . . In honesty, strength of character and orderly-mindedness, George Washington stood out above ordinary men. These qualities in our first president should not be minimized, but on the other hand their possessor should not be idealized beyond reality on account of them. He can mean much to America as a man. He can no longer be made to appeal to us as a demigod."

The educational program set forth in the Bicentennial pamphlet, "Oregon Schools," contained many practical suggestions and original projects, such as: "Make language booklets containing real or imaginary trips to points of historical interest. Stories may be illustrated by drawings. A suggested trip might be one from Oregon east, stopping at points of historical interest and ending up at Mt. Vernon."

One suggestion for High Schools was: "Historical scrapbooks—Divide into political, social, economic, military, educational, and religious sections. Collect clippings, pictures, news stories, editorials, magazine articles and quotations from prominent people about Washington and events of the Revolutionary period. Place this material in the appropriate divisions of the historical scrapbook."

Every school in Oregon from the primary to the university was a contributing factor to the success of the Bicentennial Celebration in the state. To quote from the State Department of Education Report: "The State Department is grateful for the cooperation of the Oregon State Library in filling the many requests which came to it for material to be used in the Bicentennial celebration. The Oregon State Library reports 549 requests for Washington material filled from January 1 to February 22, 1932, and stated that in other years these requests totaled approximately only 100.

"Deserving credit is given to the members of the Oregon George Washington Bicentennial Commission and particularly to its chairman, Honorable Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Oregon. Due credit is given also to the members of the state educational contest committee, Dr. John B. Horner of Oregon State College, President Carl G. Doney of Williamette University, and C. A. Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"We feel that the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Oregon has presented an

unusual opportunity to teach many valuable lessons in character, patriotism, and unselfish devotion to the welfare of our country, all of which were so well exemplified in the life of Washington. It has been an incentive also to more fruitful civic study, especially in connection with correlated work in civics, history, and other related subjects."

PENNSYLVANIA

At the opening program of the Bicentennial Celebration held February 22, 1932, in the Education Building, at Harrisburg, Honorable James N. Rule, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an address, "Washington's Visits to Pennsylvania." A reprint of this address appeared in the April, 1932, number of the Pennsylvania School Journal. Superintendent Rule said: "It is fitting that the schools of Pennsylvania honor George Washington, not only because of the contribution which he made to the United States, but also because of the many incidents in the early history of Pennsylvania which are so closely related to actions. This celebration then gives us an opportunity to study our country's beginnings, to honor Washington, and to see the part played by Pennsylvania in the development of Democracy. George Washington responded to ten outstanding calls to patriotic duty during his long public career. It is a fact of unusual interest to note that every one of these calls led him to Pennsylvania."

In this April edition Superintendent Rule pointed out a number of important ways in which the Schools of Pennsylvania might participate actively in the Celebration. Suggestions were made as to reference material. The closing paragraph of Superintendent Rule's article is quoted: "It is hoped that every teacher will take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Bicentennial Celebration so that a worthwhile program may be developed in every schoolroom of the Commonwealth."

The members of the State Department of Education, the County and local school officials directed the school people in a continuous procession of Bicentennial events. The spirit of cooperation is shown in the words of the Superintendent of Dauphin County Schools: "It is our purpose to make the theme of our next Teachers Institute center around character education, using, of course, George Washington as the great example. . . . In other words, we are one hundred percent enthusiastic and definitely pledged to see that the program which you and the Commission so wonderfully outlined shall bring effective results. We wish to cooperate in every way possible in what we regard as the outstanding memorial program ever attempted in honoring a great man." Numerous County Superintendents sent circulars of information to their teachers.

The interest was not confined to elementary and high schools, but extended to the normals, colleges, and universities. A college history professor reported: "We are planning an appropriate celebration at this college on or about February 22, 1932, but it is also my purpose to emphasize the Washington interest throughout the entire college year."

Many tours were made by schools to historic shrines. A conspicuous county project of this type in which 5,000 school children of Chester County participated was the "George Washington Bicentennial Pilgrimage and Pageant." In place of the



THE COCHRAN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL OF JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, FEATURED TEN BICENTENNIAL TABLEAUX AT THE MID-YEAR PROMOTION, JANUARY, 1932

annual county Play Festival at West Chester, which had been featured for sixteen years, a pilgrimage of the school children was made to Valley Forge. The morning was devoted to visiting Washington's headquarters, Chapel Observatory, and Old School House. The afternoon festivities were opened by a band concert by the combined high school bands of the county, a group of more than two hundred children. A grand parade of the boys and girls in the public schools of the county was followed by the county pageant, "Washington in Chester County," depicting incidents in the work and experiences of George Washington within the borders of Chester County. The episodes of the pageant were given by the various schools of Chester County.

The noteworthy Bicentennial programs and various reports of activities of many types reveal that the interest of the school people was genuine. The school work had an unusual motivation during the Bicentennial Celebration. At the end of the school year Superintendent Rule wrote: "I think you will be interested in knowing that some of our commencement programs this year devoted to Washington are the finest programs that have been carried on in a number of years."

RHODE ISLAND

Five special bulletins containing helpful program suggestions and valuable research material were issued by the State Department of Education. The first of these entitled "School Calendar of the George Washington Bicentennial Year," contained a Bicentennial message to the teachers of the state by Honorable Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Education: "Rhode Island schools are invited to participate in the observance of the Washington Bicentennial Year by occasional commemorative exercises and by a continuous study of the character and service of the man who ever stands first among American patriots. . . .

"It is suggested that teachers remind their pupils of the meaning and importance of the listed events on anniversary dates during the year, provide for a special study of their historic relations, especially in classes in history, and as occasion or convenience may prompt, arrange for special programs. The object of the suggestions is to keep the nobility of Washington frequently in the thought of pupils and to make the Washington Bicentennial Year an incentive to more fruitful civic study and more productive character education.

"It may be noted how frequently Rhode Island and patriots of Rhode Island were associated with the military and civic career of Washington. Our school citizens will find much that honors Rhode Island in her support of Washington and the American cause."

The Rhode Island Education Circular for the observance of May Fourth, Rhode Island Independence Day, contained "Exercises Commemorative of the Bicentenary of George Washington." Commissioner Ranger sounded the key-note in the foreword of the publication: "Your Observance of Rhode Island Independence Day in the Washington Bicentennial Year is clearly the most significant school commemoration of your time. Your reverent honor of the character and service of George Washington, his earnest recognition of Rhode Island's initiative and loyalty, his intimacy with her great hero, Nathanael Greene, and the memory of Rhode Island's peculiar and substantial part in winning American independence make a high tide of grateful honor of the past, civic faith in the present and abiding hope for the future of our country. . . .

"I need not remind you that Washington stands supreme in the affection and honor of the American people and that his character offers the noblest ideal for the aspirations of youth. Says a foremost historian: 'Legacy to America from these troubled years he is, apart from independence itself, the noblest heritage of all.' "

The Thirty-first Annual Program for "Patriotic Exercises in Schools on Grand Army Flag Day" included many Bicentennial suggestions.

The fourth Department publication, "Observance of Arbor Day in the Schools of Rhode Island," was devoted to the "Trees of Mount Vernon." Commissioner Ranger's Arbor Day Message to Rhode Island teachers in part was: "Your school Arbor Day this year only comes in the Bicentennial Year of one who was preeminently a friend of trees and ardent lover of field, forest and garden. As your observance of May fourth revealed that the story of Rhode Island Independence is incomplete without thought of Washington, so Arbor Day may remind you of Nature's influence in shaping the nobility of his character. A poet has told us that he took from the wilderness its wisdom, from the mountains their strength, from the rocks their fortitude, from the stars their calm. . . .

"In your Arbor Day Exercises, the thought of

Washington, surveying the woodlands of Virginia or improving his Mount Vernon home by the Potomac, may remind you that in a fellowship with trees and growing things comes truth, beauty and refinement of the heart. To us as to him come the changing seasons, speaking their various language. The gentle ministrations of Nature are free to all who listen to her teachings."

Through the office of the State Commissioner of Education 100,000 copies of a 40-page education circular, "George Washington and Rhode Island," prepared by Mr. John Williams Haley, Director of the Rhode Island George Washington Bicentennial Commission were distributed to all school children and students in the state. This pamphlet, rich in historic facts, was of inestimable value to the teachers and students of the state. It rekindled the spirit of patriotic endeavor for the patriots of the colonial era.

The interest of the Rhode Island schools is indicated by a statement from Commissioner Ranger: "We are not prepared to make a statistical estimate as to the number of schools which conducted suitable programs in observance of the Bicentenary, and of the total number of programs. Such reports as we have, following the distribution by us of three bulletins on the Washington Bicentenary, additional to another issued by the state publicity bureau, indicate universal action.

"We venture to think that no centenary has received more attention than this, particularly in schools, both public and private."

In the report of the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission Director Haley made the following comment on "Educational Activities": "Every school child in the public and private schools and every student in the higher institutions of learning in the state of Rhode Island has taken some part in this observance. Teachers of history, art, civics and other subjects have enthusiastically introduced the subject of 'George Washington' in such classes and the acquired knowledge of children of all ages attests the thoroughness of this special instruction. Dr. Walter E. Ranger, Commissioner of Education in Rhode Island, has been an inspiring leader in the education of principals, teachers and children upon the subject of Washington and he deserves great commendation for his cooperation.

"School activities have included plays, pageants, art contests, essay contests, historical tours, special exercises on Rhode Island Independence Day, May 4, tree planting, costume parties, project work based upon Colonial art and architecture.

"Public schools, private schools, Parochial schools, state and municipal institutions for children have all participated in the above activities."

SOUTH CAROLINA

The schools of South Carolina paid homage through many avenues to the memory of the man



CENTRAL FALLS, RHODE ISLAND—BICENTENNIAL PLAY, "WASHINGTON INSPIRES A NATION," PRESENTED FEBRUARY 15, 1932

whose life work is interwoven with their history as one of the original thirteen colonies.

A brief description of the Bicentennial Celebration by the Crafts Public Schools of the metropolis of the state is an example of the spirit exhibited throughout the nine months' participation: "SECTION 1. The graduating class will present to the school a film produced by the Eastman Kodak Company on the recommendation of the Washington Bicentennial Commission. This film portrays Washington's activities during the Revolutionary War.

"SECTION 2. A committee of teachers, will produce a playlet entitled 'The Boyhood of Washington.' This is to be presented as part of the local Elementary School Program, and will be given in each school during the week beginning February 15.

"SECTION 3. During the month of February, special emphasis will be given in each class to bring out those characteristics of Washington which can be best portrayed in the different subjects. The following committees have been appointed: Reading, Language, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, and Drawing.

"In the following pages the work of these committees is outlined. This work will be carried out in conjunction with the regular classroom procedure, but in several instances the usual procedure will have to be varied in order to conform to this program.

"The cover design of this program was made in Miss Leseman's sixth grade class."

A detailed account of each committee is given in the school report. That on Geography—Third Grade is as follows: "Teach through pictures and stories about places connected with life of General Washington. Children will collect pictures and use them for study. Scenes of winter at Valley Forge can be used to teach climate. Scenes of mountains and rivers can be used for teaching surface features and locations. Teach of Washington surveying or measuring land using pictures or maps of lower Shenandoah Valley and part of what is now West Virginia.

"Location facts—Ohio River, Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers uniting at Fort Pitt (Pittsburgh). Also teach location of places named in second grade work—Mount Vernon, Potomac River, Washington City, Birth Place, Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, Yorktown, Delaware River.

"Project—Reading and discussion of 'Little Journeys with Washington', locating places mentioned in book on maps."

The schools of Charleston by classes conducted pilgrimages to the Washington Shrines in their city.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The State Department of Public Instruction of South Dakota was active from the very beginning in its desire that this state through its schools should show its appreciation of the debt it owed to the Founder of this Nation.

Honorable E. C. Giffen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was one of three members appointed on the General Education Committee by Governor Warren E. Green. Superintendent Giffen and the members of the State Department of Education disseminated authentic information on the Bicentennial to the educational forces of the state. In July, 1931, the County Superintendents at their annual summer meeting pledged themselves to cooperate in every way possible in the Celebration of the Bicentennial. The enthusiasm of the State Department was shown in a circular letter sent by Superintendent Giffen to county and city superintendents in December, 1931: "None of us living now will ever have the opportunity of again taking part in a George Washington centennial and we can make this one so worth while if we will do our part as superintendents.

"Governor Green is anxious that we give a good account of ourselves as school people and I am confident that from the humblest little school on the windswept prairie to the finest of our large city schools, will come a whole-hearted response."

A special bulletin, "South Dakota State Observance of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration" was prepared under the auspices of the State Department of Education. The Directors' Message in the bulletin follows: "South Dakota is the geographical center of North America. In other words it is the heart of America and it is fitting that from the heart of America shall go forth vital expressions of patriotism in the observance of the Washington Bicentennial."

In this Bicentennial Bulletin the State Superintendent's message to the teachers of the Sunshine State was: "All citizens of South Dakota, and

Young Citizens League members in particular, should consider it an honor and a privilege, to pay tribute to the memory of Washington. It is my hope that in every school and community of our great state, study of the life and achievements of this great American, will be made and that in the plans of each community for the celebration of the Washington Bicentennial every member of the community be given an opportunity to take part.

"It is also my hope, that from this study of the life and deeds of Washington and from our part in the celebration to be given in his honor, may come to each of us, not only an appreciation of the greatness of Washington, but a firm resolve to prove our own love for and loyalty to America by observing her laws and upholding her ideals."

Definite suggestions were enumerated in the bulletin for County Superintendents, City Superintendents, Principals, High School Teachers, and Classroom Teachers. This 18-page bulletin touching every phase of the Bicentennial Celebration proved a valuable aid to every teacher of the state.

Mr. D. C. Mills, Executive Secretary of the Young Citizens League, represented the State Department of Public Instruction on the State Contest Committee. The successful results of this Committee are given in the Contest section of this report. "The Young Citizens," the League's State Paper for grade children, gave publicity to the State Contests and other Bicentennial items. Mr. Mills outlined a Bicentennial program of activities for the Young Citizens League, a major project being "Plant a Tree for Washington." The League carried out the project not only in their local communities, but the planting of the Washington Elm on the Statehouse grounds was a prominent feature at their State Convention held at the State Capitol in Pierre. With the tree planting, the reciting of the George Washington Bicentennial Pledge, the session of the State Bicentennial Declamatory Contest, and banquet features, the Young Citizens League State Convention program was filled with the Bicentennial theme. Bicentennial programs were presented in every school in the state. Superintendent Giffen remarked, "All of us who have been connected with the Bicentennial Celebration have felt that the program was very successful."

TENNESSEE

Honorable P. L. Harned, State Commissioner of Education, and J. A. Roberts, Assistant Commissioner of Education, were members of the Tennessee State George Washington Bicentennial Commission and were prominently connected with the Bicentennial activities featured in the schools of the State.

The desire for active interest of each and everyone was expressed by the State Commission in outlining state-wide plans: "Thanks to the press and the radio, incidentally, there are few, if any, Americans who cannot have part in the celebration of the Washington Bicentennial. To have an active part of a popular meeting is desirable, of course, but the more important thing by far is that the American people shall refresh themselves in knowledge of Washington and in appreciation and emulation of the spirit of lofty patriotism that motivated him in his life, public and private. By far the most excellent result that could come from the Washington Bicentennial would be the quite rededication of millions of Americans to patriotic, unselfish devotion to public service."



PARK LOWRY SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, PRESENTED THE PAGEANT, "GEORGE WASHINGTON AT HOME"

The State Commission requested each county superintendent to act as chairman of an organization in each county "to promote in all legitimate and practicable ways the Bicentennial Celebration. In the case of critics and incorporated towns it was suggested that the County Superintendent associate with himself the superintendent of schools of the city or town." All of these Bicentennial chairmen were circularized so a uniform program of participation resulted throughout the schools of the state.

Splendid publicity was given to all school activities. The remarkable achievements of the State Contest Committee and its sub-chairmen are set forth in the "Summary by State Contests." The account supplied by the Superintendent of the

Smith County Schools, which follows, is characteristic of the school features: "All my county schools observed George Washington Bicentennial with appropriate exercises, consisting of readings, declamations, speeches, and in addition all schools have conducted special work in history concerning him as a citizen, general, soldier, statesman, and diplomat. His life was stressed then in final examinations at the close of the school year."

The following quoted from the State Report of School participation is significant of their attainments: "Much enthusiasm has been manifested by interested people all over the state. Many ideals in political administration, sportsmanship, character, and religion have been set before and moulded in the minds of both old and young citizens during this Bicentennial Celebration of the first President of the United States."

TEXAS

The State Department of Public Instruction had the cooperation of all school people in the "Lone Star" State in developing a continuous program of Bicentennial activities. This included units of works covering all grades in the elementary and secondary schools, as well as the institutions of higher learning. The spirit of the schools' enthusiasm is manifested by the following characteristic extracts from individual school reports: "In every one of the approximately three hundred classrooms of the Austin Public Schools, the picture of George Washington sent out by the United States Commission, was hung, and the study of this picture was made a part of the art appreciation work.

"Throughout the school year from February to June, the work in citizenship and character building, was based on the life of Washington, the information necessary for this being taken from material distributed by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission at Washington. . . .

"Bulletin boards will be used to visualize scenes from his life. Further visual instructions will be given in the auditorium by means of stereopticon pictures. Oral reports and brief dramatizations also will be given. The art department will continue the study and construction of a 'movie' of his life."

"I regret that it is not possible for me to furnish you with the full detailed set-up; but you understand that this would involve weeks of work and volumes of space.

"In all our instruction throughout the entire period in all grades of the school we used all the Washington material which we had and could obtain in all phases of instruction and in all subjects as it could be adapted and worked in. We used all the poems, songs, stories, character sketches, historical facts and data, personal traits—in fact we have made it a Washington year in the schools. Yet we have sought so to use the materials available in a real way and as actual material in the regular curriculum rather than as something imposed upon the regular program. In every class and in every school we have had Washington programs, parties, pantomimes, tableaux, pictures, stories, work books, etc. Our big Washington school program was the May Day Program in which all the schools participated. This is our one big annual school festival of fun and music and exhibition of all forms of rhythmical work. This year that program was cast as a Washington Program, using music, costumes, dances, and other features of the days of Washington and emphasizing those traits and qualities that make Washington immortal. . . . I believe that this year of observance of the virtues of Washington will leave a deep impression upon the youth of our community and country."

"For more than a year we have talked Washington, sung about him, and prayed about him; and the end is not yet! We began publicity and activities last summer and throughout the fall, preparatory to putting on some of the entertainments and arrangements made for same during this year. . . . Features concerning Bicentennial items were also given and stressed in the regular classroom work."

Miss Gladys E. Little, Second Assistant Superintendent, represented the State Department of Public Instruction on the State Contest Committee. The paramount accomplishments of the Bicentennial contest projects, contacting over a million school children, were reported by the State Committee. Every section of the state was reached in this activity.

UTAH

Honorable C. E. Jensen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by Governor George H. Dern, as a member of the Utah State George Washington Bicentennial Commission, also served as Chairman of the State Contest Commit-

tee, whose activities are recounted in another part of this report.

The State Department of Education through its state bulletin and circular letters furnished the school people of Utah with facts relative to the purpose and scope of the Bicentennial Celebration.

In June, 1931, the Utah Commission named the following Educational Program Committee: Dr. C. N. Jensen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. George Thomas, University of Utah; and Dr. E. G. Peterson, Utah State Agricultural College. Associated with this Committee as a "General Committee on Preparation of School Programs" were John T. Wahlquist, Chairman, University of Utah; A. C. Matheson, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Lofter Bjarnason, State Supervisor of Grammar Grades and Junior High Schools; I. L. Williamson, State High School Inspector; G. N. Child, Superintendent Salt Lake City Schools; Sister Madeleva, St. Mary's-of-the-Wasatch; T. P. Brockbank, Principal, Cyprus High School; E. A. Jacobsen, Utah State Agricultural College; Christen Jensen, Brigham Young University; Rosa B. Marimon, Westminster College; Lois Miller, University of Utah; Joel E. Ricks, Utah State Agricultural College; and Calvin S. Smith, Superintendent Granite School District.

This Committee with its able sub-committees, prepared a Bicentennial manual, "Utah School Program, George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, February 22, 1932, to November 24, 1932," a supplement to the State Courses of Study. This extensive manual of 45 pages included not only suggestions for programs in all divisions of education, but outlines of study for subjects in each grade.

The introductions of the Course for the Fifth and Sixth Grades indicated the scope of the study.

"Fifth Grade—Aim: To correlate the study of George Washington with the State Course of Study and create within the children a desire to become better citizens through a study of the life of George Washington.

"Instruction: The teacher may make the study of George Washington as complete and as comprehensive as she desires, or as available material permits. For instance, she may wish to make a detailed study of colonial times, or she may wish to go back to English beginnings of Colonial History. There are various phases that she may choose to emphasize, but the study must necessarily stress the influence of great men and noble deeds upon history and upon individuals, for the study of Washington should be a character study, and should as such be a real contribution to the life of the child. Washington's kindness, his courage, his determination, his strength of character, his love of country, his love of home, his loyalty, his devotion to a worthy cause furnish rich material for the purpose. The above characteristics will be constantly in evidence during the study. Unfounded stories and myths should not be stressed. They are unnecessary."

"Sixth Grade—Introduction: The study of Washington's life may be approached through the year's talks, stories, lessons and plays to draw a clear picture of his impressive character. The stories of his childhood, youth and manhood, will enable the children to see for themselves some of his strong and noble traits.

"Apply the twelve points of the Scout Law to Washington. Lead the pupils to find facts that tell if Washington was trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, reverent. A study of these laws could extend over the six school months of the program.

"Aim: To honor George Washington, and through the study of him as the 'First American,' create a desire to be like him, a true patriot and a loyal helpful citizen."

The outlines for Geography, Nature, and General Activities for the Fifth Grade as given below denote the thorough research required in pursuing the Washington study:

GEOGRAPHY

1. Home life in Virginia; then and now.
   a. Kinds of homes.
   b. Clothing.
      1. Wool and flax—women at home.
      2. Factory system of today.
         a. South Manchester—Silk; b. Lynn, Mass.—Shoes; c. New Bedford—Cotton; d. Holyoke—Paper.
   c. Food.
      1. Methods of Planting.
         a. Wooden plow, seeds scattered by hand.
      2. Harvesting.
         a. Scythe, sickle, cradle.
2. Transportation.
   a. Walking, horses, stage coach, boats.
   b. Compare above with speed of train, auto, ship, airplane.
3. Communication.
   a. Flags for signalling, firing of cannon, ringing of bells, walking, horses, stage coach.
   b. Compare above with telephone, wireless, cable, radio.

4. Power.
   a. Muscles of men and animals.
   b. Natural power.
      1. Tidewater mill for grinding wheat.
5. Postal Service.
   a. Letters, but no books, newspapers or parcels carried until 1790. (Cost 6 cents to 25 cents.)

NATURE

1. Tree planting at schools, parks, and public playgrounds.
2. Study of types of trees suitable.
3. Study of food grown on Washington's Farm.
   a. Tobacco, corn, wheat, potatoes.
4. Study of bird and animal life.
   a. Quail, meadowlark, ducks, fox, deer.
5. Washington's experiments with types of trees.
   a. Analyzing soil, fertilizer.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

1. Contest between boys and girls in the making of a Washington booklet to be left with the school.
2. A Washington Bulletin Board.
3. Posters to illustrate each of the Twelve Scout Laws.

The State High School Committee for the Celebration recommended: "That a part of one period per week in the social studies be devoted to a study of the biography, accomplishments, and character of Washington. . . . Where it is possible to incorporate and coordinate Washington material with the other courses of study, the correlation should be made in order that the students may better come to appreciate the character and accomplishments of Washington and what his life means to them. This Washington material will be supplied by the National Commission and should be made available to all students of the school. It is suggested that a number of all pamphlets prepared by the Commission be placed in the library or study room of each school."

With such an excellent guide for activities the schools of Utah responded enthusiastically. The State Department reported: "While the information we have would not enable us to give you the exact percent of schools in the state which followed this supplement to the course of study, it may safely be said that practically all of the public schools carried out quite fully the Utah School Program."

T. P. Brockbank, Chairman of the Granite District Washington Bicentennial Celebration Committee stated: "The schools of Granite followed



SCENE FROM PLAY "BETSY ROSS," PRODUCED BY THE FOURTH GRADE OF OQUIRRH SCHOOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

with enthusiasm the Utah School Program George Washington Bicentennial Celebration supplement to the State Course of Study. . . . You will note that in every grade of the primary and elementary school Washington material is incorporated and coordinated with the entire course of study. This outline presents in bibliography a wealth of material adapted to each grade level in the various subjects of the school curriculum.

"From the beginning of the celebration through the school year the atmosphere of the schools of Granite was saturated with Washington material in the varied school activities. In music, language, history, social science, art, and reading the story of Washington was often used as the theme of study and expression. . . . Our interest in the Bicentennial will continue on through the period of the celebration, and our loyalty to the ideals of Washington will not lessen through the passing years."

The most complete Bicentennial School report received in the United States Commission came from Salt Lake City. The Education Committee with Superintendent G. N. Child, Chairman, made extensive preparations for the observance of the Bicentennial in every classroom in the city. The Washington theme permeated every school activity so that each child joined in paying homage to the Founder of this Nation.

The Principal of the Utah School expressed the spirit of service disclosed in the outstanding city schools report: "The Washington Bicentennial thus passes into history to be happily recalled as time moves forward by thousands of loyal and enthusiastic young citizens. And we older folks, moved by the warmth and vigor of their patriotism, are happy and proud of the part we are permitted to play in shaping the destiny of impulsive youth."

In the complete report of Bicentennial events prepared by the Utah State George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Mr. Chauncey P. Overfield, Chairman, referred to the work in the schools as follows: "This Commission has been fortunate through having had Dr. C. N. Jensen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as a member of the Commission, and as Chairman of the Educational Committee, which, in reality, has largely been the heart of this wonderful and powerful movement. Dr. Jensen wisely associated with him, Dr. George Thomas, Commissioner, President of the University of Utah, and Dr. Elmer G. Peterson, Commissioner President of the Agricultural College of Utah, and this Committee has been referred to in a most gratifying manner in many states of the Union, by reason of its exceptional efficiency, and the cooperation of Dr. Jensen and his Committee, with the full Commission, is to be greatly commended and has been much appreciated.

"The schools of Utah, worked splendidly under the able leadership of the above mentioned committee, and the complete program as prepared, by the Educational Committee, has received nation-wide praise."

VERMONT

As one of the three states admitted into the Union during the administration of the First President, Vermont schools had a particular pride in doing honor to the memory of that President. They followed out the suggestions made by the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission: "March 4 will be the anniversary of Vermont's admission to the Union. That is a day which we can very well expect our schools to mark in some way."

Anniversary programs were held on February 22 throughout the state and on other historical dates. Many unique features were presented on the programs instituted for the schools of the Green Mountain State. Tree Planting formed a prominent part of the Bicentennial activities conducted by the schools.

Vermont conducted an essay contest with marked success as shown in the "Summary of State Contests" in this volume.

VIRGINIA

The school system of the native state of the nation's most illustrious citizen was organized far in advance of 1932 for definite, whole-hearted, and complete participation in the observance of the anniversary of his natal year.

It was not necessary to create a state-wide interest. It was there already. Every county superintendent of schools awaited with enthusiasm the opening date of the Celebration that his particular county might do its part in bringing to pass Virginia's gigantic plans for doing honor to its favorite son.

The State Department of Education cooperated with the United States and State Commissions in keeping the schools acquainted with the plans of the Bicentennial. Honorable Sidney B. Hall, State

Superintendent of Public Instruction, represented the Department on the Virginia State Contest Committee. The account in this report of the Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical Contests, featured throughout the entire state, manifested the zeal of the students in the "Old Dominion State" to have a part in the historic commemoration honoring George Washington. To Virginia came the honors of the National Oratorical Contest, which was won by Mr. James R. Moore of Washington and Lee University, who received the official George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal.

As Washington first volunteered his services in the cause of liberty at the Virginia Convention held March 23, 1775, in St. John's Church, Richmond, Virginia, the State Commission issued a pamphlet describing this historic convention. This pamphlet was designed for use "As a Special Study in History Classes, in the Public Schools of Virginia." Mr. J. G. Pollard, Jr., Director of the Virginia Commission, reported: "The Virginia Bicentennial Commission has distributed 12,000 of the complete proceedings of the convention. Every school in the State should receive at least one copy. We do not know, of course, that all of the 578,000 school children in the State will hear this Patrick Henry program. But it is likely that most of the 87,000 pupils in high school will hear the proceedings of this convention read; or at least Patrick Henry's part, perhaps the most famous short speech in all history.

"Many county Washington programs in which all schools of the county had a distinct part, were presented as a county unit at the end of the school year. Every conceivable type of program was featured by the schools of Virginia during this memorable year. One of the distinctive activities enjoyed by the school children were the pilgrimages to the historical shrines so numerous in George Washington's native state. Many were the visits to Mount Vernon by entire school groups. One enthusiastic teacher tells of an interesting play day, where on the 'green of Mount Vernon' the boys and girls of her school enacted the games 'which Washington played, on the very grounds upon which he played them at the age of three to seven years.' "

When the Bicentennial activities terminated, Superintendent Hall stated: "The State Department of Education cooperated with Mr. Pollard in every way. I may say that programs were arranged and held in every nook and corner of the State. All of the programs during the spring months of the school were organized in such way as to be appropriate for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration."



HOLLINS COLLEGE, VIRGINIA, IS RICH IN HISTORIC LORE. THE STUDENTS ENTERED INTO THE SPIRIT OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

WASHINGTON

The schools of this great northwestern state planned and carried through to successful culmination a program of appreciation worthy of the man whose mighty name it bears.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honorable N. D. Showalter, directed the Bicentennial activities so that every type of school from the one-room rural school to the institution of higher learning was alive to the opportunities offered in the Bicentennial program of activities. Early in the fall of 1931 Superintendent Showalter sent an announcement to all teachers in Washington concerning the general plan for the Celebration.

The State Department of Education and the Washington Education Association issued a 20-page bulletin "Washington State Observance of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration."

This outstanding bulletin was prepared by Mrs. L. O. Anderson of Wenatchee, appointed as State Director in charge of this program of work. The "aim in Washington" set forth in the Bulletin is quoted: "1. A special program in every school. 2. Some study or activity related to Washington in every classroom. 3. A larger celebration in every community. 4. Actual participation in some event by every school child."

The State Superintendent's message to the school people follows: "We should consider it a rare privilege to join the hosts who this year are to pledge anew the faith which Washington gave to a free people. His unswerving declaration of 'right', the practical power which he gave to the words EQUALITY AND JUSTICE, the untarnished character which he left as a heritage to a people he had loved so much, these things and many more will be brought forth from the record of this man whose endearment has grown stronger in the hearts of the American people for more than a century and a half of time.

"Not only with words, but with deepest feelings of devotion should we enter into the ceremonies of the year. Every citizen should have a part, and our schools should make this a gala time of special rejoicing. I bespeak for the schools of the State of Washington an enthusiastic participation in this nation-wide Bicentennial."

This Bicentennial bulletin of suggestive helps and references proved to be of inestimable worth not only to the teachers in the State of Washington, but served as a guide for several state Department of Education bulletins.

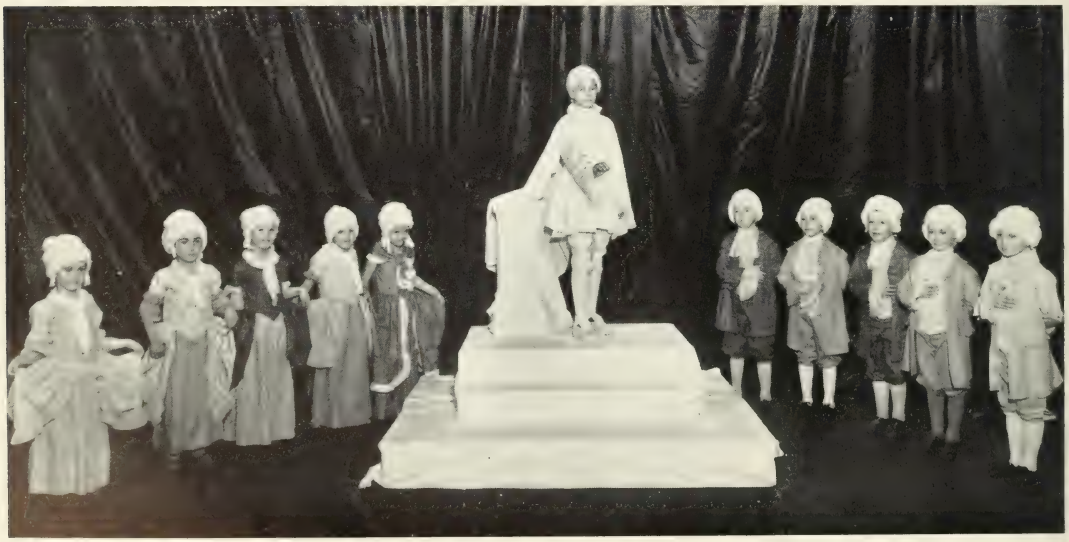
Expressive of the schools' activity is the comment of Dr. Ira C. Brown, Chairman, Seattle Bicentennial Commission: "My own thought in this matter is that the Public Schools are doing more than all of us put together to instill into the minds of the children the great service of Washington, for it is almost a certainty that with patriotism keenly in the minds of the children, it will produce a respectable and patriotic citizen."

With the ending of the Celebration, Superintendent Showalter reported: "Reports from the county superintendents and from the supervisors in the field lead me to believe that all schools in the state participated in programs celebrating the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

"In at least one county all the schools of the county prepared a pageant and presented it on May Day at a central point.

"In other counties, schools worked in groups to celebrate the centennial, and in still other places individual districts or individual school buildings presented a program.

"Information concerning courses pursued is quite inadequate, although some of the schools did carry on a definite study. This period of history



STUDENTS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL, WASHINGTON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, CHENEY, PRESENT "WASHINGTON LIVES ON." SCENE FROM EPISODE II, "UNITING A NATION," BY THE SECOND GRADE

and the study of Washington was amplified greatly in the class history and English classes."

WEST VIRGINIA

In the state to which George Washington turned to build the health of his little stepdaughter, the children in 1932 built into their characters many lofty ideals through their study of his life and work. West Virginia schools entered one and all into the spirit of the Celebration, fulfilling the resolution of cooperation passed by the West Virginia George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which "looks upon such celebration in the primary sense as educational, and of great value to our youth."

The State Department of Education rendered valuable help to the United States and State Commission by using every channel for paying tribute to the man whose history was so interwoven with the state history of West Virginia. Both the Pupils and Parent Reading Circles supplemented their prescribed work with reading suitable for the Washington Bicentennial. Thousands of boys and girls in the elementary schools and some 6,000 parents engaged in this work.

The State Department of Education was represented on the State Contest Committee by Miss Myra M. Nefflen, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, and Mr. Dan H. Perdue, State Supervisor of High Schools. The cooperation of the schools of the state in this activity is given in the "Summary by State Contests". Miss Nefflen stated: "The response was very fine, those who entered this particular phase of commemorating George Washington found that it brought a great deal of historical and literary value to the boys and girls as well as brought them a much more vivid conception of Washington as a human being. We appreciate the opportunity to have participated and appreciate your efforts in responding to our hurried demands throughout."

The following reference to "School Cooperation" is taken from the report of the West Virginia Commission: "The Executive Committee called attention to all the schools of the State to the fact that the educational value of the celebration was of paramount importance, and urged their consistent participation. The response was alike and prompt and gratifying. Newspaper clippings have been received from all parts of the State of special programs, plays, pageants, contests and features of various kinds, especially in the Spring semester of 1932. The state-wide declamatory, essay, and oratorical contests were successfully supervised by the State Contest Committee. . . . The State Department of Education and The School Journal have given this Commission the heartiest cooperation at all times."

WISCONSIN

From the results realized through the aggressive school programs in Wisconsin to pay adequate tribute to the man who was not only first in statesmanship, but also first in agriculture, it is clear the State Department of Education laid well its foundation. Honorable John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was a member of the Wisconsin State George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

In August, 1931, at the annual conference of Supervising Teachers, Mr. O. H. Plenzke, Assistant State Superintendent of the State Department of Education, distributed Bicentennial literature and set forth the general plans of the Bicentennial Commission and the educational projects to the supervisors representing every county in the state. In reporting this conference Mr. Plenzke said: "The Handbooks of the George Washington Appreciation Course were distributed to every one of them and I know that as a result of these efforts that George Washington will receive strong emphasis in the schools this fall because the period of colonial and constitutional history is designated by the Wisconsin course of study, to be taught during the first four months. I feel that with this background they will be well prepared with material and in a good frame of mind to enter heartily into these celebration activities beginning February 22."

Prior to the official opening of the Celebration, Mr. Plenzke, representing the State Department, spoke on the Bicentennial theme before twenty educational groups and service organizations. His account of the general school participation is quoted: "We have used our facilities and the literature and assistance of the Commission with the result that the schools have responded admirably. I am sure the children of Wisconsin and people generally have gained thereby a better appreciation of Washington. Our state educational journal has given liberally of its space in promoting the purpose of the Commission."

WYOMING

The State Department of Education of Wyoming under the capable direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Katharine A. Morton, presented a remarkably well organized Bicentennial state program. A comprehensive piece of work was developed by the schools of Wyoming because of the efficient generalship displayed by their leaders.

The plans of the Wyoming George Washington Bicentennial Commission provided three distinctive methods for the Celebration of the Anniversary, "School Observance" being one. The complete State report prepared by Mr. George E. Brimmer, Chairman of the Commission, recounted the part of the schools: "The observance of the Anniversary in the schools was directed by Mrs. Katharine A. Morton, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Wyoming. The response given by the teachers and pupils to the observance of the Anniversary was remarkable in its nature and too much credit cannot be given Mrs. Morton for that which was accomplished."

Superintendent Morton was appointed State Chairman of the Contest Committee, whose report showing 100 per cent county participation appears in the "Summary by State Contests" in this report. The Wyoming Education Bulletins of December, 1931, and January, March and April, 1932, contained articles and cuts on Bicentennial activities.

At the end of the Bicentennial period Mrs. Morton furnished a final report, the general summary describing the Bicentennial projects featured in the schools: "The observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was general in the schools of the State of Wyoming. For the various contests for the public schools sponsored by the United States Commission, the State was thoroughly organized by the appointment of district and county chairmen. Every county participated. Very few schools in the State, indeed, failed to take note of the Celebration in some way. Programs were held universally in February at the time of the birthday of George Washington. Colonial dances were featured and the music of Washington's time was used. School fairs were held in which art work portraying something which had to do with Washington's time was displayed. Plays were given dealing with episodes of Washington's life. The children of the State were exposed as never before to the lessons to be learned from the life, character and example of the Father of Our Country."

"The effects of the Celebration will be far-reaching. It should build better citizenship; it should foster patriotism; it should tend to cause emulation on the part of the children of the fine traits of character possessed by the Father of Our Country."

ALASKA

Honorable W. K. Keller, Commissioner of Education, was appointed by Governor George A. Parks, chairman of the Contest Committee of Alaska. Definite plans were made in the fall of 1931 to further the celebration in the schools of the territory. The Department of Education had the cooperation of the American Legion of Alaska in stimulating interest and explaining the purpose and scope of the Bicentennial Celebration. The response of the schools was universal. Programs were presented not only as school units, but participation in the community Bicentennial activities was characteristic of the schools' enthusiasm.

CANAL ZONE

Honorable Ben M. Williams, Superintendent of Schools, in Balboa Heights and the teachers under his jurisdiction joined ardently in the Bicentennial Celebration to pay tribute to the man of vision, interested in the commercial and industrial policy of the United States.

The description of the schools' participation in the Bicentennial Celebration was sent to the United States Commission by Mr. C. A. McIlvaine, Secretary of the Executive Department: "Celebration of this occasion was quite general on the Canal Zone, beginning with appropriate exercises in the schools on February 19, 1932, and continuing throughout the remainder of the year both publicly and privately.

"The four-reel moving picture, 'The Life of Washington', was shown to school children and was purchased for future use by contributions from pupils of the high school, the American Legion, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.'s, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Elks and the Panama Canal Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds. It is proposed to keep this film in the Canal Zone and use it as a part of instruction in history in the schools.

"In general it is thought that the spirit of Presi-

dent Hoover's Proclamation of February 1, 1932, regarding the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth, was well carried out on the Canal Zone from February 22nd to Thanksgiving Day."

GUAM

The sincerity of Honorable W. W. Bradley, Director of Education of Guam, in the proper observance of the anniversary honoring George Washington was reflected in every teacher in the island. The February, 1932, issue of the Monthly Bulletin issued by the Department of Education was devoted to the Bicentennial theme.

The account of the schools' part is related by Captain Edmund S. Root, Governor of Guam: "We have been grateful for the Bicentennial materials which your Commission has sent us, and all of them have been put to prompt use by the twenty-six schools in Guam.

"For your further information, I now wish to report that all of the public schools in Guam have observed the Washington Bicentennial with appropriate programs consisting of the singing of patriotic songs and special readings and recitations, with an emphasis upon a study of the life and character of Washington.

"A memorial 'Kapok' (local cotton tree) was planted at each school on the occasion of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's birth; and the excellent pictures sent us by the Commission were placed in attractive frames at our School Carpentry Shop and then unveiled in the several schools as an impressive part of the Bicentennial Programs."

HAWAII

The Department of Public Instruction of the Territory of Hawaii manifested an interest in the plans for the Bicentennial Celebration many months in advance of the program officially opening the year's activities.

Honorable Will C. Crawford, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Oren E. Long, Deputy Superintendent, cooperated with the United States Commission. The aim and extent of the Celebration were set forth in circulars to the schools. Programs and projects were participated in by all types of schools, public, private, and parochial.

Mr. Long reported: "We did encourage a very active program in each individual school. This program consisted of declamations, patriotic songs and a wide range of activities that centered around the life of Washington.

"The literary and art departments of the various secondary schools have put out some very creditable material pertaining to the Bicentennial. We feel certain that the general program promoted by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has been an inspiration to the boys and girls in the schools of Hawaii and that it will result in a higher conception of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship."

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Suggestions for an appropriate observance of the Bicentennial Celebration went forth to all teachers from the Department of Education and County Superintendents.

The statement of Honorable Luther B. Bewley, Director of Education, is evidence of the cooperation prevailing among the schools of the Island: "I desire to inform you that we requested our schools to hold on February 23, 1932, during the latter part of the afternoon session, an appropriate program, including carefully selected musical and literary numbers, to commemorate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. We also requested that during that day as much of the classroom work as possible be correlated with and centered around the life of this hero. In view of the general interest in this celebration, we estimate that each of the 7,759 public schools in the Philippines held a Bicentennial program."

PORTO RICO

George Washington's only trip from the mainland was his visit to the West Indies. From one of this group, Porto Rico, came an illuminating account of the way George Washington's memory was honored by the schools of this island during the Bicentennial year.

Honorable Jose Padin, Commissioner of Education, is quoted: "I take pleasure in giving herewith a brief synopsis of the activities undertaken in our schools for the celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial:

"1. A sub-committee was appointed in each of the seventy-seven towns of the Island to initiate and carry out local programs.

"2. One hundred copies of 'Complete George

Washington Anniversary Programs for Every Grade' were acquired by the Department of Education. One copy was sent to each municipality in order that local authorities might have a guide in the preparation of their programs.

"3. The Puerto Rico School Review prepared a special number for the occasion in which many helps, devices, and programs were offered for the Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

"4. The February issue of 1932 of 'El Estudiante Puertorriqueno' ('The Puerto Rican Student') was wholly devoted to the life of George Washington.

"5. A film on the Life of George Washington, bought from Eastman Teaching Films, was shown at the expense of the Department of Education in public theaters and school assembly halls for the benefit of the children and adults. Everybody was so interested that plans are being made to exhibit the picture again this school year, especially in those places where it could not be given before.

"6. Local Activities: (a) School Parades; (b) Dramatizations of Washington's Biography; (c) Planting of a symbolic tree; (d) Making collections of pictures illustrating the life of George Washington; (e) Pageants based on the life of Washington, Colonial Government, and Revolutionary War.

"This report was given to the Insular Committee and it has been incorporated in their report to you. The Insular Report comprised a scrap book containing programs and other evidences of the insular festivities.

"Counting urban and rural schools and considering the fact that some of the groups contain as many as thirty teachers, I should estimate that the Bicentennial was celebrated in more than 3,000 distinct school buildings. These celebrations were held throughout the Bicentennial period, from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day."

VIRGIN ISLANDS

The live appreciation of the worth of America's great leader to all the people of the present time is demonstrated in the way the schools of the Virgin Islands participated. Honorable George H. Ivins, Director of Education, guided the Bicentennial activities under his supervision.

In this report made by Director Ivins is shown the whole-hearted response given to the school Bicentennial program: "Materials were supplied to the various schools in the Virgin Islands. Suggestions as to the use of material and the arrangement of programs were given, but all schools were given freedom of carrying out fitting celebrations in



PUPILS OF THE CATHOLIC SCHOOL, CHRISTIANSTED, VIRGIN ISLANDS, IN RED, WHITE, AND BLUE UNIFORMS, JOINED IN THE GRAND PARADE OF OFFICIALS, COUNCIL MEMBERS, ORGANIZATIONS AND CITIZENS ON FEBRUARY 22, 1932

honor of Washington at the time and in the manner they desired.

"It might be interesting to you to know that the favorite song, known by every school child in the islands, was 'The Father of the Land We Love.' "

Among the summary of activities attached to the report is the following from the Abraham Lincoln School of St. Thomas: "Beginning on Washington's Birthday, correlation in English, Geography, Reading, Hygiene, Arithmetic, History, Spelling, Music, and Physical exercises, was conducted throughout the school in all the grades for at least a month.

"In English, a sixth grade pupil composed a poem, set to music by the music teacher, and sung during the Celebration.

"In May, in connection with the Maypole festival dances of Colonial days—lancers and the minuet—were performed by some of the children in the Ball Field. The Performers were all attired in colonial costumes, and as a special feature all the female teachers of the school were dressed in colonial costumes.

"At the close of the Bicentenary on Thanksgiving Day, dances, which included lancers, minuet, and the Virginia reel, were again performed at the Ball Field."

STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATIONS

The Education Associations of all the States of the Union were potent agencies with which the school people throughout the length and breadth of the land worked in producing the stupendous results in the schools' Bicentennial Celebration.

The presidents and secretaries of the State and Territorial Education Associations, as well as the editors of the state educational journals, were contacted through correspondence and Bicentennial literature issued by the United States Commission. These associations had two channels of activity; the State and District educational Meetings, and the State Journals of Education.

Alabama

The February, 1932, number of the "Alabama School Journal" featured Bicentennial articles. Prominent among them were the facts on the Bicentennial series of contests as endorsed by State Superintendent A. F. Harman and the "Jefferson County Teachers Study of Washington, Organized in Three Units." "The study has been organized around three main topics: *Washington at Home* stressed in the fourth grade; *Washington in the Revolutionary War,* in the fifth grade; *Washington, the Nation's Greatest Leader,* in the sixth grade."

Arkansas

Mr. M. R. Owens, President of the Arkansas Education Association, reported that at the annual meeting in March, 1932, the teachers of Arkansas enjoyed an address on the life of George Washington delivered by Dr. O. C. Ault, of Peabody College.

Florida

Bicentennial activities were featured in four issues of "The Journal of the Florida Education Association"; namely, February, 1931; November, 1931; February, 1932; and November, 1932, which contained extracts from the essay and oration accorded first places in the Florida State Contests, conducted by the State Bicentennial Contest Committee.

Georgia

In May, 1932, the annual meeting of the Georgia Education Association emphasized the Bicentennial theme. A pageant presented in the open air at the municipal stadium of Macon by the school children of Bibb County was witnessed by 15,000 people. A living flag was formed by three thousand grammar school children.

Idaho

The Idaho State Education Association was represented on the Idaho George Washington Bicentennial Commission by Superintendent L. C. Robinson, President of the Association, who directed the Celebration in city public schools. This Association took an energetic part in the state activities and promoted the Bicentennial Series of Educational Contests with Mr. John Hillman, State Secretary of the Association, serving as State Contest Chairman.

The February, 1932, issue of "The Idaho Journal of Education" was "dedicated to the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, with the earnest desire that it may assist in directing attention to the study of the basic principles of citizenship illustrated in the lives of the founders of the Republic. This, as we understand it, is the purpose of the Bicentennial celebration being observed this year." This edition included articles on: "Fundamentals of Citizenship," "George Washington," "For God

and Country," "Significance and Value of the George Washington Bicentennial Birthday Celebration," "George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in Idaho," "The Story of Our Flag," and instructions on "How to Respect and Display the Flag." Bicentennial songs, Washington poems, and cuts were a part of this issue. In March, 1932, the State Journal carried additional facts on the Bicentennial.

Illinois

"The Illinois Teacher" of February, 1932, contained a list of the available literature for teachers prepared by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. This issue gave a brief account of Washington books appropriate for school use.

Kentucky

The Kentucky Education Association made an outstanding contribution thoroughly appreciated by the teachers of the state by dedicating the February, 1932, number of the "Kentucky School Journal" to the "Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of the Father of Our Country." This magazine was filled with helpful suggestions and information on George Washington and the Bicentennial in his honor. The issue contained articles by college professors, city and county superintendents, the State geologist, and students in the training schools showing what children in the public schools think of George Washington today.

Louisiana

The Washington Bicentennial edition of the "Journal of the Louisiana Teachers Association" issued in February, 1932, carried a message from the State Superintendent of Public Education, a review of the Bicentennial activities of the United States Office of Education, and devoted eight pages to the scope and plans of the Bicentennial Celebration and information on the Bicentennial contests.

Maryland

The Maryland State Teachers' Association incorporated the Bicentennial theme in their program of the Sixty-fifth Annual Meeting held October, 1932, in Baltimore.

Michigan

Mr. Arthur H. Rice, Secretary of the Michigan Education Association, reported that stories of Michigan Washingtonia were featured in the pages of the "Michigan Education Association." State Superintendent Pearce devoted his monthly letter in the December, 1931, number to the Washington Bicentennial.

Minnesota

The January, 1932, number of the "Minnesota Journal of Education" carried articles on Bicentennial Activities and Material, State Bicentennial contests, and items of human interest from colleges, high schools, and grade schools featuring unique projects. A Bibliography of material available in Library Division of the State Department was included and illustrations pertaining to the life of George Washington.

Montana

Mr. R. J. Cunningham, Secretary of the Montana Education Association, represented the Association on the Montana State Contest Committee. The State Association began its activities in October, 1931, when the Bicentennial program was presented to the teachers of the State at the annual meetings.

Nebraska

In the fall of 1931 Mr. E. M. Hosman, Secretary of the Nebraska Education Association, brought the Bicentennial Celebration to the attention of the teachers of Nebraska by featuring an intensive study of the Federal Constitution. This paved the way for the many Bicentennial activities developed by the teachers and students.

New Jersey

The October, 1931, number of the "New Jersey Educational Review" had references to the Bicentennial Celebration. At the Seventy-seventh annual convention of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association held in Atlantic City in November, 1931, the Director of Educational Activities of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Miss Hazel B. Nielson, appeared upon the program of the opening session, and also spoke at the sessions of the Elementary Principals' Association of New Jersey and of the Music Section.

New York

The New York State Teachers Association carried on Bicentennial activities through the two channels of expression: The annual state convention and the "New York State Education," the editions of October, 1931, February, 1932, and

June, 1932. The February edition was entitled "George Washington Bicentennial Number," devoting twenty-four pages to the following articles: United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission; Plans in Detail for the Celebration; The Teacher's Part in the Celebration; The Student's Part in the Celebration; New York State in the Celebration, by *Honorable Charles J. Tobin;* The Celebration in the Schools, by *Miss Harriet May Mills;* Washington's Relations to New York, by *Alexander C. Flick;* and New York State Legislation during the Revolutionary War, by *Don Holbrook.*

North Carolina

"Our Country, a Historical Pageant" was the Bicentennial article in the March, 1933, number of "The North Carolina Teacher" which told the interesting story of a Bicentennial project developed in the seventh grade history class at White Oak Hill.

The students awarded first and second places in the State Declamatory Contest were presented to the teachers of North Carolina at the Forty-ninth Annual Session of The North Carolina Education Association held in Raleigh, March, 1933. The official George Washington commemorative medals were conferred by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. A. T. Allen.

North Dakota

The North Dakota Education Association was represented on the State Contest Committee by its President, Superintendent Clarence Robertson, who directed the State Oratorical Contests. The general plan of the contests was set forth in the February, 1932, number of "The North Dakota Teacher." This publication contained also a Bicentennial article on "The School Library—George Washington," by Miss Lillian E. Cook, Director of the State Library Commission.

An address, "Washington and The Federal Constitution," was delivered by Judge Luther Birdzell of the State Supreme Court, at the opening session of the Forty-fifth annual meeting October, 1932, in Grand Forks.

Ohio

A series of articles, "The Schools' Part in the Washington Bicentennial Celebration," was published in "The Ohio Teacher," November and December, 1931, and January, 1932. This series gave a very practical discussion of how schools might have a part in the Bicentennial Celebration. Special emphasis was placed upon the correlation of a study of George Washington with the various subjects of the curriculum, showing how each special teacher could assist in making the nation-wide Celebration a success in Ohio.

Oregon

In keeping with the state-wide Bicentennial plans developed in Oregon, the January, 1932, edition of the "Oregon Education Journal" emphasized the activities characteristic for schools, especially facts on George Washington and Education. The scope and purpose of the Celebration were presented, the contests as directed by the State Contest Committee and articles by State Superintendent C. A. Howard and Miss Harriet C. Long, State Librarian. The February, 1932, number carried additional Bicentennial information.

Pennsylvania

A year before the official opening of the historic Bicentennial Commemoration the educational agencies of Pennsylvania, whose history is so entwined with George Washington as soldier and statesman, started activity with an article in the February, 1931, number of the "Pennsylvania School Journal." This was followed by accounts on the material of the Federal Commission in the issues of May, 1931, September, 1931, October, 1931, April, 1932, and September, 1932. The April number presented the address of State Superintendent Rule, *"Washington's Visit to Pennsylvania."* The State Department of Education suggested ways in which the schools of the "Keystone State" might participate in the Celebration, gave definite facts on Bicentennial literature, and listed the titles of portraits of Washington and historic scenes of most interest to Pennsylvania.

South Dakota

As a member of the State Education Committee, Mr. N. E. Steele, Executive Secretary of the South Dakota Education Association, was active in promoting the state-wide program of Bicentennial activities for the schools of South Dakota. The report of the series of educational contests testifies to the results.

Texas

The "Texas Outlook", journal of the Texas State Teachers Association, was a vital factor in dis-

seminating authentic information on the series of educational contests to the teachers of the "Lone Star State". The March and April, 1932, numbers carried articles on this Bicentennial project.

The message of the Bicentennial was brought to the members of the Texas State Teachers Association by Senator Tom Connally at their Fifty-fourth annual convention held November, 1932, in Fort Worth. The following letter from Dr. J. A. Hill, president of the State Association, was written after the ending of the Bicentennial period: "Allow me, as past-president of the Texas State Teachers Association and as president of the West Texas State Teachers college to thank you and the organization you represent for the educational service rendered in the George Washington Bicentennial. I hope that your Commission will continue to function in the interest of education because at this particular time, it seems that public education is in grave danger of being seriously crippled.

"The fathers of this country knew full well the relationship of democratic government and public education. Upon the foundation they laid, we have built the greatest material civilization the world has ever known. We now need the regenerating influence of education to perfect the construction of a great moral and spiritual civilization. Therefore, every citizen who loves his country and who believes in the ideals of the fathers, should take off his coat as a patriotic duty in the interest of public schools, and I sincerely hope that you and your Commission will continue to feel heavy responsibilities in this connection."

Washington

The Washington Education Association joined with the State Department of Education in publishing the "Washington Bicentennial Bulletin."

The message in the Bulletin of Superintendent Orville C. Pratt, president of the State Association, is quoted: "The Washington Education Association most heartily endorses the Bicentennial Celebration of Washington's birth. The ideals which he so consistently exemplified in public life are precisely those which the schools attempt to inculcate —the ideals of service, of unswerving fidelity, of persistence and sacrifice.

"It is especially incumbent upon the citizens of the state named in honor of Washington to celebrate this Two Hundredth Anniversary of his birth. The Washington Education Association is pledged to do everything possible to this worthy end."

The Washington Bicentennial number of the "Washington Education Journal" appeared in February, 1932. Mrs. L. O. Anderson, Washington Director of the Bicentennial Celebration vitalized Washington in her article, "Every Teacher an Artist in the Portrayal of Washington." Other topics featured were: "Impressions of Mount Vernon," "A Washington 'Farewell' in 1932," "Washington's Work Still Incomplete," "The Bicentennial in Washington Schools," "Spirit of Washington"—a poem, and "Washington in the Course of Study."

The students of the Curriculum Course in the State College of Washington under the direction of Professor C. W. Stone, School of Education, contributed to the schools of the state this project, "Washington in the Course of Study." This study was outlined so that each grade would have material suitable to its level of study, and new material could be offered in each grade throughout the entire school life of a student.

West Virginia

Miss Myra M. Nefflen, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, as president of the West Virginia State Education Association, was a member of the State Contest Committee, and directed the State Declamatory Contest. Miss Nefflen's Bicentennial greeting, "Making George Washington 'Real' to Our Boys and Girls," was the opening article in the February, 1932, number of "The West Virginia School Journal" devoted to the Bicentennial. Besides facts on Bicentennial projects, a George Washington editorial, and illustrations of his life and historic spots in West Virginia, this Bicentennial edition gave the teachers the following messages: "Seeing Washington in Bicentennial Year," by *Miss Minne Kendall Lowther;* "Washington Places of Interest to Tourists in Eastern West Virginia," by *Mr. W. H. S. White;* "The Writings of George Washington," by *Mr. Lewis H. Chrisman;* "George Washington—'West Virginia,'" by *Mr. Roy Bird Cook;* and "Health in Washington's Time," by *Miss Dorothea Campbell.* The proclamation by the Honorable William C. Cook, State Superintendent of Free Schools appearing in the Bicentennial edition follows: "As the state's chief executive school officer, it is not only incumbent upon me as

such officer to call upon the entire teaching force of West Virginia and all of the students enrolled in the elementary, high schools and colleges of the state, to participate in the celebration of the Washington Bicentennary, but it is a delightful privilege to do so. I suggest that you follow out the spirit of the celebration and that you adhere strictly to dates, programs, pageants and materials to be furnished by the State Bicentennial Commission. If by chance, these materials are not such as you desire and as you feel will fit into your local situations, then I suggest that you formulate your own programs. By all means, plant trees, shrubbery and improve school grounds generally. All students in this state deserve the privilege of participating in this celebration in keeping with the spirit and purpose of those formulating it."

The West Virginia State Education Association invited the students awarded first place in the three state Bicentennial contests—Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical, to appear on the program of their Sixty-eighth annual meeting which took place October, 1932, in Huntington.

Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Education Association united with the State Department of Education in giving authentic Bicentennial information and historic facts to the teachers of the state. The September, November and December, 1931, numbers of "The Wisconsin Journal of Education" featured articles and illustrations pertaining to Washington's life and work, as well as the purpose and extent of the Bicentennial Celebration. "It is the aid to bring all of our citizens to an appreciation of what Washington did for us." With these words as a standard set forth by the State Department of Education, the teachers of Wisconsin maintained a dignified and sincere observance in all Bicentennial activities honoring the Father of his Country.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The State Library Commissions of the nation were active and helpful agencies for advancing the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in the forty-eight states. The ways in which these institutions made their contributions were varied as is shown by the accounts of the directors of the various State Library Commissions.

Arkansas—Miss Christine Sanders, Librarian of the Free Library Service Bureau, stated that the great activity carried on by the Bureau was to receive material from Washington and distribute it rather generally through loans to libraries and schools over the State."

California—A library notable for its Bicentennial program of education was the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery. The Fifth Annual Report of Dr. Max Farrand, Director of Research of this institution contains an account of the Exhibition's section which honored George Washington. Something of the spirit of this exhibition may be caught in this excerpt from the report: "The Library is the fortunate possessor of a remarkable collection of Washingtoniana and was able to offer an exhibition with so popular an appeal that it was kept on view for over four months."

The purpose of the exhibit is set forth in the special handlist published for the project: "Thus to understand Washington we must know something of his forebears; we must catch the spirit of that society of farmers in Virginia that aimed at making gentlemen; we must sense the power of duty to society which made soldiers and statesmen out of such men; we must even know the spell they cast over the imaginations of lesser folk. The Huntington Library exhibition has been planned for this purpose and in this spirit. It affords glimpses of Washington in his varied activities—surveyor, planter, speculator in lands, soldier, and public official. And what is as important, it presents the first materials from which a mythical Washington has grown, often in sharp contradiction to the gentlemen revealed in the documents themselves."

At the termination of the Bicentennial Celebration, Mr. Robert O. Schad, in charge of Public Exhibitions in Huntington Library reported: "The exhibits were arranged in eighteen flat cases in a special exhibition hall in the Library building. The paintings and statuary portraits of Washington and of John Paul Jones, as described in the handlist, were also shown in this room, with the exception of the replica of the Houdon full-length statue, which was shown in the main Library exhibition room. The books and manuscripts in the cases were arranged with a view to having them tell their own story so far as possible. . . . During the time the exhibit was open (February 21 to and including June 30, 1932) nearly 30,000 persons in-

spected it and approximately 1,000 handlists were purchased by visitors. Further evidence of interest is revealed by the numerous enquiries about it received since July 1, from teachers and others and by the small, but steady, demand for the handlist since the exhibit was removed."

Delaware—The Public Archives Commission of Delaware prepared for the Delaware State George Washington Bicentennial Commission the manuscript, "George Washington and Delaware," published in December, 1932. This contribution, as its title indicated, dealt with facts very significant to the people of Delaware. Included in the pamphlet were topics dealing with "Washington's Journeys through Delaware as revealed in his Diaries," "Delaware's Farewell Address to President Washington;" "Delaware Troops with Washington;" and discussions relating to maps, portraits, and statues of Washigton.

Georgia—Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, Secretary of the Georgia Library Commission reports for her state: "I wish to explain that the activity of our Commission in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial celebration was the assembling of all types of printed material relating to Washington and the free loan of this material to libraries, clubs, schools and other groups and individuals throughout the state of Georgia.

"In this way we contributed to the spread of information about Washington and enabled clubs and other groups to take part in the Washington Bicentennial Celebration."

Illinois—The account of the Illinois Library Extension Division was prepared by Miss Anna May Price, Superintendent of this Division:

"Although the Library Extension Division of the Illinois State Library did not introduce any essay contests or other activities of this nature during the George Washington Bicentennial Commission Celebration, we feel that we had a part in it through the circularization of pamphlets, books, pictures and other kinds of material we furnished to individuals, schools, women's clubs, and similar organizations throughout the State of Illinois, who are participating in the Commemoration. While there is always some demand for information about Washington, the fact that our circulation of such material was increased nine to ten times its usual figure would seem to indicate that there was a very active interest taken in the Celebration by individuals and groups in rural communities and in small towns of Illinois where there are no public libraries, since these are the people who are served by the Extension Division.

"A high school student wanted material for a theme on George Washington as a farmer, or a teacher requested enough books on Washington to supply her class with material for a declamation contest, or a woman's club desired suggestions for a club program on his life—these are examples of typical requests that were filled by us daily.

"We compiled a list of biographies on our First President which we thought suitable for small libraries to purchase and this list was sent to libraries which asked for such suggestions.

"The periodical, Illinois Libraries, for January, 1932, issued by the Library Extension Division contained an article on the plans and work of the Illinois Commission appointed by the governor upon the authority of the state legislature for the celebration of the anniversary. We are sending you under separate cover a copy of this issue.

"Pictures of George and Martha Washington, of Mount Vernon and Washington's earlier homes, and of the White House and Capitol buildings were circulated in response to school and group requests for various phases of Washington in art. In this connection the two copies of the Athenaeum portrait, generously donated by the Bicentennial Commission, were extensively used. Reference material concerning the painters and sculptors of Washington was also in demand.

"We anticipated the great demands on libraries which would come as a result of the Bicentennial Celebration and had accordingly increased the material on Washington in our collection before the Anniversary was officially started and also added books and pamphlets of value as they were published during its progress. In the filling of these many requests, The Library Extension Division found the publications issued by the United States Commission, now a permanent part of our collection, especially helpful and greatly appreciated."

Indiana—Mr. Christopher B. Coleman, Director of the State Library and Historical Department, acted on the Indiana State George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Valuable service was rendered by this department which never missed an opportunity to carry the message of the Bicentennial to the people of Indiana. In the Division of

Indiana History and Archives of the State Library are preserved the County Report of Bicentennial Activities, a record for all time of the great part played by Indiana in the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Iowa—The Iowa Library Commission as reported by Miss Julia Robinson, Executive Secretary and Director, gave splendid support to the Bicentennial Celebration which resulted in "wide observance in libraries."

Kentucky—Miss Lena B. Nofcier, Secretary and Director of the Kentucky Library Commission, stated for their participation: "The Kentucky Library Commission is a lending library. The material which you kindly placed in our file has been used in George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations over the entire State of Kentucky. As our material was continually in use and we felt it was more important than displays in our office, we did not attempt any particular office celebration. Since the use of the material was so wide-spread and used continually, we know that there were many programs, addresses and exhibits over the State."

Maine—The State Librarian wrote the Commission: "We followed out in detail insofar as possible the suggestions put out by your office and used the pamphlets and items to the utmost advantage. We had at least three copies of each and these were out practically all the time for the greater part of the year. We told each school and library of the material available to them and believe they availed themselves of the opportunity to secure it.

"As for our public libraries, while we have not received reports from each one, as far as we know practically all of them entered into the spirit of the celebration and provided material for loan to patrons. Most of our material here was lent to those to whom no public library was available, however we placed no limit on borrowing, insofar as we were able to take care of the matter.

"We are sending you marked copies of our Library Bulletin in which you will find the reports of what some of the libraries did and we are enclosing a report from one library in particular, together with a postcard of the exhibit.

"We have had at least one copy of every item supplied by your Commission catalogued for permanent record in the State Library and we are still using much of the extra material, in the Vertical File and we shall continue to keep this to take care of special Washington's Birthday demands which occur each year."

Maine did a noteworthy piece of work in Library Exhibits of Washingtoniana. In the Freeland Holmes Library of Oxford, Maine:

"One entire end of the reading room with four large built-in panel pictures depicting the life of Washington, as a back-ground, has been used from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day to exhibit Washingtoniana. There were cut outs in show



BICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT, FREELAND HOLMES LIBRARY, OXFORD, MAINE

cases, mounted pictures, scrap books, silhouettes, framed pictures including a large one made of old Washington postage stamps, a small one with the new issue of stamps, the new silver quarter dollar, soap sculptures of George and Martha Washington, brochures, flags, and about thirty books dealing with the life of Washington."

Michigan—From the Librarian of the Michigan State Library, Miss Mary E. Frankhauser, is quoted: "Besides a great deal of material, which was used for reference purposes at the State Library, a large amount of material was loaned out in the state. Our records show that 218 packages of George Washington material were sent out, including pageants, plays, biographical material, music, pictures, costume material, and other subjects of interest on programs. We usually count about five books to a package. You can readily see that quite a number of books would have been loaned. At the State Library, we had exhibits of Washingtoniana material, and both pictures and books were displayed."

Dr. Randolph G. Adams, Custodian of the Clements Library of Ann Arbor, Michigan, sent out a printed request before the Bicentennial year to enlist the interest of the various librarians

throughout the State, stating, "The State Commission is anxious to obtain information as to the location in this state of all Washingtoniana, manuscripts or letters of or relating to Washington, early and rare books relating to Washington, which may be owned by individuals or institutions in this state. Michigan has every reason to be proud of its collections on American history in Washington's day. It might be much prouder if it could locate and publish a statement as to the existence and names of the owners of much material which must still be in private hands in this state. Librarians are peculiarly the persons in their communities who are likely to know of the existence of such material."

Dr. Adams' article had the desired effect and the results were most gratifying.

Minnesota—Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Director of the Library Division of the State Department of Education, described the general activities of this division in these words: "We made good use of the material sent from your office and the number of calls we had for it would indicate that the Bicentennial celebration was quite generally observed."

The Minnesota Library Division published a George Washington bibliography in their Quarterly Bulletin, also from time to time notes, such as: "In *Owatonna* public library an exhibit of colonial heirlooms was sponsored by the Owatonna Chapter of the D. A. R. the last two weeks of February.

"Washington elms have been planted on library grounds in many places: *Annandale,* by the Improvement Club; *Austin,* five trees on the library boulevard, by the High School classes; *Blue Earth,* by the Mitchell Chautauqua Circle; *Northfield,* an offspring of the Washington elm at Cambridge by the Josiah Edson chapter of the D. A. R. with appropriate ceremonies; and *Robbinsdale,* by the Robbinsdale Library Club.

Missouri—The activity of the Missouri Library Commission is related by Miss Jane Morey, Secretary: "We have been very grateful during the past year for the material sent for the celebration of the Washington bicentennial. Most of our use of the material has been with clubs who were planning one or more programs.

"Many of the pamphlets are in our permanent collection and will be used for many years I am sure. The subjects covered supply references that have been hard to locate in the past. It will be a source of great satisfaction to all reference librarians to be able to have so much Washington data collected together."

New Jersey—The New Jersey Public Library Commission as reported by Miss Sarah Askew, State Librarian, had a definite part in the successful observance of the Commemoration:

"All of our libraries made collections of historical material relating to George Washington and his times, put the material on exhibit and cooperated with the schools in putting on Washington pageants and plays. They put the material sent by your organization where it could be had by all the people. We did not take any pictures. We, ourselves, added many volumes on Washington and I, myself, worked up a talk on Washington's library which I gave in several parts of the State."

New York—In cooperation with the New York State George Washington Bicentennial Commission the Library Extension Division of the State Department of Education made extensive plans for participation of all libraries, as the first report of the Commission points out:

"The libraries should place all of their colonial literature on exhibition and, in addition, collect for display from public spirited citizens letters, documents and other literature about Washington and his contemporaries. . . . The librarians throughout the state should post a list of all books in their libraries which relate to Washington. By this means the school children and older pupils will be aided in the writing of essays, stories and playlets, and thus an interest in this type of reading will be stimulated. . . . George Washington posters and pictures should be hung in conspicuous places."

Mr. Frank L. Tolman, Director of the Library Division reported: "The Library Extension Division prepared a list of books on George Washington. . . . For two years the Library Extension Division urged by personal letter and by local meetings the hearty participation of local libraries in the celebration and made recommendations in reference to the booklists included in the bulletin of the Education Department."

North Dakota—The State Library Commission of North Dakota carried on a statewide activity in the circulation of a George Washington library. It was the source to which hundreds of schools turned for information during the declamatory, essay, and oratorical contest. The State Library

Director, Miss Lillian E. Cook, was appointed a member of the State Bicentennial Contest Committee by the Governor and with her staff was untiring in the promotion of the celebration from many angles. The Director furnished many articles regarding Washingtonia for publication in official periodicals of state organizations.

Texas—To supply the schools and organizations in the state of Texas with Washington literature and reliable sources of information was the opportunity afforded the Texas Library and Historical Commission. The whole state was alert in its activities. The State Library Commission contributed in an impressive manner to the national and state program. The extent of the service was so enormous that figures were not obtainable. The work was universal as shown in the words of Miss Fannie M. Wilcox, State Librarian, "The material on Washington was used extensively and an effort was made to bring the material to the attention of our borrowers. We appreciate the assistance rendered by your Commission."

Summary of Part III

In using the *tree* as a symbol of Bicentennial activities, Part III of this report is suggestive of the *Branches*.

The Branches are discussed under two divisions: First, The National Branches as the United States Office of Education, the National Education Association, the National Congress of Parent Teacher Associations, and the Federal Agencies; Second, The State Branches such as the State Departments of Education, the State Education Associations, and the State Library Commissions.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is deeply grateful to these organizations for their valuable assistance to the Commission upon numerous occasions and for the spirit of good will radiated throughout the periods of preparation and participation, as well as for their own well executed plans of group celebration.

PART IV

ECHOES OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION FROM THE SCHOOLS OF THE NATION

From every type of school in this nation, from the kindergarten to the university, a marvelous record of achievement is resounding and will continue to resound down through the years. The influence of the Bicentennial Celebration in the schools of this land will never cease. The lessons taught have impressed themselves forever in the plastic minds of the youth of this country through the active parts they took in their schools' creative programs.

It is due this large group of persons, who soon will be occupying the positions of trust and performing the services for the nation's upbuilding, to record some of the ways these lessons, learned from a study of George Washington, were taught.

It would require book upon book to record even a small part of what each school did so in this account embracing every class of schools, only the most meager reference can be made to the type of celebration, which characterized each of the different groups.

Institutions of Higher Learning

To illustrate the excellent achievements of the Institutions of Higher Learning, reports from the following universities and colleges, representing the various sections of the nation, have been selected as typical:

The Washington Bicentennial Program of the University of Washington, at Seattle

By

Mr. Edmond S. Meany, *Professor of History*

The Washington Bicentennial Program of the University of Washington took the form of planting and dedicating International Grove on the Campus.

This culminating and impressive ceremony had a background of twenty-four years. In 1909, our large Lorado Taft statue of Washington was dedicated at the main entrance to the Campus. At the following anniversary of Washington's Birthday (1910), the Daughters of the American Revolution, who were responsible for the statue, were joined by other patriotic societies in speeches, songs, and the placing of wreaths at the foot of the statue, as a tribute to the memory of our National Hero. These annual programs have increased in importance with the passing years.

As the anniversary of Washington's Birthday approached in 1918, while America was a participant in the World War the friendly powers were invited to be represented in the patriotic program through their Consuls resident in Seattle. The response was enthusiastic. After the armistice, as the program for 1919 approached, the Consular Corps decided that the exercises were diplomatic rather than consular and begged to be excused. Thereupon, letters were written to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the countries involved asking that sanction be given for the Consuls in Seattle to take part in these annual ceremonies. Such sanction was promptly given. The Consuls have gladly taken part in the programs in the years that have followed. A silken flag of each country is borne by the Consul and placed on a stand at the foot of the statue making an impressive symbol of international respect and goodwill.

Out of such a background came the great recognition of

the Washington Bicentennial. One year in advance, on February 22, 1931, there was published in a limited edition, *Washington From Life* by Edmond S. Meany, intended to inspire each Consul resident in Seattle to secure a characteristic tree from his home land to be planted in International Grove and also to suggest that efforts be made to his home land to recognize the Washington Bicentennial with appropriate ceremonies.

It was found that the importation of suitable trees from the foreign lands would be just about impossible on account of the restrictive laws of the United States Government. After extensive correspondence with the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, of the United States Department of Agriculture, recommendations were received that appropriate trees be sought that had been grown in this country from seed imported from the countries involved in the wideflung quest. This plan was followed as completely as possible. Where it failed, as in the tropical regions of South America, the Consuls chose rugged specimens of oak, loved by all peoples.

After the customary patriotic program at the statue on February 22, 1932, the Consuls and their ladies were entertained at a luncheon sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the University of Washington presided over by Walter B. Beals, Justice of the State Supreme Court. Immediately following the luncheon the trees were planted and dedicated in International Grove. The countries represented and the species of trees planted were as follows: *Argentina*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Belgium*—Quercus robur (oak); *Bolivia*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Brazil*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Chile*—Quercus rubra (oak); *China*—Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven); *Colombia*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Costa Rica*—Quercus alba (oak); *Czechoslovakia*—Tilia platyphyllas (linden); *Denmark*—Fagus sylvatica (beech); *Ecuador*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Finland*—Betula alba (birch); *France*—Platanus orientalis (sycamore); *Germany*—Carpinus betulus (hornbeam); *Great Britain*—Quercus robur (oak); *Greece*—Cedrus libani (Cedar of Lebanon); *Guatemala*—Quercus alba (oak); *Italy*—Cupressus sempervirens (cypress); *Japan*—Prunus kwanzan (flowering cherry); *Latvia*—Quercus imbricaria (oak); *Lithuania*—Quercus imbricaria (oak); *Mexico*—Quercus alba (oak); *Netherlands*—Quercus robur (oak); *Nicaragua*—Quercus alba (oak); *Norway*—Betula alba laciania (birch); *Panama*—Quercus alba (oak); *Paraguay*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Peru*—Quercus rubra (oak); *Russia*—Betula alba pendula (birch); *Spain*—Quercus suber (oak); *Sweden*—Picea excelsa (spruce); *Switzerland*—Larix europaea (larch); *United States*—Quercus coccinea (oak); *Uraguay*—Quercus rubra (oak); and *Venezuela*—Quercus rubra (oak).

Each tree was dedicated by a Consul, or agent deputized by the country represented, except for the United States, which was dedicated by Honorable Jeremiah Neterer, Judge of the United States District Court.

The authorities of the University of Washington are proud of International Grove and will cherish it as an enduring memorial of the Washington Bicentennial.

One other phase of our celebration should here be recorded. In 1896 we secured through the efforts of one of our graduates, Arthur Joseph Collins, while pursuing advanced work at Harvard, a scion of the Washington Elm at Cambridge. It is now a good sized and healthy tree. By depressing twigs in boxes of earth secured in the branches we obtained three well-rooted scions. One of these was planted, with ample ceremonies, to take the place formerly occupied by the original at Cambridge. President M. Lyle Spencer of the University of Washington took part in that program on April 20, 1930. Another of the scions was forwarded for planting on the Capitol Grounds, Washington, D. C., as part of the Bicentennial. The third scion was planted on the Capitol Grounds at Olympia, State of Washington. Governor Roland H. Hartley and Dean Herbert T. Condon of the University of Washington were among those who took part in those ceremonies as part of the State of Washington's celebration of the Washington Bicentennial.

This report was supplemented by a letter from which the following is quoted:

Assistant Professor Cecil Eden Quainton on the Bicentennial Day gave an address on "Liberty" before the Women's Book Club of Everett, Washington.

Assistant Professor Ebba Dahlin gave two series of ten weekly lectures each on "George Washington and His Colleagues." The first series, beginning on April 1, 1932, was for the University of Washington Extension Service, and the second series, beginning on October 6, 1932, was for the Seattle Public Schools in their Professional Courses.

As head of the Department of History, I participated in a number of programs throughout the year. Mr. Frank McCaffrey, an excellent printer here in Seattle, prepared souvenirs for our Washington Birthday celebrations in 1932 and 1933.

As an additional item I would like to mention the fact that Matthew Lyle Spencer, President of the University of Washington, served as Orator of the Day at our 1933 celebration of Washington's Birthday.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

By

MISS CLARA LEVY, *Head of Department of History and Chairman of Committee on Bicentennial Celebration*

Early in September, Dr. M. Ernest Townsend, Principal of the Newark State Normal School, asked eight members of his faculty to serve as a committee for the appropriate celebration of the Bicentennial. Miss Clara Levy, Head of the Department of History, was appointed chairman, assisted by Mrs. Joseph D'Angola, of the Department of Physical Education; Miss Frances Dunning, Head of the Department of Music; Miss Jeannette Livingston, of the Department of English; Miss Frances Mitchell, of the Art Department; Miss Judd Wilson, of the Dramatic Art Department; and Miss Bertha Kain, Dean of the school, to serve as ex-officio member. Shortly after its appointment, the committee held several meetings in rapid succession at which plans for the year were made.

The plans of the committee provided for two types of activities; those directly connected with classroom procedures, therefore differing with each subject taught, and those of a more general character which took the form of assembly programs.

It was the belief of the committee that a better understanding of Washington's contributions to the democratic institutions of our country could be obtained if each department rather than the History alone participated; therefore every head of department was asked to emphasize those phases of Washington's career which had a direct bearing on her subject.

Complying with this request, the Library Department began to compile a bibliography of materials which might be called for in the various subjects. The Arts Departments centered their study round colonial architecture and furniture and made a special study of the famous pictures of Washington. The Music Department stressed his love of music; and collected the music sung and played at the concerts he attended. The English Department assisted the Library in its work and made a collection of the poems and stories inspired by Washington's life. It supervised the writing of speeches which students made in connection with the celebration. In the Psychology Department, the study of native and acquired traits of the instincts and emotions emphasized the dominant characteristics of Washington's personality. The Dramatic Art and the Physical Education Departments trained students

who participated in giving assembly programs. So each department made its contribution in the manner best adapted to its particular subject matter.

Because of the historical nature of the Bicentennial Celebration the opportunity for correlation in the field of History necessarily bulks large. The account of its activities is therefore, as it ought to be, longer and more detailed. In History 301, a course in methods of teaching history, all students were required to read at least one biography of Washington. Since they were to report to the practice field at the end of ten weeks it was believed they might be called upon to train children in the grades for Washington Birthday programs. Consequently they began to gather materials and information: lists of plays and pageants, of biographies and stories, of songs and poems, collections of pictures, as well as names and addresses of picture publishing houses and film producing companies were brought together in one report. These materials were mimeographed and copies of it taken to the practice centers by the students.

Every member of History 302, a course in the history of the United States, also read a biography. This was the basis of a written report in which each student presented that phase of Washington's career which interested her most. Many of these reports were beautifully illustrated. This group assumed the responsibility of keeping the school informed of the progress of the Bicentennial Celebration throughout the United States by means of bulletin board displays in the corridor on the main floor. These displays were changed weekly and called forth much favorable comment on the part of faculty and student body alike.

Under direction of the department, trips were taken to Washington's Headquarters at Morristown, to the Newark Museum and to the Museum of the Historical Society of New Jersey. These visits stimulated individual students to make others to historical sites in their home environments, reports of which were made later in class. The school, too, had several exhibits of its own. The Library displayed copies of all the Biographies of Washington on its shelves. The History Department had a collection of old books in circulation during the lifetime of Washington, facsimilies of newspapers announcing his death, as well as a collection of relics and remains including warming pans, candle makers, snuffers, a spinning wheel, carders, and household utensils of colonial days.

Turning now to the second phase of activities under the direction of the Bicentennial Committee—Assembly Programs. The first of these was given on Wednesday, February the 17th, at the regular assembly period immediately preceding Washington's Birthday. On this occasion, Dr. Townsend, in an address entitled "Washington, Two Hundred Years Later," set the standard for a series of excellent programs. He took as his text—keeping faith with the ideals of Washington. He said in part: "In our appraisal of Washington today, let us allow others the privilege of bestowing the halo of saintliness, while we attempt the harder task of asking several major questions concerning the elements of Washington's aspirations for America as he visioned its possibilities, and to the still more distasteful appraisal of our present position in their light.—How would Washington attain the ends of democracy? Let him answer. 'Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.' Washington had no illusions. He knew that an ignorant public was a dangerous public. Have we kept faith? . . . Remember that in time of emergency these institutions . . . have borne the first brunt of public repudiation. On every hand, in face of almost absolute knowledge that modern industrial society cannot survive without education, the public makes its first attack upon that series of institutions, the library, the college, the high school, the common school, as a dispensable commodity! . . . Washington in the calm of his later life set out . . . to give to the young, weak, struggling, passion-torn nation warning and advice. As Americans today, our chief gesture of loyalty to Washington will lie in an earnest appraisal of our present state, to the end that we may see how far we have fallen short of his ideal. Conditions have changed, but the heart and intellect of humanity cries out . . . to us today to keep the faith that Washington plead with us to accept. No triumph is more worthwhile than that of the sight of America clear-eyed and calm searching for new ways to prove to history that that faith may be fulfilled. Thus may we honor Washington." This was our first assembly program.

The faculty and student clubs assisted in presenting the next program of the celebration held on Wednesday, February the 24th. It consisted of a series of tableaux portraying dramatic moments in the life of Washington. The students aided in making and selecting costumes and settings for the pictures. Music of colonial days accompanied the showing of each picture. Between pictures a member of the Senior Class told enough of the history of the times to give meaning to each and to bridge the gap between the events portrayed. The following tableaux were given: Longing to Go to Sea, The Courtship, The Spirit of '76, Crossing the Delaware, The Darkest Hour, The Birth of the Flag, and The Minuet.

As a fitting conclusion of this program a floral tribute was offered by the little children of the kindergarten class. They, the symbol of generations who must carry on the work, were led to the platform by members of the Senior kindergarten group. Each child placed a flower at the base of a large portrait of Washington. As the curtains were drawn, a choir of girls' voices sang a hymn of praise from the Beethoven Ninth Symphony.

The following Friday, February the 26th, Mr. Thomas Skeyhill, a lecturer of national reputation, addressed the student body. He compared the character of Napoleon, a contemporary military leader, with that of Washington. He contrasted sharply the ideals and motives which dominated the lives of both men and the results of these upon the history of their countries. Each led his people through a revolution; the one, to a monarchy dominated by an arbitrary dictator; the other to a democracy presided over by a statesman of rare ability.

Wednesday, March the 16th, under the direction of the Visual-Aid Department, a moving picture entitled "A Great American Lives Again" was shown. Many of the settings in this picture were scenes of Mount Vernon which for the first time in the history of film productions was thrown open for photographing. Since many of our students have never visited Mount Vernon, this picture gave them a vivid, correct idea of the home of Washington.

The Arbor Day Program of the celebration was held on May the 4th. On that day, the Science Department invited Mr. Henry Vaughn Eames of the State Forest Reserve Commission to address the school. He told of the work being done in our State to beautify roads and highways by the planting of trees and shrubbery. A member of the Senior Class told of Washington's interest in conservation, particularly in connection with trees. The program reached its climax when the school withdrew to the gardens, where a beautiful magnolia tree was planted. Each student in the school, including the little kindergarten children, as well as the members of the faculty, participated in throwing a spade of earth on its roots. To further the work of conservation, 1,500 trees were distributed to the students of the Science Department together with instructions for planting them.

Two days later, the Chairman of this Committee was privileged to visit the national capital, Washington, D. C., to attend a conference of the History Teachers of the Middle States and Maryland. The place of meeting, George Washington University, as well as the subjects presented, were chosen to do honor to our First President. At one of the sessions announcement was made of the publication of the complete

writings of George Washington. Few people realize that these make a collection of thirty volumes. The first edition, just off the press, and limited in number, was sold only to public institutions such as libraries and schools. The Newark State Normal School purchased one of these editions which is now on the shelves of the school library where it will be a perpetual source of first-hand information on the life of the man whose bicentennial we celebrate.

On the reopening of school in September the celebration of Constitution Day again emphasized the Bicentennial celebration. In introducing the program the chairman of this committee stressed the importance of Washington's work as presiding officer at the Constitutional Convention, and as first President of the newly established Republic. Her remarks were followed by the singing of the "American Hymn—Speed Our Republic." Students of the Senior Class then gave five-minute talks on the following subjects: What is a Constitution; Can the Constitution be Changed; Modifying the Constitution by Amendment; Modification by Interpretation; and Our Attitude toward Proposed Amendments.

The outstanding feature of the program was an address by Dr. M. E. Townsend, who spoke on—"The Constitution of the United States—A Sacred Symbol or a Working Contract." In it he contrasted sharply the attitude of those who regard the Constitution as static, fixed, and unalterable with that of those who regard it as fluid, modifiable, susceptible of change in the face of new conditions. He urged the students to align themselves with the second group, saying—"I commend this attitude to you with all the earnestness at my command. I assert without fear that the Constitution of the United States still is capable of filling my soul with admiration for its wisdom and flexibility. I commend it to your thoughtful study. Read it with your mind set to intellectual browsing. See what its implications are for you. Study its subtleties and its evidences of compromise. Picture yourself for the moment deprived of its far-reaching protections. Criticize if you will its lack of comprehension of the speed of modern living. See wherein our own selfishness and greed of property and exploitive tendency toward our fellow men have nullified its provisions. It is we who have erred, more often than the provisions. Laws, which it contemplates in a sentence or phrase, have been too frequently framed for expediency rather than for purposes of general welfare. Our nation is entering its age of adolescence. It is beyond the age of innocence and is ready to grow up. 'Youth,' said Voltaire, 'is living in a fortunate age, for it will see many new things.' What is your stake in the Constitution?"

Following the address students of the Senior Class gave quotations on the merits of our Constitution by Gladstone, Bryce, Butler, Cleveland and Washington. The Program came to a close with the school singing "America, the Beautiful."

The final celebration is now in process of arrangement. During the week of Thanksgiving there will be an exhibit of all the activities carried on throughout the year. Every department in the school will assist, displaying materials gathered and made in the classrooms. The Thanksgiving Harvest Festival will center round the idea of Washington—Patron of Husbandry. The school will sing several Thanksgiving Hymns of Washington's Day, Dr. Townsend will deliver the address of the occasion, which will close with a symbolic tableau of George Washington's Harvest.

As a result of these many different activities the committee feels confident that the student body of the school has learned to understand and appreciate the real George Washington of History, the man "who more than self his country loved, and freedom more than strife."

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

By

SARAH S. CUMMINGS, *History Department*

The following members of our College and Training School have been the Faculty leaders in the Celebration: Miss Anne Rochefort, Supervisor of Teacher Training; Miss Sarah Cummings, History; Miss Edith Arey, Seventh Grade; Miss Helen Allan, Art Department; Mr. Frederick Archibald, Music; Miss Bernice Taylor, Dancing; Miss Louise Kingman, Dramatics; and Miss Mary Caunt, Exhibit.

Our work has extended over the Bicentennial year. Perhaps our most striking observance of the Bicentennial year has been a unit of work originating in the College classroom from which it was carried into our Training School and to other towns and cities wherever our girls were in training.

Section 1

Bridgewater Exhibit—September, 1932

An exhibit showing all the material assembled, together with pictures and charts indicating our activities in the Bicentennial was held at our State College Teachers' Conference at Bridgewater on September 7th-9th.

SUBJECT: The Washington Bicentennial—A Study in Integration.

COMMITTEE: Misses Helen Allan, Mary Caunt, Anne Rochefort, Chairman.

PURPOSE: The exhibit shows something of the content, conduct, and outcomes of one unit of work of college students. It shows something of the content, conduct, and outcomes of a related unit of work of children in the Jonathan Maynard School, a school of observation and practice. It shows also related work of children in schools of other towns where students were doing practice teaching. It is designated to emphasize these things:

1. Relation between theory and laboratory work of students.
2. Relation between departments in the college and between classes in the school.
3. Relation with home and field.

PLAN: Center Section — The Explanation

Chart 1.—List of child activities.
Chart 2.—List of student activities.
Chart 3.—Ways in which integration was affected.
Chart 4.—Related subjects in school curriculum.
Chart 5.—Related departments in college.
Chart 6.—Connections for children with other institutions, with home, with town.
Chart 7.—Connections for college students with other institutions, with field.

Left Section — Child Activities

Chart 1.—
a. Clippings selected, cut, mounted by children.
b. Reproduction of Stuart's Washington with story—found by child.

Chart 2.—Clippings from Washington, D. C., newspapers describing official opening of celebration, February 22, 1932. Contributed by returned visitor.

Chart 3.—Pictures in color of costumes of Washington's time—used as basis for drawings and costumes for the play.

Charts 4 and 5.—
a. Book of the play—planned, written, given by children.
b. Enlarged photographs of several scenes.
c. Sample invitation written by children.

Chart 6.—Costume worn by George Washington in the play.

Chart 7.—Costume worn by the Announcer of Scenes—a girl.

Chart 8.—The Washington Tea. Enlarged photographs showing:

a. Table arranged by children and with food which they prepared.
b. Children serving their parents.

Chart 9.—
a. Program of Washington cantata to which children contributed the minuet from their play.
b. Enlarged photograph of float in town celebration for Disabled World War Veterans.

Chart 10.—
a. Program, story, and photographs from Arbor Day at the College—children participating with students.
b. Description of trip to Concord.
c. Photograph of boy with model of Mount Vernon made at home.

Charts 11 and 12.—Mounted drawings in color of Washington at different times in his life.

Chart 13.—Pictures given to class by other classes and by visitors.

On Easel—More drawings in color.

On Tables

Table 1.—Study table reassembled.
Bibliography made by students.
Sample books used for reference.
Pictures.
Properties used—play—candle, sealing wax, quill pen, bell.

Table 2.—Contributions.
a. Stage set from Grade 3—figures cut and colored by children.
b. Scrap books for Grade 6—one a class collection, one a book made by a child outside of school.
c. Picture puzzle from college student.

Table 3.—The Class Journal—a description of work day by day through the weeks of study connected with this unit.

Right Section — Student Activities

Chart 1.—
a. Outline of unit studies in course in United States history.
b. Bibliography prepared by students for children.
c. Report of day by day work kept by class secretaries.
d. Papers done by children under guidance of students.

Chart 2.—
a. Program of Assembly Talks given by students.
b. Drawings by students used as lantern slides to show children.

Chart 3.—Portraits of Washington done in different ways—silhouette, soap carving, wood carving.

Chart 4.—
a. Arbor Day program—Washington Elm planted on college grounds—students and children participating.
b. Photographs of construction made by students—Mount Vernon, etc.

Chart 5 and Easel—
Posters made by classes showing scenes from days of Washington.

Table 1.—Construction work—Mount Vernon, Sulgrave Manor, Wakefield, made by college classes in Hand Work.

Table 2.—Large figure work and floor
Dancing Minuet.
Washington taking oath of office, etc.
Made by college classes in Fine Arts.

Table 3.—Work done in field by students while doing practice teaching.
a. Reports of work done.
b. Scrap books.
c. Construction.
d. Programs.

Section 2

Outline of Initiative Unit on the George Washington Bicentennial

I. The unit is initiated by the students who desire direct contacts with the Training School.
II. Class members decide to gather material.
III. They exchange bibliography "finds."
IV. They plan a unit of teaching to consist of eight lessons to be taught in Grade 7.
V. They prepare a suitable bibliography.
VI. They prepare individual lesson plans.
VII. The class members discuss lesson plans.
VIII. Individual office conferences are held.
IX. The class determines to initiate the unit by entertaining the children.
X. The class prepares a program that will arouse the interest of the children.
XI. They hold conferences and rehearsals.
XII. The children are entertained successfully.
XIII. One student teaches the first lesson with the children.
XIV. Both teachers, the class observers, and the student discuss the lesson.
XV. Other lessons are taught, each followed by discussion.
XVI. The class follows with interest new activities on the part of the children.
XVII. An invitation is accepted to an entertainment in honor of George Washington given by the children.
XVIII. The class participates with the children and others in the Arbor Day Program.

Section 3

Illustrations of Initiative Units

A. Subjects in a Series of Short Talks for Morning Assemblies. These talks were given by students in the Elementary Junior Class. They were based upon class study.
I. The Founding of the Washington Bicentennial Commission — Edna Granitsas
II. The Ancestry and Birth of Washington — Edna Granitsas
III. Washington's Youth and His First Military Action — Eleanor Daigle
IV. Washington as General and as President — Irene Brown
V. Washington as Landowner and Farmer — Margaret Cunningham
VI. Washington and Education — Marjorie Lareau

B. Program presented by a Junior II Division at State Teachers College at Framingham to a Seventh Grade in the Jonathan Maynard Training School.
I. An original Dialog (The introduction to a unit of work based on the life of George Washington.)
II. Minuet. George Washington and Lady Washington dance the Minuet. Division Glee Club hums the accompaniment.
III. Illustrated Lecture on Different Phases of the Life and Work of George Washington.
IV. Original Poem about George Washington.
V. Refreshments in Colonial style.
VI. Exhibit of material relative to the time of George Washington.

C. Program of Music—Jonathan Maynard Training School.
I. Festival Overature — Orchestra, Taylor
II. The Wizard (March) — Orchestra, Draggett
III. a. March On — Verdi
b. Lorraine March — arr. by Ganne
School Chorus
IV. From the Days of Washington, arr. by Lillian Vandevere

Toy Orchestra, Grade IV

a. Indian Song
b. Yankee Doodle.
c. Sir Roger de Coverley
d. Hail Columbia

V. a. Old Glory — Vaughn De Leath
b. Home Road — John Alden Carpenter

Grade VIII

VI. Finale from a Symphony — Orchestra, Haydn
VII. a. American Hymn — Mathias Keller
b. To Thee, O Country — Julius Eichberg, arr. by S. W. Cole

Grades VII and VIII

VIII. a. Anvil Chorus — Verdi
b. The Heavens Resound — Beethoven
School Chorus

IX. George Washington—Cantata, Words by Van de Poele
a. George Washington — Music by Dethier
b. His Childhood
c. His Education
d. Youth
e. Manhood

X. Dance—Minuet — Grade VII
XI. Tableau—Spirit of '76
XII. Cantata
f. Ferment
g. Revolution
h. French Help
i. Constitution
j. Presidency

XIII. a. America, the Beautiful
b. Yankee Doodle

School and Audience

D. Arbor Day Program, Sponsored by Senior Class of College, May 17, 1932.

I. Trees — Glee Club
II. Arbor Day Proclamation — Lois M. Rhoades
III. Under the Greenwood Tree — Glee Club
IV. Plant Tree — Class President, P. Heathcote
V. Washington The Nation Builder By Edwin Markham — Carolyn R. Barber
VI. Signing the Declaration of Independence — Group of Jr. I Boys
VII. Martha and George Entertain at Mt. Vernon — Group of Jr. I Boys and Girls
VIII. America, The Beautiful — Student Body

E. Note Books—James Russell Lowell Evening School, Grade Five, Watertown. Student-teacher, Marion Leonard.

Observation

The children discussed with their teacher the meaning of the Washington Bicentennial and what they would like to do to celebrate. They planned to make a class note book and to have an entertainment for their parents.

Participation

I helped the children plan patterns for paper hats and directed drawing, cutting.
The children read stories. They selected parts which they wanted for their books. They tried out and discussed material, sentence structures.
They rewrote stories for good penmanship for the class book.
The children read other stories and reported to the class.
Each wrote a story and illustrated it.
I helped the children cut out silhouettes for their books.

Observation

The children planned their program with the teacher.

Participation

I helped the children place flags on the program, fold and address them for home.

F. Washington Story Books—Lawrence Street Training School, Grade Three, Framingham. Student-teacher, Barbara Brown.

Making a Washington Booklet

Since it is the Washington Bicentennial year the boys and girls had heard a great deal about Washington over the radio and from brothers and sisters. A few pictures of Mount Vernon and of George and Martha Washington were mounted and hung in the room. Then a little girl brought in Nancy Byrd Turner's poem and it was read to the class. Soon the room was fairly deluged with clippings and illustrations. With such interest aroused it was not difficult to start the making of a booklet.

First we brought books from home and library. There were so many that a small library corner was arranged. The children read these books in their spare time. A general discussion was held, each child contributing any knowledge he had. Each child wanted to make a book. This is the list of stories decided upon:

1. Childhood — Illustration—Wakefield
2. Growing up — Illustration—The cherry tree
3. Going to sea — Illustration—A ship
4. In the war — Illustration—Any selection
5. Our First President — Illustration—Any selection
6. At Mount Vernon — Illustration—Mount Vernon

Very short stories were talked over in class. The children wrote them, finding need for spelling and penmanship study. Next the illustrations were made. The teacher drew some as the children suggested. Some of these were copied; others were original; some were a combination.

Gains to the children.

1. Fuller knowledge of the life of Washington.
2. More reading and from different books.
3. Spelling new words.
4. Writing with pen and ink.
5. Pleasure in new songs connected with Washington.
6. Enjoyment in reading.
7. Enjoyment in drawing.
8. Skill in selecting best stories.
9. Skill in selecting parts for illustrating.
10. Experience in independent thinking.

G. Construction Work—Jonathan Maynard School, Grade Five, Framingham. Student-teacher, Dorothy Kitt.

Washington Bicentennial
A Class Scrap Book

Class contributed pictures, stories, poems.
Committees were appointed to keep contributed material, to make a cover, to decide on chapters, to assemble material in chapters.
A secretary was chosen to keep record of discussions, to write to those who were to contribute certain things.
The finished book was kept in the room to be read.
Individual books were made by some children on their own initiative. Surplus and duplicates were used.

Construction Unit.

Mount Vernon was constructed on a large board on a table in the corner. The house was of cardboard. The foundation was grass turf brought in by the boys. Grass seed was planted. It was watered and cut.

EAST CENTRAL STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
ADA, OKLAHOMA

By

PRESIDENT A. LINSCHEID

I. Through the Bicentennial year the College offered a George Washington Appreciation Course. Two hundred and five students completed this course. In it the instruction was on a college plane or level, dealing with the services Washington rendered and the influence that he has exerted upon this country throughout her history as a nation. Students completing this course received two semester hours of credit.

II. This College has a Training or Practice School, throughout the Bicentennial year appreciation courses were offered in it. Washington programs were given, pupils dramatized significant events, and in the upper grades seriously undertook the study of Washington and his services. In one manner or another all of the three hundred eighty-one pupils enrolled were made better acquainted with Washington's life and services.

III. The College entered seriously upon the project of developing a Historical Grove on its campus. We planted trees from Washington's home at Mount Vernon, his boyhood home at Wakefield, and from historic places associated with him such as Yorktown, Valley Forge. The project of the Historic Grove was enlarged to include other outstanding characters in our history, more than one hundred of these being represented, including Jefferson, Hamilton, Webster, Jackson, and many others. In time, the Historic Grove will be outstanding in this section of the country.

IV. The President of this Institution delivered Washington addresses in twenty-one high schools in our service area, also delivered addresses at the District Convention of the American Legion held at Shawnee, and in various county teachers meetings in the area served by this Institution.

V. Members of the College faculty gave a Yorktown program sponsored by the Lions Club of Ada.

VI. The College joined the city of Ada in a city-wide celebration on Armistice Day, and on Washington's birthday.

VII. The College also participated in the Washington exhibit directed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and staged on the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth.

VIII. Through the efforts of the College, two dozen pictures furnished by the Bicentennial Commission and framed by the College, were placed in school rooms in Ada; and through the efforts of Congressman Tom D. McKeown, virtually all the schools in the Fourth Congressional District received pictures furnished by the Bicentennial Commission.

These are some of the activities designed to honor Washington and to present his services and ideals to the people in which the College participated.

I take this means of expressing appreciation to the Bicentennial Commission for the excellent manner in which that Commission directed that work, and for the very great service rendered by it.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Minot, North Dakota

Forwarded by

PRESIDENT GEORGE A. MCFARLAND

The College Bicentennial Committee begs to present the following report of activities at Minot State Teachers College during the past year in celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial. The report falls logically into four sections:

A. All-College programs or activities.
B. Organizational activities.
C. Departmental contributions.
D. Training School activities.

A. ALL-SCHOOL PRESENTATIONS

There were nine all-school programs presented:

1. Second Minot Recognition Program. February 21. Combined Music Hour and address on "Washington and Religion."
2. Training School Pageant—"Washington Returns." March 16.
3. George Washington Oratorical Contest. April 25. Sponsored by the Beta Gamma Phi Literary Fraternity.
4. Assembly Program by the Home Economics Club. March 16. Presenting "The Mistress of Mount Vernon."
5. Assembly Program by the Philomathian Literary Society. April 11. Presenting "Glimpses of the City of Washington."
6. Arbor Day Assembly Program by Beta Gamma Phi, followed by planting of Washington Memorial Elm on Campus. May 11.
7. Assembly address by Mr. Lantis on "Washington as a Progressive Agriculturist." February 22.
8. Assembly Program presented by Grades Four and Five of the Training School—"Glimpses of Washington, the Man." March 9.
9. Commencement Address by Mr. Hicks—"Washington the Educator."

B. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Home Economics Club

1. The "Mistress of Mount Vernon Assembly" listed above.
2. A Colonial Tea.

Philomathian Literary Society

1. Assembly Program as above. "Glimpses of the City of Washington."

Beta Gamma Phi Literary Fraternity

1. Society program on Washington.
2. All-School Arbor Day Program, followed by planting of Washington Memorial Elm. (In cooperation with the Agriculture Department.)
3. Sponsors of George Washington Oratorical Contest.

Red and Green (College Bulletin)

1. Front page script copy of George Washington's first Thanksgiving proclamation.
2. Bicentennial publicity throughout the year.

Beaver (School Annual)

Six full pages of text and cuts, recording the major programs of the College Bicentennial Observation.

C. DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Art

1. Several Colonial projects.

Dramatics

1. Colonial Play, given before numerous local groups.
2. Large number of colonial costumes loaned to many schools and town groups.

Education

1. Class project on Washington's contribution to Education.

Geography

1. Series of lessons on "The Geographical Background of George Washington and his Times," in classes each quarter.
2. Loaned illustrative pictures and slides to many groups.

History

1. Notebooks on Washington and His Times prepared in U. S. History.

Home Economics

1. Clothing classes studied costumes of period and made 20 costumes used on various occasions in school and community.

Library

1. Special shelf of Washington and Colonial Material.

Social Science

1. Course of "Washington and His Times" given three times, with enrollment of 63 students. Students received full credit for term's work.

Political Science

1. Assignments on contribution of Washington to American Government Development.
2. Assignments on Washington as first leader of American Diplomacy.

Music

1. Music Hour celebrating Bicentennial.
2. Numerous Glee Club and Quartette numbers featuring Colonial music, used in many school and local programs.
3. Made Colonial music available to many groups desirous of working up their own numbers.

Women's Physical Education

1. Trained group in the Minuet. Used in many programs.
2. Loaned many costumes to other groups.

D. TRAINING SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Entire Training School

1. Pageant—"Washington Returns."

Senior High School

1. Washington Booklet projects. Displayed at State Fair.
2. Essay or Oration submitted by each student.
3. Boys' Glee Club—"Father of the Land We Love." Numerous occasions.

Junior High School

1. George Washington Essay Contest.
2. Informal Declamatory Contest on Washington subjects.

Elementary School

1. College Assembly Program. "Glimpses of Washington."
2. History classes emphasized Washington Period.
3. Music Department emphasized Washington songs.
4. Art Department used Colonial projects.

The above survey reveals the fact that not only were all of our students repeatedly exposed to materials on Washington, presented in Literary, Dramatic, Forensic, and Artistic Dress, but that a large number of our students, as individuals and as members of departments or of organizations, were actively engaged in some phase of study of the life and times of Washington. It is the opinion of your committee that our student body becomes genuinely "Washington-conscious." Committee: Forest Witcraft, Chairman; Eleanor C. Bryson; Elsie J. Cook; Edna Gilbert; and Willard F. Stanley.

CONTRIBUTION

of

LORETTO HEIGHTS COLLEGE, LORETTO, COLORADO
TO THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

of

GEORGE WASHINGTON

On February the fourth, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, Miss Helen McGraw, president of Loretto Heights College student body, announced to the students of the college that a series of programs commemorating the Bicentennial of George Washington would be given by the various organizations in the college. For the organization receiving the highest average (vote of students and faculty) a trophy will be awarded. The programs are judged according to general interest, educational value and reference to Washington.

The following programs were given by the various organizations of Loretto Heights College in honor of George Washington, sponsored by the faculty of the college, and a committee composed of Misses Mary Collins, Anna McGlone, Marcella Murphy, Phoebe Pulver, Helen Collins, Marguerite Bisbing, Isabel Mahoney, and Genette Giess. At the close of the final presentation a vote was taken by the student body which awarded the trophy for the best program to the Glee Club of which Miss Marie Trenchak was president.

Student Council Program, presented on February 18, 1932, consisted of an address "Washington" by His Excellency Urban J. Vehr, D.D.; welcome address by Miss McGraw, president of student body; tableau by members of Student Council and patriotic selections by Fort Logan Band.

Mission Society, presented on February 25, 1932, a program which consisted of an address, "Washington as a Missionary," by Reverend William Higgins; address by student; vocal selections by children of Saint Philomena's school; tableau by members of Mission Society and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Alethian Club Program, presented on March 10, 1932, consisted of an address by student; an address, "Washington, Exemplar of American Ideals," by Reverend Hugh L. McMenamin; an original play by members of Alethian Club and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Science Club Program, presented on March 3, 1932, consisted of three student addresses, "Washington's Contribution to Mathematics," "Washington's Contribution to Biology," and "Washington's Contribution to Home Economics"; patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Social Science Program, presented on March 17, 1932, consisted of two student addresses, "Washington as a Lover," "Washington, the Economist"; three tableaux, "Washington's Proposal to Martha Custis," "Washington's Farewell to His Mother," and "St. Patrick," original play by members of Social Science Association and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Dramatic Art Club Program, presented on March 31, 1932, consisted of an address, "Radio," by Mr. Clarence More; student address; one-act play by members of Dramatic Art Club and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Classical Club Program, presented on April 14, 1932, consisted of an address by student; one-act play; dramatization of sixth book of Aeneid with reference to Washington, and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Heightsonian and Loretana Staffs Program, presented on April 21, 1932, consisted of three student addresses; an original play by members of Heightsonian and Loretana Staffs; announcement of editors of publications for next year, and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Expression Club Program, presented on April 28, 1932, consisted of a one-act play by members of Expression Club; five

recitations by students and patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Glee Club Program, presented on May 12, 1932, consisted of an original play depicting Washington's early life, with musical arrangements; patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Press Club Program, presented on May 19, 1932, consisted of an original play by members of the Press Club and an address by student; patriotic selections by Loretto Heights College orchestra.

Averages Attained by Student Organizations of Loretto Heights College for Programs Given in Honor of Bicentennial of George Washington

Organization	Gen. Int.	G. Wash. Interest	Educational Value	Attendance	General Average
Student Council	99	98½	98	120	95¼
Mission Society	97	91	95	101	94⅓
Science Club	99¾	97	103¾	111	95½
Alethian Club	98½	99	97	94	98⅙
Social Science Assn.	98	97	96½	88	97⅓
Dramatic Club	98⅗	86⅖	91⅖	116	91
Classical Club	100⅗	99	101	96	95⅕

An Illustration of the Type of Programs Offered by the Various Societies of the College

Introductory Address ..... Miss Anna McGlone
Washington's Contribution to Mathematics,
Miss Magdalene Klausner
Washington's Contribution to Biology ..... Miss Alicia Fryer
Washington's Contribution to Home Economics,
Miss Mary Elizabeth Hanson
Star Spangled Banner
Forward Loretto! ..... Loretto Heights College Orchestra

WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL ACTIVITIES
AT
TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
THE COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, DENTON

By MARY K. CRAWFORD

Students in attendance at Texas State College for Women, the College of Industrial Arts, at Denton, Texas, in 1931-32 will relive few weeks in such pleasant retrospect as the week of February 21-28, which was outstanding in the college's George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

For days excited plans and rumors had circulated over the campus concerning the Inaugural Balls to be given on February 13, and the presentation of Washington's favorite play, "The Poor Soldier," followed by tavern socials on the evening of February 25. Students who had special parts in these gala occasions devoted spare time from studies to closely guarded preparations, while others arranged for colonial costumes and wondered about the big events.

Inauguration of the year's program honoring the 200th Anniversary of Washington's Birth was marked by a tree-planting ceremony on December 12, 1931, at which the Denton Chapter of the D. A. R. were honor guests. The short dedication service took place at the adjournment of a college assembly at 12:10 a. m. to witness the planting of a live oak tree in a small park in front of the college auditorium. Norman Thomas, who had been guest speaker at the assembly period, assisted in the ceremony.

Joyce Kilmer's "Trees" was sung by students in the Department of Public School Music; and Dr. L. H. Hubbard, President of the college, delivered a short address. Freshmen, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior class presidents then assisted in the planting ceremonies, which were concluded by a group singing of "The Planting of the Tree."

Inaugural Balls held Saturday, February 13, in honor of George Washington and taking the place of the school's annual Valentine dance, set the Bicentennial celebrations in full swing on the S. C. W. campus. The Sophomore class was named official hostess for the dances held in both Brackenridge and Lowry dining halls and lasting from 7 p. m. until the stroke of twelve.

Lines of students in colonial costume formed in the living rooms for the grand march down the stairs into the dining rooms of the two halls. After the company had assembled, President and Mrs. L. H. Hubbard arrived with the General and Mrs. George Washington and twelve couples, representing his twelve cabinet members and their ladies. The presidential party entertained with the performance of a stately minuet. Following this a buffet luncheon was served the group, and the remainder of the evening was devoted to dancing.



THE COACH WHICH CONVEYED PRESIDENT AND MRS. L. H. HUBBARD AND GENERAL AND MRS. WASHINGTON (REPRESENTED BY STUDENTS) TO THE PRESENTATION OF "THE POOR SOLDIER" BY THE STUDENTS OF THE TEXAS STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, THE COLLEGE OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS, DENTON, TEXAS

In addition to the President and Mrs. Washington, the presidential party included: Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. James Madison, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. James Monroe, Benjamin Franklin, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Henry, and there were two torch bearers for the distinguished procession.

On Sunday, February 21, the S. C. W. college choir, consisting of selected voices from the choral class, visited Denton churches to furnish music for the memorial programs of the day. An exhibit of books relating to the life and works of the first President of the United States at the F. M. Bralley Library, a window of Washington curios in the Household Arts Building, and a patriotic assembly program on Tuesday, February 23, rounded out the week of February 21-28, with Bicentennial activities.

Presentation of "The Poor Soldier" by the Denton Theater Guild in the college auditorium on Thursday, February 25, which was followed by tavern socials in the dormitories, was admittedly the high point in the week's celebrations on the S. C. W. campus. A flag-draped box was reserved at the

play for the General and Mrs. Washington, who called in their coach for President and Mrs. L. H. Hubbard, who were their guests during the performance. The General's twelve cabinet members and their ladies also occupied the presidential box as special guests at the play.

Between three of the acts of the five-act comedy the Department of Physical Education presented colonial dances. At 7:20 p. m., preceding the play Margaret Hughston played "The Battle of Trenton," a sonata composed by James Hewitt and dedicated to General Washington, as a piano solo. Margaret Finney sang, playing her own accompaniment at the piano, "The Way Worn Soldier" and "The Lass with a Delicate Air," Washington's favorite songs.

Norah, the leading feminine role in "The Poor Soldier," which was produced from a photostatic copy of the play secured from the Library of Congress, was taken by Winifred Wheeler, Denton student at the college.

After the play the presidential party looked in on the college cafeteria and two dormitories decorated as eighteenth-century taverns for the night, and chatted with the colonial-costumed students and faculty members gathered there to drink coffee. Riding in a seventeenth century coach, General Washington first visited the "Sam Fraunces Tavern of 1783," as the college cafeteria was named. Here the Denton chapter of the D. A. R. were host and hostesses to guests of the performance, according to arrangements made by Dr. Andrew Ashburn, chairman of the S. C. W. committee on celebration plans. Next in turn the presidential party visited Lowry Hall, representing the "J. Keeler Tavern," old and popular gathering place for statesmen and sportsmen interested in fox hunting. Brackenridge Hall, improvised into the "Golden Hill Tavern," popular eighteenth-century tavern, was the next stop favored by General Washington and his party. The originals of the "J. Keeler" and "Golden Hill" were located on the old Post Road out of New York. During Washington's time the "Sam Fraunces" was one of the most popular taverns, having succeeded "Queen Charlotte."

George Washington books were left on the display rack for use at the library from Saturday, February 20, to Saturday, February 27. . . . The book display was arranged under the direction of Miss Mary S. Buffum, director of the Department of Library Science.

A copy of a mail order sent by George Washington from Virginia to London for the purchase of clothing was one of the most interesting exhibits in the window of Washington curios in the Household Arts Building during the same week. An old English coffee set designed by Angelica Kauffman and similar to those used in America during the time of Washington's administration was in the window. Several French costume plates of the period of Louis XV, representing types of men's clothing copied by the American colonists from the French and English, showed men's fashions in dress in colonial times. A copy of the Ulster County Gazette, published at Kingston, New York, in 1800, telling of the death and burial of George Washington, was also included in the display. . . . Miss Gladys McGill, associate professor of home economics, was responsible for the exhibit.

At a patriotic assembly program held on Tuesday, February 23, Dr. Edwin A. Elliott, head of the Department of Economics at T. C. U., delivered an address on "Washington the Man." . . . The S. C. W. choir sang "Dear Land of Mine," the words of which were written especially for the Bicentennial Celebration preceding Dr. Elliott's address.

This assembly was one of a series of patriotic assembly programs arranged by the college committee for the Bicentennial, of which Dr. Andrew Ashburn, Department of English, was chairman. Faculty members assisting Dr. Ashburn were: Mrs. Marion Roberts, Department of Physical Education; Winnie Mae Crawford, Department of Speech; Margaret Lee Wiley, Department of English; Sarah Lee, Department of Home Economics; Marjorie Baltzell, Department of Fine and Applied Arts; Russell Curtis, Department of Music; and Dr. Max Shipley, Department of History. . . .

"Father of the Land We Love," written by George M. Cohan especially for the Washington Bicentennial, was used several times for group singing in the series of patriotic assemblies. Student representatives of the fourteen colleges entering a Speech Conference at the college on Saturday, March 5, gave original speeches on George Washington and the Bicentennial in another of the memorial programs.

Children of the S. C. W. first grade and kindergarten training school were presented in the last program of the series given on March 22. . . . Plans were made by the celebration committee to plant a black walnut tree sprouted from a nut from Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, on February 22. . . . With the first tree-planting exercise on December 12, the college entered into an extensive project for the planting of 500 live oak trees on the campus. The project, which was suggested by the American Tree Association, called for the planting of 50 trees in the fall of each year for a period of ten years. They will be planted among the post oaks on the college grounds in such a manner as to preserve the natural motif of the campus. Fred W. Westcourt, director of the Department of Rural Arts, is in charge of the planting.

Walnut seed secured through the American Tree Association from the three historic localities: Arlington, Virginia, the home of General Robert E. Lee; Winchester, Virginia, the birthplace of Admiral Richard E. Byrd; and from the Gettysburg battlefield. . . .

The feature section of the 1932 Daedalian Yearbook of C. I. A., Texas State College for Women, was dedicated "in memory of George Washington, the greatest statesman of all time," as the tribute was worded by the editor, Katherine Fewell of Houston. The Daedalian, which was awarded All-American honors, a superior rating for college yearbooks, by the National Scholastic Press Association for 1932, used a full-page photograph of Washington as the first page of its feature section.

USE OF THE "HANDBOOK OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON APPRECIATION COURSE"

The Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course prepared by the Education Department as stated in Part I was designed primarily for use in Teacher Training Institutions. However, it proved to be adaptable enough to be used in high schools as well as in institutions of higher learning.

Reports show it was used extensively in every type of school of every state in the nation during the Celebration.

For historical purposes a brief resume of some of the definite references to the uses of the Handbook, in addition to those already given in the college reports, are recorded here under this separate heading as a section of Part IV.

The first division of this section is devoted to direct use of the George Washington Appreciation Course, while the second division shows the use through correlation with the various subjects of the curriculum as outlined in "Unit XI" of the Handbook.

Division One—Direct Use

In 1931 when the Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course was published, Waldo Wood, President of Central Normal College, Danville, Indiana, showed unusual interest in this historical project. The cooperation of the College is shown in the words of President Wood:

During every term, a two-hour History course was given regarding the Life and Activities of George Washington. The course was continued for 6 times. We had 152 students to enroll in the different classes based on the life and deeds of George Washington.

A paragraph from the report of Fairmont State Teachers College, West Virginia, by Professor I. F. Boughter, head of the History Department, strikes a keynote:

A course in George Washington placed on the regular schedule of the Fairmont State Teachers College, for the first semester and the second semester, and spring term, 1931-32. The total of 170 students enrolled in the course. In addition the course was given by correspondence; 18 students enrolled.

The course in content followed closely the outline as prepared by the Bicentennial Commission. The instructor attempted to place George Washington in his real setting as the indispensable in the three scenes in the drama of the formation of the United States, i.e., French and Indian War; the American Revolution; and National Formation. The students were rather interested in the course and there were numerous calls for it this year, [1933] but due to lack of staff it was impossible to make the course a permanent offering.

Professor O. L. Schreiber, head of the Department of History, Hartwick College, New York, reported as follows relative to the course offered in the College:

A course in the Life and Work of George Washington was given in the Department of History under the catalog title of Biography. The course consisted of one semester from February to June, 1932. There were two recitation periods per week consisting of 50 minutes each. We used your "Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course" and your "Honor to George Washington and Reading About George Washington." The former was supplied by you for each member of our class which consisted of twenty-three members, and the undersigned as teacher. An examination was held at the end of the semester which each member of the class passed. The students appreciated this course and many a new phase of his life was discussed. It proved to be a unique course.

In the University of Illinois the following papers were presented by members of the staff of the College of Agriculture, at the Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of Washington in February, 1932:

GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FARMER

George Washington, the Man.....Dean H. W. Mumford
George Washington, Farmer.....L. J. Norton
George Washington, Agronomist.....L. H. Smith
George Washington's Interest in Agricultural Engineering problems.....E. W. Lehmann
George Washington, Stockman.....H. P. Rusk
George Washington's Contribution to Dairymen, W. W. Yapp
George Washington, Farm Manager.....M. L. Mosher
Martha Washington and George Washington, Homemakers.....Paulena Nickell

From Professor T. Stine, head of the History Department, Jamestown College, North Dakota, came the following account:

The College Course which I offered to our students during the Bicentennial Celebration was a regular two-hour, one-semester course called *George Washington's Life and Times* for which the regular college credit was given. It consisted of lectures, research, and careful study of the many pamphlets you sent me. I also required a 10,000-word theme from each student on some phase of the subject of the course. The enrollment was about 30 and the students seemed to enjoy it a lot. I might take this opportunity to say I felt the material you issued fitted nicely into a teaching program. The organization of the course as presented in the Handbook was quite ample for our needs and capable of sustaining interest in fine shape. You are to be complimented on the type of material you have made available for the students.

The report from Albert Magnus College, Connecticut, had the following reference to the Bicentennial history course:

The College offered a special "George Washington Appreciation Course" which lasted throughout the school year. The course was elected by 55 students who took an active part in every feature of the celebration. The lectures were semi-public, and were attended by audiences varying from 100 to 300 persons. The course was planned as 15-hour course carrying the usual one academic credit.

The course, as a whole, was most delightful, and we felt more than repaid for the effort expended. We can measure its success by the intense interest shown by our students in their whole-hearted participation. We considered it a privilege to be included in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

Professor A. Harvey Collins, Department of History, University of Redlands, California, in reporting the special Washington course offered to an advance class in American History for credit said:

At the close of the semester's work with the class we gave two programs open to others of the College. May I add without exception the members of the class were enthusiastic, many thrilled over the study of Washington. Each member of the class by assignment wrote a 500-word paper on some characteristic or virtue of Washington. That symposium, which I have, forms an interesting study of our First President.

Dr. George F. Donovan, President, Webster College, Missouri, reported as follows on the special course:

Title—George Washington Bicentennial Appreciation Course offered as a lower division course to members of the Freshman and Sophomore Class. A large number of the students came from the Sophomore Class.

Number of Students—Thirty.

Number of Semester Hours—Two semester hours a week.

Remarks—In addition to the course of lectures followed by reading assignments and periodical examinations, a weekly bulletin board was placed in the history classroom and was supervised entirely by members of the student body. From this class students were chosen to present papers for the gen-

eral assembly program of the entire student body of Webster College. From this group also students were selected to take care of the publicity of the College's part in the celebration of the Bicentennial.

Remarks—In addition one student in this group was appointed to take care of a specially arranged column in the Webster College newspaper, the *Web,* entitled "Keeping Up With the Washingtons." The work of this young lady in connection with this column was equivalent to a term paper in the course and she was given credit for this column in this manner.

In addition to the special remarks and features of the course, there were many other detailed incidents that helped to make the course a distinguished one and keep it a live and popular subject of study throughout the Bicentennial year.

The State Teachers College located in Fredericksburg, Virginia, the town associated with Washington's youth, introduced the George Washington Appreciation Course in the summer session of 1931. This course was continued as a part of the curriculum throughout 1931-32. Professor Oscar H. Darter, Department of History, stated the demand for this course was so great that a limit had to be placed upon the enrollment.

Many universities, colleges, and normal schools gave their students the opportunity of enrolling in short historic course of a half a semester. Numerous institutions of higher learning presented a series of lectures. Notable among these were the Washington lectures at George Washington University by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and the lectures at Vanderbilt University on the life, times, and services of George Washington presented by Dr. William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago.

As suggested in the Handbook, one of the four methods for offering a special Washington Course was by Travel. Such a Travel Course, with college credit, was carried out by the Departments of History and Geography of the State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota. Preceding the trip a two-hour credit course was offered by the directors of the trip. Four hours were given for making the trip and two additional hours were earned for a written report of the trip, of 5,000 miles, which included not only a visit to the historic shrines of the Federal City and Virginia, but historic spots associated with colonial history.

Three "George Washington Bicentennial Pilgrimages" were offered to the students of Shepherd State Teachers College, West Virginia, in connection with the special history course "Period of Washington," conducted by Dr. Louis Knott Koontz (Professor of History, University of California at Los Angeles). Two hours credit were given for those pursuing this course. This was only one of the many unusual Bicentennial features that the students of this College had the privilege of enjoying during the historic commemoration.

Division Two—Correlation Activities
General Correlation

A very comprehensive outline of the correlation of this Course with every other subject of the curriculum is shown here from the schools of Alton, Texas.

A Typical Plan for the Participation of An Entire School in a Washington Bicentennial Celebration Course.

IN HIGH SCHOOL:

I. *Through the Social Science Department:* 1. Achievements of the Soldier; 2. The Statesman and the president; 3. Character of the citizen.

II. *Through the Home Economics Department:* 1. Home, and home life of Washington; 2. Social life of Washington's time.

III. *Through the Mathematics Department:* George Washington's knowledge of Mathematics as shown through his work as a surveyor and engineer.

IV. *Through the Agricultural Department:* 1. George Washington the Farmer; 2. George Washington the Business man.

V. *Through the English Department:* Appreciation of George Washington as a Man of Letters.

VI. *Through the Music Department:* 1. Appreciation of Washington—Friend and Patron of Music; 2. Classes be given instructions in colonial music; 3. Pupils be taught the Bicentennial song, "Father of the Land We Love."

VII. *Through the Whole of High School:* 1. Declamation Contest dealing with the life of Washington be conducted; 2. An essay contest, on this same subject, be conducted; 3. If arrangements can be made, these contests be made county-wide; 4. As far as possible lectures, songs, and declamations dealing with Washington, be used in the High School Chapel Programs.

IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL:

I. *Through the Primary Department:* 1. Story telling, reading, and dramatization—A. Childhood of Washington, B. George Washington the Farmer; 2. Art—A. Paper Cutting, B. Drawing, C. Clay Modeling, D. Picture Booklets.

II. *Through the Intermediate Departments:* 1. Reading and dramatization; 2. Use as far as possible all the stories that deal with the life of Washington.

III. *Through Geography, History, and Civics:* 1. Washington's Travels—A. Explorations, B. Military Expeditions, C. Presidential Tours.

IV. *Through the English Department:* 1. Written—stories, paragraphs, poems, and reports; 2. Oral—reports, stories, and jokes; 3. George Washington—His friends and enemies; 4. George Washington, the Christian; 5. George Washington, Leader of Men.

V. *Through Physical Education:* 1. Dances of Washington's Time; 2. Games of Washington's Time.

VI. *Art: Projects and Construction:* 1. Miniature Mount Vernon; 2. Posters; 3. Booklets; 4. Drawing; 5. Soap Carving.

Agriculture

Garden Project, Washington, District of Columbia—Activities in Elementary Science Centering Around the Bicentennial

We of the elementary science corps approach the subject of George Washington with a degree of awe that is caught by those with whom we work. We desire above all to see to it that the side of this great American which deals with his love of his natural environment is presented in such a way that his character will be a thrilling example to the children in our schools. Few other historic characters have contributed so largely to the scientific knowledge and genuine appreciation centering about rural living.

The Elementary Science Corps, Division 1-9, submit the following report in regard to work done by them, or under their direction, in celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial:

Colonial gardens were designed, laid out and planted on the grounds of the following schools: Whittier, Murch, Brookland, and Shepherd. The children were instructed in the principles underlying the planning of such gardens and the Mount Vernon garden was studied as a concrete example. Flowers and vegetables were planted by the children. The Whittier School received from Dr. G. C. Havenner a gift of 156 young box bushes grown by Dr. Havenner himself. These added greatly to the appearance of the garden, as well as to the interest of the children in carrying out this project of colonial design.

A lesson on colonial gardens was prepared by Miss M. H. Stohlman, member of the Elementary Science Corps, and illustrated with diagrams of Mount Vernon and other famous gardens. Models were carried to the classrooms and children were encouraged to make their own designs after instruction. A special campaign was carried on to beautify both home and school grounds in honor of the Bicentennial.

An exhibition of miniature colonial gardens, none larger than 18″ by 12″, was held in the New National Museum from May 12th through May 16th. The authorities of the Museum and the garden clubs of Washington and vicinity cooperated in helping to make this a great success. Entire 5th and 6th grade classes as well as many individual children participated to the extent of entering 193 gardens in the exhibit, from Divisions 1-9. The originality displayed surpassed all expectations and the ingenuity with which walls, fences, hedges, garden paths and beds were represented in miniature was most unusual. Some gardens were entirely of natural materials, even to tadpoles and goldfish in the pools, while others were of artificial substitutes. Architectural features were modeled from clay, whittled from wood or carved from soap. So realistic were many of the designs and so cleverly were they executed, that the tiny figures in colonial costume were quite in keeping. The whole spirit of this enterprise seemed to have been inspired by the home-loving couple who dwelt at Mount Vernon. Displayed as the exhibits were in the foyer of the Museum, the setting contributed greatly to give an artistic as well as a cultural charm.

A course of five lessons on George Washington and His Natural Environment was prepared by Miss Lucille Wilkinson, member of the Corps, and these lessons were given throughout the elementary grades. The subjects were as follows: "George Washington, Lover of Trees"; "George Washington, First Farmer of America"; "George Washington's Animal Friends"; "George Waashington, the Horticulturist"; and "George Washington's Recreations." These lessons were taught by special and by grade teachers. Pictures were obtained to illustrate them and much research was entailed in securing accuracy of information. It was found that Washington's love of home and scientific attitude toward agriculture and stock raising were most inspiring. Neither teachers nor pupils had realized the almost universal knowledge and interests. Some 8th grades constructed models of Washington's famous experiment in soils, as described in his diary, by making large wooden trays with ten compartments into which different soil mixtures were placed. Three seeds of wheat, rye, and oats were planted in each soil mixture and the results noted. Some 7th grades made model flower gardens. Notebooks were illustrated with pictures, diagrams and drawings appropriate to these lessons and the information obtained was also used in the writing of compositions.

Tree Planting Projects

Among the early accounts of the schools' participation in the gigantic tree planting program



GEORGE WASHINGTON CELEBRATION, FEBRUARY 22, 1932, AT KEUKA PARK, NEW YORK. THE PLANTING OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE MARTHA WASHINGTON OAKS ON THE BANKS OF LAKE KEUKA, KEUKA COLLEGE CAMPUS

came the report from the University of Florida by Dr. John J. Tigert, president, which portrays the interest of this institution:

At the University we have planted a number of trees, including thirteen holly trees in the form of a 'W,' each representing one of the original colonies. The Foresters' Association came to the University and planted a special tree. A state conference was held here over which the Governor of Florida presided, and to which came delegates from all parts of the state and representatives of many organizations. This conference laid the plans for the celebration of the bicentenary throughout the state.

The Senior Class of Keuka College, New York, joined in the program, "Plant a Tree as a Living Memorial," as the following excerpts indicate:

Kueka College observed Washington's birthday in a unique manner. The chapel hour was taken over by the students under the leadership of the History Department. Three short addresses were made by students; the Glee Club sang songs of the Colonial period; and the College Orchestra played appropriate numbers.

After the program the Class of 1932 went to the lake shore and planted two oak trees and christened them George Washington and Martha Washington. It is planned to hold a reunion of the Class of 1932 under these trees in 1982.

One year ago this class planted 1,000 trees in honor of Washington.

A state-wide project of unusual merit was directed by Harold L. Curtiss, Landscape Architect of the University of Wyoming. This extensive program of memorials, as planned by the Wyoming Commission, is described in the University report, of President A. G. Crane:

The most constructive work done, however, has been to stimulate the establishment of George Washington Memorial Parks in a score of the cities and towns in this state. To do this the University, jointly with the State Board of Charities and Reforms, engaged a competent landscape architect. He has visited the cities and towns, assisted by Chairman George E. Brimmer of Cheyenne, and presented the proposition. These towns have secured land for parks, land for tree nurseries, and the University through its agencies has purchased approved varieties of trees and sold them to the communities at cost. These trees are now growing in the nurseries and will be transplanted to the parks when they are of proper size and the ground in the parks has been properly prepared.

The parks have been carefully planned as community recreation centers making provision in each park for all classes of the population. Greens with appropriate shrubbery backgrounds for musical concerts, wading pools, swimming pools, tennis courts, hand ball courts, horse shoe pitching grounds, and general drives and walks have been provided. . . . We have felt in Wyoming that this was constructive and permanent work for the commemoration of our great statesman.

These memorial parks varied in size from the two-acre park at Cody to the twenty-seven acre one at Casper.

Art

Hundreds of schools presented the Federal Commission with beautifully illustrated college and high school annuals, year books, and student publications. Exhibits of clay modeling, blockwood on cloth, linoleum and other materials, wood carvings, and other articles of design were received from schools, also many photographs of such exhibits in schools.

A unique artistic exhibit, receiving prominent recognition, which combined the subjects of Art, Handwriting, and Composition, was displayed at the meeting of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors in Rochester, New York, in April, 1932. The exhibit was prepared by the Public School pupils of Paterson, New Jersey, under the direction of Miss Josephine Ritchey, Supervisor of Handwriting and Assistants in Paterson. Each mount of this exhibit represents the work of one school. The exhibit covered all the high spots in the life of George Washington and the historical events with which his name is associated, as is indicated by the following titles: "Nation's Capital," "Boy Leader," "Boyhood," "French and Indian War," "Revolution," "Commander-in-chief," "Independence Day," "Old Glory," "Spirit of Lafayette," "Morristown," "Farmer," "Leader of Men," "Builder of Nation," "President," "Cabinet," "Famous Portrait," "Dey House," 'Mount Vernon," "Friend," "Personal Appearance," "Social Life," "Family Life," "City Beautiful," "Washington Monument."

This Bicentennial exhibit, in which 25,000 children of the Paterson City Schools participated, was judged the best Penmanship Exhibit of those submitted from countries in every part of the world. In recognition of this selection it was placed in the Hall of Science, Century of Progress, Chicago.

City and county Poster Contests were reported from all sections of the nation. La Salle County, Illinois, did an especially fine project in Poster Design and W. R. Foster, County Superintendent of Schools, issued a pamphlet entitled, "Stories of Pioneer Days and Poster Designs Commemorating the Washington Bicentennial."

Studies of Washington statues and memorials located in the United States and abroad were made by the Art Departments in Colleges and High Schools.

The original work in water color and pencil was outstanding. The artistic achievements in the classroom of pupils and students was a Bicentennial contribution worthy of note. The School Bicen-

tennial Committee of Newark, New Jersey, did an excellent piece of research, also issuing "Authentic Handbook Designs of the Colonial Period," which was invaluable to their teaching staff. Another contribution of this city's art committee was "A Short Study of Domestic Architecture During the Colonial Period."

The field of Art offered so many opportunities for original Bicentennial projects. Every conceivable feature was introduced. Shadow pictures, scenes of Washington's career, played a prominent part in the Bicentennial Celebration, as did also the making of Washington Picture Scrap Books.

Many an art class in high school and numerous classrooms made an extensive study of the Portraits of Washington, emphasizing the ones used in series of Bicentennial stamps.

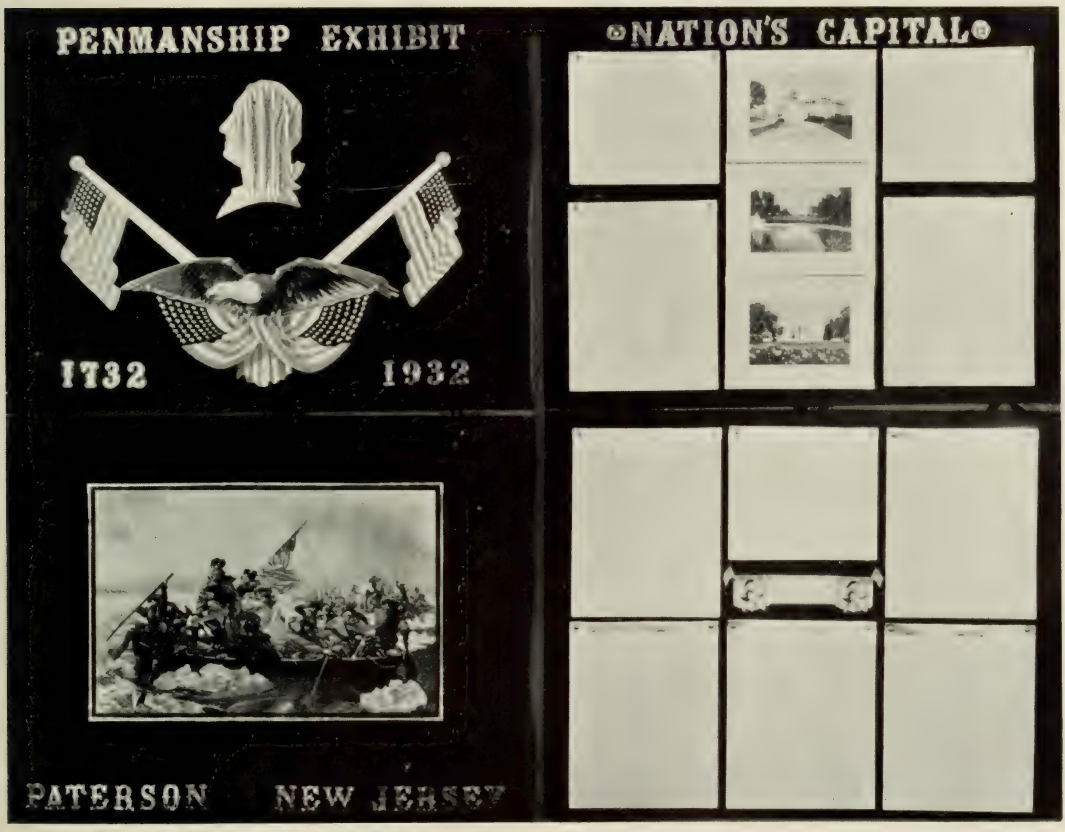
In Industrial Art the framing by the classes in Manual Training of the Stuart Athenaeum Portrait of Washington, a gift of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to every classroom, was an activity widely conducted in every state.

Another correlative feature in Industrial Art is described in the letter from Miss Helen H. Olson, teacher in the Independent School District No. 35, at Buhl, Minnesota:

I am enclosing several views of the "Mount Vernon Estate" which the Four A Grade worked out under my supervision as a part of the Washington Bicentennial Anniversary activities of our school system. Our project was begun immediately after the Christmas holidays and completed about the middle of February. When completed it occupied floor space 14′ by 16′ in our school library annex.

The mansion was made from a large cardboard box while the smaller buildings were made from cracker boxes, with the exception of the octagonal buildings and the summer house. Altogether there are nineteen buildings on our "estate."

Small bushes and twigs, together with tiny scraps of green and gay-colored crepe paper, were used in making the trees, bushes, flowering plants on the grounds and in the flower and vegetable gardens. Two-inch spruce twigs set in strips of clay formed the hedges around the grounds, gardens and along the drives.



PENMANSHIP EXHIBIT, PATERSON, NEW JERSEY, SCHOOLS, AT NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PENMANSHIP TEACHERS, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

Clothes-pins dressed appropriately represented George and Martha Washington and others, as well as negroes, on the grounds.

The pupils also wrote compositions about the buildings, rooms and grounds of Mount Vernon and made booklets of them.

The report from Miss Elgie Prutzman showing how her grade worked on a class project is typical of many others:

The model "Mount Vernon" was built by fourth grade pupils of the Luzerne Borough School District, Luzerne, Pennsylvania. Miss Elgie Prutzman, their teacher, directed the project, which was begun February 26 and was finished April 26, 1932. The building is 30 inches long, 18 inches wide and 21 inches high.

The frame is made of wood; the sides, dormers, columns, chimneys, tower, roof and shingles are made of heavy cardboard. The windows are made of cellophane, and the shutters are made of green mounting paper. The building is painted white and the roof red.



"MOUNT VERNON"—INDUSTRIAL ART PROJECT, BUILT AND LANDSCAPED BY THE FOURTH GRADE "A," MARTIN HUGHES BUILDING, BUHL, MINNESOTA. VEGETABLE GARDEN, PART OF STABLE ROOF AND COACH HOUSE IN LEFT FOREGROUND. *Under direction of Helen H. Olson, Teacher*

The roof is removable so that the furnished rooms inside may be viewed. The furniture and furnishings are made of cardboard and paper and are reproductions of the original furniture and furnishings.

The grounds are made in three removable sections. The lawn is green sawdust; the walks are white sand; the shrubs and trees are sponges, dyed green. The flowers in the flowerbeds are colored thumb tacks. The flagpole is wood, and the knob on top is sealing wax. The flag is a reproduction of the first colonial flag. The lawn, walks, shrubs, and trees are permanently fastened to the ground boards.

Every member of the class contributed in some way to the project. The work was done during the regular art period, recess and after school. The boys and girls are proud of their model. Through the construction of Mount Vernon the pupils have gained valuable information regarding George Washington, his home, ideals and citizenship.

Business

Commerce Departments of Junior and Senior High Schools showed most interesting ingenuity in their presentation of Washington projects. These departments did valiant service in making the programs for thousands of George Washington programs for the schools.

Comparison of the business methods of George Washington's time and 1932 were studied. The problems in Arithmetic took on the nature of Washington's time. Many teachers reported as did Miss Adda Thomas, a sixth grade teacher of Churubusco, Indiana: "For a part of my Arithmetic drill I gave problems which related to his farm and products at Mount Vernon. We made a careful study of the house, barns, and gardens of the Mount Vernon estate."

The typing of Colonial Designs in the Commerce Department proved an interesting project in several schools. The cut displayed was the cover design accompanying the essay of Miss Elizabeth Archer which was awarded first prize in the Territory of Hawaii. Mother Louise Henriette, Principal of Sacred Hearts Academy, in which Elizabeth Archer was a student, wrote of this design: "The typewriting is the result of joint efforts in our Typewriting Classes. The Commercial Students wanted to have a share in the Bicentennial Contest; under the direction of the Sacred Hearts Sisters they planned several designs which were combined and finally reproduced entirely by hand by one of Miss Archer's classmates. Indeed, the work was completed during spare moments for it required more time than the school curriculum allowed for it."

Health Education

The Departments of Physical Education in the schools of this nation took a very active and vital part in the Bicentennial Celebration. Through them the dances and games of Colonial Days were



"MOUNT VERNON," BUILT BY FOURTH GRADE PUPILS OF THE LUZERNE BOROUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, LUZERNE, PENNSYLVANIA. *Teacher, Elgie Prutzman*

revived on every campus and were a part of practically every program.

As the year 1932 occurred in the cycle of "World Depression," the Bicentennial Celebration had an opportunity which it well fulfilled. It brought cheer and new interest to many communities as they planned and then executed their plans for honoring the memory of George Washington. Mental health was stimulated through participation in the activities of the year.

Thousands of May Festivals and Health Pageants were staged, among which the Play Festival put on by the Department of Health Education of the Denver, Colorado, schools was outstanding. It involved 3,500 pupils representing all the schools of Denver. The play festival was based upon the theme of life of Washington. Performances were given in the afternoon and evening of March 4, 1932, with an approximate attendance of 20,000.

The Ephrata, Pennsylvania, High School presented the following Play Day program:

Characters—Uncle Sam, George Washington, and Martha Washington.

Program

I. Prologue . . . . . Uncle Sam
II. Minuet (dance) . . . . . George and Martha Washington, Junior and Senior Girls
III. Toy Orchestra . . . . . First Grade
IV. Games—Oats, Peas, Beans, and Barley; Mulberry Bush; Drop the Handkerchief; and Farmer in the Dell. . . . . Second Grade
V. Indian Dances—Deer Hunt; Camp-fire . . . Third Grade
VI. Flag March—with songs . . . . . Fourth Grade
VII. Maypole Dance . . . . . Group of Seventh Grade Girls
VIII. Patriotic Songs . . . . . Fifth and Sixth Grade Girls
IX. Virginia Reel . . . . . Senior and Ninth Grade Girls
X. Solo—"Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes," George Washington
XI. Epilogue—Salute to the Flag. All join in the salute to the Flag:
"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible with Liberty and Justice for All."
Song—"The Star Spangled Banner" . . . . . All Sing

Yuba County, California, united in a Child Health Day as reported by Agnes Weber Meade, County Superintendent of Schools. The events were held outdoors. The May Pole was wound and colonial games played. The program of activities for the day divided into three parts depicted: I. Spirit of Patriotism; II. The George Washington Bicentennial Memorial (Tree Planting); and III. A Tribute to California.

Home Economics

The Home Economics Departments rendered a distinct service both in front and behind the scenes in the Bicentennial performances. Through their study of costumes, customs, furniture, food, and homes in general they passed on much information regarding colonial home life and served graciously at colonial teas, costume and furniture exhibits. They prepared the colonial costumes for thousands of events in the United States. It would be interesting to know the number of yards of material used in costuming the youths for school celebrations.



BICENTENNIAL DESIGN, PREPARED BY THE TYPEWRITING CLASSES, SACRED HEARTS ACADEMY, HONOLULU, HAWAII

The Maryland State Normal School at Towson reenacted the spirit of colonial hospitality at "A Colonial Garden Party" presented under the instructions of Miss Helen C. Stapleton. The prologue of the pageant pictures the scene: "We would transport you this afternoon to days and ways which live but in our memory. This day of merriment pictured for you revives the period just preceding the birth of the infant republic. . . . Mount Vernon hospitality is reflected in many Virginia mansions which honor as their most celebrated

guests the General and Lady Washington. Today they will attend a garden party at the home of Mr. Allen. . . . You will attend the party, too, for here you are, on the lawn of the Allen Mansion. The guests are all within awaiting the arrival of the Washington equippage, which should be coming up the road at any moment."

This study outline used in the Buchanan school in Washington, District of Columbia, illustrates the systematic way in which the studies were made:

This work was the outcome of a classroom study of Colonial life in Virginia. The following list of facts learned in this connection and embodied in this play, have been compiled by the children.

Facts About Colonial Life Brought Out in Our Play

Food:

1. Way they cooked: Over fireplaces; utensils (heavy, large iron kettles).
2. What they cooked: Gingerbread, biscuits, custards, cake, meats, bread, preserves, pickles, fruit.
3. Who cooked it: Colored women and girls.
4. Other work: Shining silver; fixing flowers; selecting dishes; selecting glasses; selecting linen.
5. Mammy in charge of kitchen was experienced cook, who directed work of others.

Mount Vernon Had: Silver, linen, glass, china, candles, candle sticks, grandfather's clock, butterfly tables, fire-side chairs, ladderback chairs.

Other Things That Were Shown: Dress of men, dress of women, dress of darkies, merriment (songs of darkies, songs of white people, dance of darkies, dance of white people, harmonica, banjo), sports (fox hunting), stage coach, friends of Washington (Knox, Marshall—across the river, Miss Randolph), relatives (George Lewis, Nellie Custis), Journeys Washington took (Fredericksburg—to see Mother, Alexandria—to attend church, New York—to serve as President), and feelings (darkies—love and respect, white people—kindness and consideration).

Literature and English

The Departments of Literature and English were untiring in the efforts made to honor the man who had made such definite contributions to the field of literature. It is most astonishing to learn of the vast amount of original work done by both teachers and students during the celebration period.

Among the activities reported under the field of Literature and English were: Study of literature of George Washington, Diaries and Writings; study of literature of that period; special reading assignments; research regarding the true facts concerning the life of George Washington; original poems and compositions; children's stories; sandtable stories; bibliographies; original plays and pageants—preparation and production; preparation of essays and orations; preparation of scrap books; college and high school annuals; and the yearly reports of city superintendents enumerating their schools' Bicentennial programs of activities.

The part Dramatics played in the celebration was conspicuous. As this was a nation-wide celebration and not one held in a particular city the schools of each hamlet, village, and city, as well as the rural schools, felt the personal responsibility of taking its particular part in the participation. Therefore thousands of plays and pageants were written and produced.

It would have been a real addition to literature if the original plays and pageants written by the teachers and students of America for the Bicentennial Celebration could have been published. As that cannot be done, mention can only be made of a few.

Seattle, Washington, presented a brilliant pageant at the opening of the Celebration, of which the City Bicentennial Chairman wrote:

On Feb. 26th and 27th, the Public Schools held a Pageant at the Civic Auditorium in which thousands of school children participated. This Pageant, entitled "The Challenge of Washington," was written entirely by the Eighth Grade Pupils of John Muir School, Seattle, under the direction of Lena Hazelton Streams, Jessie M. Lockwood school principal. This



MAY DAY PROGRAM, EPHRATA HIGH SCHOOL, PENNSYLVANIA

Pageant is of great educational value and made a very pronounced impression upon the children as well as their parents. It was a most impressive occasion and it would be well worthwhile if it could be used in the schools throughout the Nation.

The front page is here reproduced:

THE SEATTLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Present
The
CHALLENGE OF WASHINGTON
A Pageant
In Commemoration of the George Washington Bicentennial
Written by Pupils in the Seattle Public Schools
Directed by the Seattle Public School Corps
Worth McClure, Superintendent
Participants in the pageant are pupils in the Seattle Public Schools, members of Rainier Noble Post No. 1, American Legion, and members of the Seattle Pipers Band
&
CIVIC AUDITORIUM
February 26-27, 1932
8:15

The episodes included were: Introduction; The Prologue; Episode I—The Declaration of Independence; Episode II—The Spirit of '76: The Spirit of Today; Episode III—The Farewell of Washington to His Officers; Episode IV—The Constitutional Convention—Independence Hall; Episode V—Washington, the President; Episode VI—The National Emblem; Episode VII—The State of Washington; and The Epilogue.

A pageant, "America," was presented by the Union High Schools and Junior College of Phoenix, Arizona, in honor of the Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Approximately two thousand students took part in the pageant.

Mr. Lyman R. Allen, Union Superintendent of Schools, Framingham, Massachusetts, reported an unusual program for the graduating Exercises, distinctive for their communities. Of this program featuring a Bicentennial Pageant, "New England Learns of Washington," he said: "It was planned, written, staged, coached, and presented entirely by the teachers and pupils of Medford High School, a school of about 150 pupils; moreover it was unique in that it was written for this particular locality; it might well have been named 'How Medfield and Vicinity Came to Know Washington.' . . . The entire work was carried on practically as part of the school work. I suggested the point of view; the Principal blocked out the pageant; pupils in English classes and history classes investigated and wrote the scenes; teachers drilled the actors and the singers; costumes were hired; and the whole made a balanced and interesting production."

Through plays and pageantry Colonial history was made alive.

MUSIC

The nation is indebted to the music teachers of



PLAY, "MOTHER AND SON," PRODUCED BY THE PUPILS OF GRADES 3 AND 4, TONER SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

America for the remarkable work they did in making "America sing." Music played an unprecedented part in the observance of this celebration.

The music of Washington's time resounded through the nation and was an invaluable aid in bringing to the people the significance of the year 1932. The children, young men and women, sang higher ideals into their hearts in the thousands of cantatas that were given. Choruses and assembly singing were featured everywhere. The schools literally sang their appreciation of the Father of Our Country into the welkin, and it will resound forever.

Social Science

The Constitution of the United States was studied during 1932 as never before by the schools of the nation. The Constitutional Convention was reenacted by the children in practically every community of the land for the benefit of the adults. Many were the lessons taught by the study of Washington's Rules of Civility sent out in printed form by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The study of the characteristic traits of Washington proved a stimulus in Character Education as did the study of his wisdom as a statesman. The fifteen characteristics of Washington, such as faith, courage, fortitude, judgment, balance, and others, brought out in the Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course were incorporated in several Bicentennial Courses of Study issued by State Departments of Education and school Bicentennial Committees.

The North Junior High School of Waltham, Massachusetts, based their assembly programs, a series of 23 in number, upon the outline of the Appreciation Course. This educational project coordinated every department.

The aim of these programs is to teach a lesson in citizenship, to the school at large, in a way that could not be done in individual classes. The entire series to be climaxed with an essay contest. The essays to be written by the students on the material obtained from the several programs and are to be given from the platform in contest before competent judges. Prize awards to be given for the two best essays. In this manner we hope to carry the celebration of the birth of the "first great American" through he entire year.

The four seventh grade Social Science Classes in Binghamton, New York, worked out an interesting class-wide project, each division developing an entirely different feature. The class was divided into Committees, who were assigned separate topics dealing with seven phases of Washington's life. The project, "The Many-sided Washington," centered around a revolving wooden heptagon which was constructed by the students. The knowledge gained in the Art class was of value in lettering, measuring, and selecting colors. The compositions developed from the research were typed by members of the class. During the entire project the students worked "with a patriotic spirit and a keen desire to learn more about the great American, George Washington." Class cooperation proved a joy and a source of knowledge.

Mrs. Margaret C. O'Hearn, Baldwin School, Brookline, Massachusetts, describes the activities of her third grade, which represented an activities'



CAST OF PAGEANT, "WASHINGTON RETURNS," PRESENTED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TROY, NEW YORK, MAY 5-6, 1932

program developed in many primary departments:

During the month of February each week a rather formal program made up by the children and carried out by them—such as: March with children carrying large and small flags and pennants; salute to the flag as children passed by the large picture of George Washington in the class room; recitations by individual children and children in groups; poems; a general round table talk by individual children and children in groups of the pictures made during the week, the children describing the event portrayed; silhouette pictures of George Washington made by the children and mounted on shields of red, white, and blue. These were used as badges during the marches and finally brought home as souvenirs; slogans made up by the children from their gleanings during the readings and stories of the great hero.

As a reaction the children decided that they wanted to follow the maxims of George Washington, both during his boyhood and manhood days. Some of his great virtues were adopted as character traits—each week, such as honesty, bravery, self-control, and kindness.

At the close of the year's celebration I felt that the children had made a great gain in character formation by the intimate glimpses they had had into the life and history of this, perhaps, greatest leader of the people—George Washington.

The stimulating interest of the History Departments was in evidence everywhere. In the historical tableaux; in the historical accuracy of prose and verse; and in the historic colonial teas the history students were brought into service. Myths gave way to facts when research began in the Bicentennial program of activities. Every community became a history laboratory searching for the truth of the Founding of the nation.

Professor Earle D. Ross, Department of History and Government, University of Iowa, wrote:

I wish specially to commend your basic aim of bringing the celebration to each particular community and stimulating their active participation. That is the only way to make the observance truly national in its significance and influence. Those of us who are directly concerned in the teaching and writing of our national history will welcome every opportunity to cooperate to the fullest in the splendid work of your Commission.

The field of Geography had much to contribute to the nation-wide Bicentennial program. Study of maps and map-making were major projects. Innumerable visits were paid to Washington shrines by schools and colleges. College credit was given in many cases. Tours to the historic places made famous through George Washington were almost universally a part of the Bicentennial program of the New Jersey schools.

Extra Curricula

Practically all outside activities of the schools centered around the Bicentennial during 1932. Its influence was seen in sports, exhibits, gardens, publications, literary and social society affairs of hundreds of commencement programs of Colleges, Junior and Senior High Schools, and Elementary Schools. Only an illustration can be given of the countless ways in which the Commencement programs centered around the Bicentennial theme:

Commencement Activities
WASHINGTON COLLEGE
Chestertown, Maryland
JUNE 10-11, 1932
Reported by
PRESIDENT PAUL E. TITSWORTH

A colonial dress ball.
College graduation exercises with special invitations sent to descendants of the first graduates of the College and to descendants of the family of George Washington.
A Commencement oration centered on Washington.
Historic pageants depicting Washington's relations to Washington College and Kent County, Maryland.
The giving of one act of the play *Gustavus Vasa,* which was presented in May, 1784, when George Washington attended exercises at Washington College.
A procession made up of historic floats.
The marking of the highway which Washington travelled through Kent County and the spots where he says he stopped.
The placing of a wreath on the grave of John Cadwalader, an aide to General Washington, who is buried in the Shrewsbury Parish churchyard in Kent County.

Graduation Exercises
WEST HIGH SCHOOL
Salt Lake City
JUNE 9, 1932

"No man who is correctly informed as to the past will be disposed to take a morose or despondent view of the present."

Entrance of Class—George Washington Bicentennial March (Sousa) . . . . . West High Band
Chorus, "America" . . . . . Class of 1932 and Band
The Landing of the Pilgrims.
Our American Forefathers.
Patriotic Airs.
Colonial Means of Communication.
The Industries of the Colonies.
Song: "Freedom, Our Queen."
Literature and Art of the Colonial Period.
Colonial Statesmen.
Bicentennial Song: "Father of the Land We Love" Boys' Chorus
Student Body Awards.
Tribune Award.
Presentation of Class.
Acceptance of Class . . . . Mr. G. N. Childs, Supt. of Schools
Conferring of Diplomas.
Star Spangled Banner . . . . . Audience
March . . . . . West High Band

BIDDEFORD, MAINE, HIGH SCHOOL

Program

Overture—Biddeford Community Orchestra
Processional March
Invocation.

Our Heritage of Two Hundred Years

The Background of Our Development, with Salutatory.
Our Territorial Growth.
Our Growth in Literature.

Music—Glee Club

Our Growth in Education.
Our Growth in Invention.....Honor Essay
The Forward Look.....With Valedictory

Music—Orchestra

Awarding of Medals.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Music—The Orange and Black..Glee Club and Class of 1932
Exit March

GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Grammar School Commencement

JUNE FIFTEENTH, NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY-TWO

Program

Assembly.....Grammar School Orchestra—DeLamater
Invocation.
Flag Salute.....Graduates
America.....Chorus
Episode in the Life of George Washington.
Prologue.
Scene I. Washington and His Mother.
Scene II. A Saturday at Mount Vernon.
Scene III. An Evening at Mount Vernon.
Scene IV. The Declaration of Independence.
Scene V. The First Flag.
Scene VI. Valley Forge.
Scene VII. Guests at Mount Vernon.
Scene VIII. Signing the Constitution.
Scene IX. Reception at Trenton.
Scene X. Washington's Inauguration.
Selections.....Grammar School Orchestra
Presentation of Diplomas, Sawyer Medals, and Daughters of the American Revolution History Medal,
His Honor Mayor John E. Parker
Benediction.
Step Lively.....Wendland
Grammar School Orchestra

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

The Washington School of Modesto, California, presented on May 26, 1932, the Bicentennial pageant, "Father of His Country," which was published and distributed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The pageants issued by the Federal Commission were used extensively by the schools of the Nation. The report of the dramatic literature of the Commission appears under "Plays and Pageants."

SPRAGUE, CONNECTICUT, GRADUATION EXERCISES

June 14, 1932

Program

PART I

Procession of the Graduates.
Invocation.....Rev. Melville Osborne
Welcome.....Malvina Izbicki
Group of Songs.....Graduates and Chorus
Presentation of Diplomas.....Mr. John J. Fanning
Chairman, Board of Education
Class Song—"Our Greatest Hero".....Class of 1932

PART II

Unit of Work—"George Washington"

Synopsis of Unit.....Pauline Moskowitz
Pageant—"Washington, the Founder of His Country."
Procession of Participants.
Scene 1. The United States Today—Uncle Sam and Forty-eight States.
Scene 2. Washington's Youth.
Scene 3. Washington's First Diplomatic Mission.
Scene 4. Songs Washington Knew.
Scene 5. The Declaration of Independence.
Poem.....Georgette Arpin
"Washington, the Nation Builder," Edwin Markham
Scene 6. Our First Flag.
Scene 7. Interpretive Dancing.....Little Folks
Scene 8. Washington Becomes Our First President.
Scene 9. Washington, Founder of the Federal City.
Scene 10. Later Years at Home at Mount Vernon.
Scene 11. Growth of the United States from Thirteen Original States to Present Forty-eight States.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL, MODESTO, CALIFORNIA, PRESENTED THE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT, "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY"

Illustration of a County Graduation Exercise:

OTTAWA COUNTY, OHIO

Eighth Grade Promotion Exercises

Town Hall, Oak Harbor

JUNE 1, 1932

Washington Bicentennial Pageant

Music . . . . . Oak Harbor Orchestra
Song, "Father of the Land We Love" . . . . Eighth Grade Class
Episode I. Boyhood of Washington . . . . Carroll Township
Episode II. Washington the Surveyor . . . . . Erie Township
Episode III. Washington at Mount Vernon Before the Revolutionary War . . . . Allen Township
Episode IV. Reading of the Declaration of Independence . . . . . Benton Township, Rocky Ridge and Graytown
Episode V. Washington Crossing the Delaware Salem-Oak Harbor (Rural)
Episode VI. Washington at Valley Forge Salem-Oak Harbor (Village)
Episode VII. The First Flag . . . . Gypsum and Catawba Island
Episode VIII. Surrender of Cornwallis . . . . Danbury Township
Episode IX. Washington's Inauguration . . . . . Clay-Genoa
Episode X. Inaugural Ball . . . . . Harris-Elmore
America . . . . . Audience
Presentation of Certificates.
Music . . . . . Oak Harbor Orchestra

CHISHOLM, MINNESOTA

The commencements of 1932 were not limited to the interest of the students. Superintendent J. P. Vaughan in his annual message to members of the High School graduating class of Chisholm, Minnesota, said:

The celebration this year of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington serves to impress upon us the supreme importance of moral power. Not the most brilliantly endowed, nor the most fortunate in opportunities for schooling, Washington was yet the outstanding leader of his time because of the "simplicity, sincerity, and symmetry" of his character.

It has been said that "acquaintance with the best is scholarship; the fruit of it, ripening into refinement, ideals, sensitiveness, courage, and wisdom, is culture." We hope that the members of this Bicentennial Class of 1932 have both developed a taste for scholarship and built up within themselves spiritual resources sufficient to ensure the success and happiness which we wish you all in greatest abundance.

A special commemorative feature on the program of county commencements and also of graduating exercises of individual schools was the George Washington Bicentennial Pledge, a Bicentennial contribution of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, a presidential commissioner. Sometimes this Pledge was given by the entire assembly and again by members of the graduating class.

Nation-wide Series of Educational Contests—Declamatory, Essay, and Oratorical

The complete report of this activity is given in Part II of this report.

Radio

Innumerable programs from schools of every state showed that thousands of students had the opportunity of listening to the many radio programs broadcast by Representative Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, by State Commissions, and by patriotic organizations. Radios were installed in many schools for this purpose.

Bicentennial programs arranged and broadcast by High School students were a regular part of the program of activities in schools of every state. Such encircling programs were a novel feature in the schools' projects. The voice of the air carried music of colonial days, prose, and poetry.

The following accounts from two institutions of higher learning show the assistance rendered by this type of educational groups:

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

A series of radio talks were broadcast by Professor Frederic M. Waid, Department of Economics, on George Washington. In reporting this series Professor Waid stated:

I realize the difficulty of attempting to say something new about the Father of His Country. Such an attempt is nearly impossible of realization, and to even state old things in a new way is exceedingly difficult. New approaches and interpretations can be attempted only with caution.

The writer attempted in the series of radio talks given over WMAC, Syracuse University, to present several views of George Washington and his life's work. The hope existing that not only a greater appreciation of George Washington would result but that better citizenship from fuller acquaintance with the noble deeds, acts, and words of General Washington would result.

The following topics were presented:

In Memory of George Washington—Washington's Will, February 22, 1932
George Washington as a Boy in His Colonial Virginia Environment . . . . . March 10, 1932
George Washington's Interest in Our Education, April 21, 1932
George Washington as a Citizen.
The Washington Family Tree.
George Washington as a Land Owner.
George Washington the Economist . . . . . April 14, 1932
George Washington the Letter Writer.
Mount Vernon the Nation's Shrine.
George Washington as a Farmer . . . . . March 17, 1932

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

A series of addresses on George Washington with selected music were delivered over the Iowa State College Radio Station by the following members of the Department of History and Government in University faculty: Mr. Moody, Mr. Kallenbach,

Mr. Ross, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Cook.

The series presented weekly from February 4 to May 5, 1932, covered the topics as follows: "Background: Ancestry and Environment of Washington"; "Boyhood and Youth of Washington"; "Washington in the Colonial Wars"; "Washington and the West"; "Washington in the Revolution"; "Washington in the Revolution (continued)"; "Washington and Agriculture"; "Washington and the Constitution"; "President Washington"; "Home Life of Washington"; "Washington and Foreign Relations"; "Washington and the National Capital"; "What People of His Time and of Later Times Have Thought of Washington"; and "General Summary and Estimate: Washington's Place in American World History."



EXHIBIT OF AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPECIAL SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Evening Schools

A group of students that eagerly embraced the opportunity of learning more about George Washington's life and achievements was found in the Evening Schools. In some instances the classes were composed of foreign-born men and women who reached the shores of America without an education and now are striving to acquire a knowledge of the history of this "Land of the Free." In other groups were found men and women reared in this land of opportunity to whom education had been denied during youth. These adults, native and foreign-born, are eager to learn the past history of our Nation in order to have an understanding of the present. No better foundation for the history of the past could be found for their study than the account of George Washington's services to his country and the establishment of this nation. The problems of today and the readjustment required in their solution have a new meaning when a background of understanding of the "Critical Period" of our early history has been acquired.

The New York City Continuation Schools prepared a special booklet, "George Washington Bicentennial Celebration", and distributed this to the staff in the schools. This booklet contained New York City Program which had the following four objectives:

1. To emphasize the character, civic virtue, consideration for the needs and views of others and good common sense that was Washington's.
2. To persuade the citizens of tomorrow—
   (a) Of the general soundness of Washington's life full of satisfactory achievement.
   (b) Of the dignity of labor.
   (c) Of the soundness of American institutions.
   (d) Of loyalty and patriotism.
3. To help stimulate pupils in the "Reading Good Books" habit.
4. To stimulate pupils to make larger use of library facilities.

In addition to the frequent Bicentennial programs and original compositions, historic pilgrimages were planned for these men and women in the evening schools.

A program characteristic of this type of school reveals the spirit of their enthusiasm in the Bicentennial Commemoration:

PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 96, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
NEW YORK CITY

Edward Stryker, Principal

National Anthem.
Introduction—The Significance of the Bicentennial.
Principal's Address—The Progress of America.
Motion Picture—Industrial Growth Since Washington.
George Washington—Selections Read and Recited by Pupils.
Address—America, the Land of Opportunity,
Honorable Joseph Caponegri, Municipal Court Justice
Folk Songs of Many Lands.
America, and Recessional.

Americanization School

The Americanization classes in the City of Washington had an extensive Bicentennial program of 13 projects, with exhibits, plays, stories, and participation by nationalities in the opening program of the masque, "Wakefield."

The Americanization School Association published a special bulletin—"Tributes from Many Lands." Miss Maude E. Aiton, Director of the Americanization School, explains this noteworthy project:

> This Bicentennial number of the Americanization School Association Bulletin is the embodiment of the thought underlying all the work of this association. It is difficult to put into words a spiritual value, but it is this "value" which makes the work of this association worth while, and so I shall attempt to do it.
>
> As long ago as 1922, when this association was first organ-

ized, Souren Hanessian, leader of the small group of organizers, said in trying to set forth the reasons for such an association, "Foreigners are on trial in this country. Whatever we do must be the best we can do; we must bring the best of our inheritances to America." Consistently over a period of ten years, the organization has not deviated from this purpose. Hence when this year the Bicentennial was approaching, Mr. Hanessian again said, "Something of value must be offered as a tribute, something that people born in other lands know and feel which would honor the Great American." And then as the thinking went on, he said, "In every land we as children knew of Washington the Liberator; he was a hero for us just as he was a hero for the American-born child. What have our writers, our leaders said about him?"

And so the association went to work to find out. A research table was set up at the Congressional Library and practically every foreign language book dealing with the life and times of Washington was checked and reviewed. Translators of many languages visited the desk and searched the volumes for the best. The editor, Carl Hermann, was a tower of strength in his ability to translate in nearly a dozen languages; Dr. Demitrioff Sinitzin dug deeply into Russian lore and discovered what many had failed to find, one of the earliest if not the earliest, biographies of George Washington printed in Moscow in 1784. Mrs. Peter Dounis, assisted in old Greek, and thus the work went on with the interest and help of the research staff of the Congressional Library.

But this was not enough material. Libraries in foreign countries must be searched. Mr. Hanessian would not be satisfied until every one of the fifty nationalities having membership in the Americanization School Association was represented. It was then that our president, Judge Walter I. McCoy, and Mr. Hermann, the editor, went to the State Department and asked aid. Dr. Edward C. Wynne of the Historical Research Department became deeply interested, and through him the Secretary and Under Secretary Mr. Castle. Throughout the world research work began. American Embassies and legations became conscious of the need of the Americanization School Association and gave their help.

Then indeed for the editor and assistant, Mrs. E. H. Wood, tasks grew heavy because it was necessary to choose from the material. Evening after evening, through a long winter, eager and conscientious workers pored over material—and still some countries were absent. The workers began making contacts directly with the foreign embassies and legations in Washington and still more material came in as interest and pride were aroused.

The illustrations were also a noteworthy piece of research work. The finding of typical scenes, the sketching and submitting by the artist, Mr. Robinette, of illustrations to the Association members for criticism, and his willingness to conform to the ideas of those who knew what the pictures should be, was valuable.

There was absolutely no thought of this piece of work being a definite educational project; but it has proven to be a most valuable phase of adult educational work.

State Training Schools and Reformatories

Some of the most zealous and earnest work for the advancement of citizenship training through



SUMNER-MAGRUDER SCHOOL, KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT, BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, MARCH 23, 1932. G. D. INGRAM, TEACHER; J. C. SMITH, PRINCIPAL

the opportunities offered in the Bicentennial year was done in the State Training Schools for delinquent boys and girls and in the Reformatories.

A study of the faith, balance, justice and other uplifting characteristics of the great Washington made valuable lessons about which were built the observance of the Bicentennial in these institutions.

Quotations from some of the reports of such schools show the type of celebration featured:

The Indiana Boys' School [Plainfield, Indiana] is the State's School for its delinquent boys between the ages of ten and seventeen. In this School, literary and vocational training follows the same courses as the public schools, with teachers who have the same license as in public schools. Our property includes a thousand acres. More than twenty acres are in the campus.

Our George Washington Bicentennial activities were divided into four periods: 1st, a literary and musical program February 22, 1932. 2nd, April 1st to 8th, inclusive, the 8th being State Arbor Day, was devoted to the Bicentennial. About one-sixth of the campus was selected and set aside as a memorial to Washington. The eighth grade agriculture classes of about sixty boys, under the direction and supervision of their instructor, Capt. James L. Glascock, throughout the week devoted their energy to going to the woods, selecting, digging, transporting, and planting young native forest trees and shrubs. When Arbor Day had past about two hundred trees and shrubs of wide variety had been planted.



COLONIAL DANCE, COLORADO STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MOUNT MORRISON

From the Colorado State Industrial School for Girls came programs and pictures, as this school consistently presented a program every month. These words from the Superintendent, Anna L. Cooley, give a picture of their interest:

Throughout the whole celebration, pictures of Washington, especially those sent out by the Bicentennial Commission, were on display in all classrooms.

Notebooks on the life of Washington were made by the younger girls.

Themes on "The Life of Washington" were written for the Denver Woman's Club. Prizes for these were awarded in August.

Miss Ray M. Hanchett, Superintendent of the Training School for Girls, Mitchellville, Iowa, reported for the State School as follows: "The program presented by this institution for the Bicentennial Celebration was a cantata, 'When Washington Was a Boy.' We presented this three times. The first time for the inmates and officers at this institution, the second time for the local community and friends from nearby towns, and the third time we took it to the Hospital for Shell Shocked Veterans at Knoxville."

The Girls' Industrial School, Delaware, Ohio, as shown by the account of Miss Rose C. Beatty, Chief Matron, had a definite part in their state.

There was a tree-planting celebration, and accompanying exercises of songs and speeches. In June, 1932, we presented a very beautiful pageant, called "Mount Vernon."

Our Commencement program was held in the afternoon of Flag Day, and the patriotic idea was carried out at the open air exercises. The flags were erected in front of each of the seventeen buildings. Bunting and flags decorated the outdoor stand, and even the graduates carried out the colors in their dresses, which were white with red and blue silk ties. The addresses of the day commemorated the occasion also.

The Girls of the Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls at Bon Air joined with the other schools of the state in paying tribute to Virginia's revered citizen. Miss Margaret M. Bair reported as follows:

Our special observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington consisted in the showing of the Eastman Motion Picture Film of the Life and Times of George Washington. This film was loaned to us by the Virginia Chamber of Commerce. During another evening the papers that were written in the classrooms were read by the writers and in addition there were patriotic songs, poems, and other appropriate exercises. At another time two prominent business men addressed the school on the life of George Washington.

The Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Massachusetts, as reported by Catharine M. Campbell, Superintendent, carried on an extensive Bicentennial program of activities throughout the entire Celebration, culminating with a patriotic pageant for the annual graduation. "This furnished a splendid opportunity to stress certain qualities and



STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL, SPARTA, WISCONSIN, BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT, "SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS"

characteristics, the significance of which we wish our young people to understand and make their own."

The Federal Industrial Institution for Women at Alderson, West Virginia, as reported by Miss Mary B. Harris, Superintendent, discloses the activities of the institution:

Our commemoration of the Bicentennial included the planting of about 150 trees with the ceremonial planting of an elm. On another occasion we had a Washington program, and we gave two presentations of a play embodying events in the life of Washington, written by one of the inmates. The week of the Fourth of July we also gave an outdoor pageant, which was written by one of the inmates. Social events from time to time also featured Colonial costumes and characters.

The educational projects involving the Bicentennial theme as featured in the Kentucky State Reformatory at Frankfort are reported by L. D. Stucker, Chaplain:

The inmates of the Kentucky State Reformatory entered very heartily into the Washington Bicentennial.

Colonel Noel Gaines of Frankfort, Kentucky, furnished us with the plans and purposes. Many of the inmates who attended the school of nights after their work is over, wrote essays and looked up important events in the life of the Father of our Country.

Comparisons were made between the life of the people and country then and the complex changes that confront us now.

From the Warden of the South Dakota Penitentiary, Mr. G. T. Jameson, was received the following account of their educational program:

This penitentiary has had one very exceptionally well-informed historian address the inmates on the life of George Washington, and it has been most beneficial. Major Coursey, Mitchell, South Dakota, delivered this address.

It has been our aim to make the inmates who attend school understand the meaning of this 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Mr. Harry Masson, Head Teacher in the Sing Sing Prison at Ossining, New York, wrote of that institution's educational program as follows:

Copies of the George Washington portrait and the other material mentioned in Director Bloom's letter were received and displayed in each classroom, the library and school office. Framed copies of the picture still hang conspicuously on the walls of the school office and classrooms.

During the Celebration of the Bicentennial the life, achievements, and character of George Washington were stressed throughout the school, with emphasis on his patriotism and that devotion to the Colonies without which they might not have been welded into a Nation and which deservedly earned for our first President the enduring title, "Father of our Country."

Other State Schools—Blind and Deaf

Other State Schools to have a part in the Bicentennial Celebration were the Schools for the Deaf and Schools for the Blind.

The program of two parts from the Florida School for the Deaf at Saint Augustine shows the interest and activity:

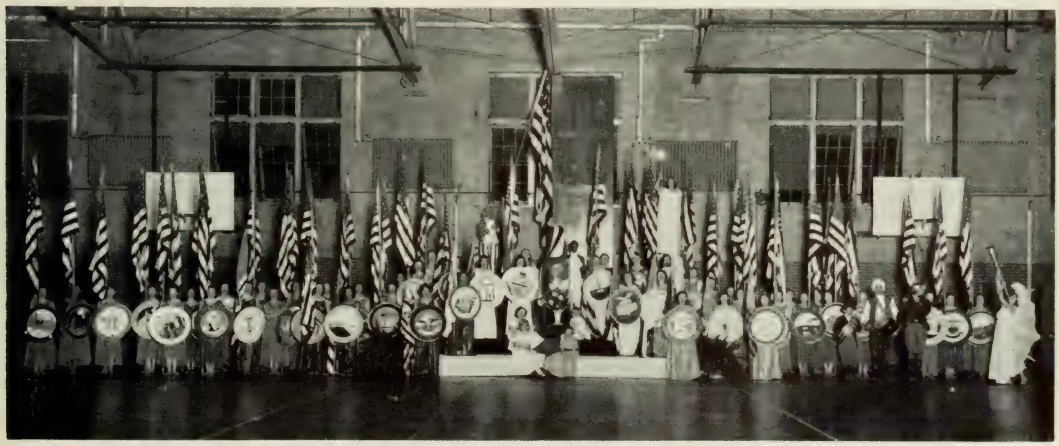
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, SAINT AUGUSTINE
February 22, 1932

Bicentennial Program in the Auditorium

1. America—recited by all.
2. Pageant—The Life of Washington.
   Prologue: An American boy explains Washington to a foreign boy by certain incidents:
   Playing soldier; The Cherry Tree; Sea Dreams; With the Indians; Minuet and Courtship; Breakfast at Mount Vernon; Commander-in-Chief; The Prayer at Valley Forge; The First President; and, Old Age.
3. Pledge to the Flag—recited by all.

The Tree Planting immediately followed the program in the auditorium.

During the period February-November, 1932, various classes in the Department for the Deaf have collected and mounted in scrapbooks pictures, articles, programs, concerning the life of Washington. These are now on exhibition in the school library and will be preserved.



ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR DEAF, JACKSONVILLE. GIRLS GYMNASTIC BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM, MAY 14, 1932

PARTICIPATION OF THE INDIAN SCHOOLS

Contacts Made by the Education Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

In the preliminary planning for the Celebration the Chief of the Education Department conferred in Washington with those in charge of Indian work as to ways of cooperating. Later conferences were held with Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Director of Indian Schools and Education, on follow-up work. A circular letter was sent by the Education Department of the Commission to every Superintendent of the Indian Agencies and Schools, including the Day Schools and Mission Schools. Literature of the Commission went forth to each superintendent with general information on the purpose and scope of the Bicentennial Celebration. Book covers featuring the Rules of Civility as studied by George Washington were also sent to the superintendents for distribution to the pupils. The Stuart Athenaeum portrait of George Washington was distributed to each Indian School. Letters of appreciation were received by the Commission from many of these schools describing the ceremony at the time of the unveiling of the framed portrait.

Programs Illustrating the Interest in the Indian Schools
ROCKY BOY, MONTANA, INDIAN RESERVATION
Health and George Washington Program
September 23, 1932

America—Rhythm Band . . . . . Parker Canyon School
Washington's Rules of Conduct . . . . . Recitation
Patriotic Parade of Health Rules . . . . . Sangrey School
Your Flag and My Flag . . . . . Recitation



BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM, THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, IROQUOIS, NEW YORK

Down in Old Virginia—Chorus . . . . . Haystack Butte School
Demonstration of Home Plan . . . . . 4-H Garden Club
Virginia Reel—Primary Dance . . . . . Rocky Boy's School
Father of the Land We Love—Chorus . . . . Rocky Boy's School
The Name of Washington . . . . . Boys, Haystack Butte School
Maxims of Washington . . . . . Sangrey Day School
America the Beautiful—Girls' Trio . . . . Parker Canyon School

George Washington Bicentennial Programs Presented in
THE MESA GRANDE INDIAN DAY SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA
Participating in the Nation-wide Celebration

Activity No. 1, February 19, 1932, George Washington Party. The Indian pupils of the public school invited, a short program given: America the Beautiful, America, The Star Spangled Banner, and other patriotic songs were sung by all. Short stories were read by some of the visiting pupils. Giving all pen pictures of the different periods in the life of Washington. Dinner served. Place cards—small hatchets and cherries made by pupils.

Activity No. 2, Project Work, February 19, P. M. Visiting Pupils and all participating.

Drawing, coloring, colored paper used in making shields, flags, posters, hatchets, and stories illustrated.

Activity No. 3, February 23, 1932. Washington's Life in Pictures.

A large book made by the pupils, pictures collected by pupils and teacher from newspapers, magazines, pasted in the book.

Activity No. 4. A Beauty Corner in the schoolroom kept through the year in memory of Washington.

Washington Bicentennial Activities at United States Indian School
Mount Pleasant School, Michigan
Paul N. Schmitt, Principal

The United States Indian School at Mount Pleasant observed the Bicentennial of Washington throughout the year. Early in the term we decided to have something pertaining to Washington's life and achievements at every one of our weekly assemblies. These were put on in the school auditorium by separate grades in an agreed manner of succession.

At each one it became the duty of the music teacher to have one or more patriotic songs for assembly singing. At each assembly the school joined in giving the Flag Salute, the American Creed, and singing either the Star Spangled Banner, or America the Beautiful, as opening numbers. These were followed by grade programs, and then closed with a patriotic song by the assembly. Among the latter were Father of the Land We Love, Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, George Washington, and Washington's Birthday. To give an idea of the grade programs, a short summary of activities of grades two, six, and nine are given:

Grade Two capitalized on stories from various readers, planted a tree on Arbor Day and named it, Washington the Surveyor. Many schoolroom decorations were made from clippings of Sunday papers and magazines, portraying various events in Washington's life. On February 22, this grade presented an operetta, entitled "Washington in Nursery Land."

Grade Six studied and discussed the life of Washington in general reading and in history. They followed with rapture the story of his dangerous mission to Fort Duquesne and the story of the Revolutionary Army. Their favorite posters were those of Valley Forge and Fort Necessity. They presented as an assembly program an interesting play: "When Martha and George Returned."

Grade Nine specialized on his Farewell Address in classroom work and attempted to show how many of those high ideals of national service were still as true and as eminently worth while as in Washington's time. In their assembly program they took three great American songs: Mount Vernon Bells, The Sword of Bunker Hill, and My Sweet Southern Home.

Three pupils wrote short sketches of each of these songs, tracing a little of their history, symbolic significances and contributing sentiments. Each sketch was read and followed by the class singing the appropriate song.

Each of our ten class groups gave at least two patriotic programs during the year, and of course special emphasis placed on the historic significance and eminence of Washington. At the close of the year each group planted a tree in Washington's honor, and gave it some Washington title. We feel that we succeeded in indoctrinating our pupils with considerable love and veneration for our greatest national hero.

SUMMARY OF PART IV

From the first announcement concerning the nation-wide Bicentennial Celebration honoring George Washington the schools of the nation were sincerely interested. This enthusiasm lasted from the official opening of the Celebration, February 22, right up to the closing on Thanksgiving Day. The momentum increased as the Celebration period grew and extended on into the next school term as disclosed in many a school report. Various types of programs, pageants, plays, projects, classroom studies, playground activities, and tree planting ceremonies took place in the schools of every state and outlying possessions.

The extent of the Bicentennial activities in the schools is revealed in the total summary that 887,073 school units, composed of public and private institutions of higher learning, elementary and secondary schools, had 275,869 Bicentennial Committees, and presented at least 3,548,292 programs and projects in honor of George Washington. Thousands of Bicentennial programs were received from the schools and filed by states in bound volumes for the permanent files of the Commission.

Permanent results are already manifested by the enrichment of school libraries, with literature relating to George Washington and colonial times; in the historical collections added to the museums of city, county, and state; in a new understanding and appreciation of the history of the Founders of this nation; and in the hearts of the students of America.

These lasting results could not have been possible without the whole-hearted support of the teachers. The observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington has afforded the teachers of the nation an unusual opportunity to present to their students in a new manner the life and achievements of George Washington and to rekindle an appreciation of the heritage left our nation by its founders. No child in the schools during the year 1932 will ever forget this significant observance. The seeds of good citizenship planted during the Bicentennial Celebration will bear fruit forever. Every school in the United States paid its tribute to George Washington.



WESTERN NAVAJO SCHOOL, TUBA CITY, ARIZONA, PRESENTED "PICTURE BOOK TOWNE" ON FEBRUARY 26, 1932

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

MRS. JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN
In Charge

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVE
PART I

EIGHTY-FIVE national organizations of women, representing approximately twenty-five million members, were contacted by the Women's Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and have participated in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Through the local units of these organizations the Celebration has been carried to every state in the Union and to practically every city, town, village and rural community.

The Women's Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, under the direction of Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, began its activities with the definite aim of lifting this nation-wide event far above the level of the conventional celebration by making it a crusade for a better citizenry. We wanted to bring George Washington closer to the hearts of the American people than ever before. We wanted the children of today to appreciate him so that the glory and influence of the man would pass on from generation to generation.

Our first step toward a realization of our ambitions was the preparation of twelve George Washington Programs and forty-eight papers or speeches on the sub-topics of the programs. These papers portrayed the life, character and achievements of Washington in a sympathetic and accurate manner.

The program subjects are:

1. Family Relationships of George Washington.
2. Homes of George Washington.
3. Youth and Manhood of George Washington.
4. The Mother of George Washington.
5. George Washington the Man of Sentiment.
6. George Washington the Man of Action in Military and Civil Life.
7. George Washington the Christian.
8. George Washington the Leader of Men.
9. The Social Life of George Washington.
10. George Washington the Builder of the Nation.
11. George Washington the President (1789-1797).
12. The Home Making of George and Martha Washington.

For the sub-topics and program papers see Vol. I of the Literature series of the commission's report.

Accompanying the programs was a selected list of books relating to George Washington found to be especially authentic, interesting and generally available. While these programs and program papers were particularly helpful to women's groups because they fitted in so perfectly with their regular programs, they were not limited to women's organizations, but were used by all organized groups, including church, patriotic and fraternal societies, schools, colleges, and other educational institutions.

A most helpful pamphlet entitled, "George Washington Year by Year" was also prepared by the Women's Department and used extensively by women's organizations and schools. It gave the dates of important events relating to George Washington and his ancestors from 1183 to 1799.

In addition the following general suggestions for participation in the Celebration were sent to the presidents of women's organizations and to the chairmen of Special Bicentennial Committees:

1. A fitting introduction to the formal opening of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration will be a service of tribute to the Father of our country in churches and bible classes on February 21. Urge that this be done in your community.

2. Assist the George Washington Bicentennial Committee in your city in every way possible in making and carrying out its plans for the Celebration and join in a Community Celebration the 22d of February, 1932.

3. Announce the plans of your organization for participation in the Celebration at a meeting early in 1932. Impress upon your members their individual responsibility in making the nation-wide Celebration a success.

4. See that your public libraries, especially the small town and county traveling libraries are well supplied with authentic books on George Washington for readers of all ages.

5. Give special attention to the needs of orphanages and kindred institutions, for books of this kind. Also see that these children have a part in the Celebration.

6. Confer with school authorities and assist in making the nation-wide series of educational contests a success.
7. Use the George Washington Programs and the historical Program Papers in your study courses and at your meetings.
8. Urge the committees of your organizations to include the Bicentennial activities in their work.
9. Give a reception, ball or tea at which Colonial costumes are worn, the hostess appearing as Martha Washington. Arrange popular programs with a play, pageant or tableaux with Colonial music.
10. Plant trees, with appropriate ceremony, in honor of George Washington and register them with the American Tree Association, Washington, D. C.

BICENTENNIAL PLEDGE

In an effort to crystallize the sterling qualities of George Washington in the consciousness of the people, especially young folk and children, the George Washington Bicentennial Pledge (see next page) was issued and given wide circulation among schools and organizations. Many groups are using it at all their meetings, repeating it in unison.

TREE PLANTING

Planting trees to honor the memory of George Washington was a special activity of women's organizations. For years it has been the custom of women's organizations, especially the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Daughters of the American Revolution, to plant memorial trees in honor of our distinguished heroes, so it was quite natural that this form of participation should become an important activity from the very beginning. Trees were planted as early as 1928 to be dedicated in 1932 during the period of the Celebration. This branch of our work was begun in April, 1930, when the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in cooperation with the American Tree Association planned a program that originally called for "Ten Million Memorials to a Great Man." The response was tremendous and resulted in the planting of approximately 30,000,000 trees with ceremonies of expression of heart felt appreciation of the Father of our Country.

PROCEDURE

Our procedure in reaching the units of national organizations was, first, a communication to each president outlining the purpose of the Celebration, accompanied by a suggested resolution for their adoption. Upon receipt of a favorable reply, which came from all organizations, another letter was sent to the same persons asking for a list of the presidents of their state organizations. With these lists in hand, communication with state officials followed with the request that this Commission be supplied with the names of the presidents of their local units. This method was necessary as most national and state organizations are a law unto themselves and seldom permit the use of their official lists by another organization. In those instances where the lists could not be sent, the presidents most graciously arranged to have the envelopes addressed for use at their headquarters. In this way we were able to reach by direct communication the 77,680 local units of 55 national organizations that were most active during the entire period of the Bicentennial Celebration.

They were:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOROPTIMIST CLUBS
AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS
AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS
AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY
AMERICAN WAR MOTHERS
AMERICAN WOMEN'S LEGION
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES
AUXILIARY TO SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
AUXILIARY TO VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
CAMP FIRE GIRLS
COLONIAL DAUGHTERS OF THE 17TH CENTURY
DAMES OF THE LOYAL LEGION
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA
DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI
DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL WARS
DAUGHTERS OF THE UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR
GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY
GIRL SCOUTS, INC.
INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF KING'S DAUGHTERS & SONS, INC.
LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
MT. VERNON LADIES ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN
NATIONAL AUXILIARY UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS
NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS & TEACHERS (COLORED)
NATIONAL CIRCLE OF DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICAN PEN WOMEN
NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
NATIONAL SOCIETY CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1732  1932

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL

Pledge

AS AN AMERICAN, I WILL FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN UPRIGHT LIVING, INTEGRITY AND IN LOYALTY AND SERVICE TO MY COUNTRY. I WILL STRIVE "NEVER TO SAY ANYTHING ABOUT A MAN THAT I HAVE THE SLIGHTEST SCRUPLE OF SAYING TO HIM," AND "NEVER TO FORFEIT MY WORD, NOR BREAK MY PROMISE MADE TO ANYONE." IN HEART AND MIND, IN WORD AND DEED, I WILL KEEP FAITH WITH WASHINGTON.

NOTE—Words quoted are George Washington's.

United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DESCENDANTS OF AMERICA
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN COLONISTS
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE BARONS OF RUNNEMEDE
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION
NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE UNION 1861-1865
NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN
NATIONAL SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1812
NATIONAL SOCIETY WOMEN DESCENDANTS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
ORDER FIRST FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA
P. E. O.
QUOTA CLUB
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
WOMEN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, M. E. CHURCH
WOMEN'S OVERSEAS SERVICE LEAGUE
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NATL.
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

In addition to the foregoing there were 30 national organizations that adopted resolutions, pledged cooperation and gave such recognition of the Birth of George Washington as was suited to the character of their organizations. These are:

ALPHA PHI, NATIONAL SOCIETY
AMERICAN ASSN. OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS
AMERICAN HOME-MAKERS ASSOCIATION
AMERICAN RED CROSS
ASSN. OF BANK WOMEN
ASSN. FOR CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
CHAUTAUQUA WOMAN'S CLUB OF CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION (NATIONAL)
COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS
DAUGHTERS OF SCOTLAND SUPREME LODGE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL
FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S BOARDS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF N. A.
INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY
MEDICAL WOMEN'S NATL. ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL ASSN. OF WOMEN LAWYERS
NATIONAL CATHEDRAL ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL CATHOLIC WOMEN'S UNION
NATIONAL PATRIOTIC COUNCIL
NATIONAL SOCIETY PATRIOTIC WOMEN OF AMERICA
PYTHIAN SISTERS, SUPREME TEMPLE
SOCIETY OF DESCENDANTS OF KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER
SOCIETY OF WOMEN GEOGRAPHERS
UNITY LITERARY CLUB
WESTERN CONFERENCE OF DEANS OF WOMEN
WOMAN'S AMER. BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY
WOMAN'S AMER. BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY
WOMEN OF THE ARMY & NAVY LEGION OF VALOR, U. S. A.
WOMEN'S BOARD DOMESTIC MISSIONS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH OF AMERICA
WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION
WOMEN'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL FRATERNITY

These groups of organized women furnished an ideal medium through which to spread the purpose of the Celebration and as an agency for carrying out the plans of the Commission.

Organization women have given invaluable service to State Commissions and city, town and village committees. This, in addition to their participation in the programs of their own permanent organizations. In Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana and New Mexico women were appointed by the governors of these states to act as chairmen of the State Commissions and in several other State Commissions they served as acting chairmen. Two hundred and fifty-eight women served on State Commissions, and there were 148,560 special Bicentennial committees in local communities composed entirely of women.

Branches of several of our national organizations of women are located in the territories of the United States and in foreign countries. These groups were also interested in the Celebration and arranged most interesting and constructive programs.

PROGRAMS OF PARTICIPATION

It is difficult to give the exact number of George Washington programs presented by women's organizations. While some units of these national and state-wide groups had but one program, thousands of other units used, at successive meetings, the twelve George Washington Programs and forty-eight Program Papers. In addition they have put on pageants, plays, motion pictures, etc., and, based upon the reports received, a most conservative estimate of the number of such programs is 500,000. Organized groups of women have also conducted

over a million programs of memorial tree plantings. Special committees of women in cities, towns and villages, outside of permanent organizations, arranged approximately 435,247 programs of participation in the Celebration. These, however, were more on the spectacular order than the study programs arranged by the permanent organizations, many of which had correlated the program subjects with their departments of work. In fact, the Bicentennial Celebration gave a new impetus to the citizenship departments in women's organizations and will be continued for years to come.

From every state and practically every organization of women, all over the country, came reports showing that our aim to lift this great nation-wide event above the level of the conventional Celebration to a crusade for a better citizenry has been realized.

ORGANIZATION

The Women's Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission started its work April 1, 1930. Those identified with the Department were:

In charge: Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman; Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes, Mrs. Harry Atwood Coleman, and Mrs. Bertha Voorhorst.

Secretaries: Miss Mary K. Banks, Miss Edna Hoisington.

Stenographers: Miss Edith O'Connor, Miss Justina DiFrancisco, Mrs. Cecelia McQuigg.

PART II

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following reports from national organizations are based upon information received from the President, or her representative, of each organization, including the purpose of each organization. Programs of participation in the Bicentennial Celebration received by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission are preserved in record books arranged according to states, cities and towns. The figures in these reports representing membership are in accord with the lists received by this office in 1931 and 1932.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOROPTIMIST CLUBS

Organized in five geographical regions with 38 local units.

The American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs is the American Branch of the International Association of Soroptimist Clubs, an Association of Business and Professional Women (classified). It is a Civic Service Club, similar to Rotary for men, and has a 5-fold object.

Object: "To foster loyalty to our Flag, and to assist in spreading and popularizing the ideals of true Americanism. It was in recognition of this first object that we planted our Soroptimist Walks throughout the country. To encourage meritorious civic movements and to urge cooperation for the betterment of local conditions. To encourage and foster high ethical standards in business and professional life. To promote the spirit of service and true friendship among its members. To develop efficiency and the success to be derived therefrom; to foster the interchange of ideas in business methods as a means of increasing the efficiency and usefulness of Soroptimism; to recognize the worthiness of all legitimate occupations and the dignifying of the occupation of each Soroptimist as affording her an opportunity to serve society."

This organization deserves great credit for initiating the movement to erect a monument to George Washington, the first to be erected in California. Officials secured the interest of President and Mrs. Herbert Hoover and the work is going on as a state-wide effort.

Planting trees, to be designated as "Soroptimist Walks," was the novel program of 22 Soroptimist Clubs in as many cities.

The Soroptimist Clubs were active in arousing interest and contributing to the fund for the restoration of Wakefield, George Washington's birthplace, in Virginia.

The First Vice-President of the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, Mrs. Mary Catherine Lewis, said:

"The American people of all ages, from school child to oldest veteran, gained a fresh and vivid picture of:

(a) George Washington, the man, in every phase of his remarkable career.

(b) Of the birth of our Nation under his leadership—and the price paid in sacrifice and suffering of those who followed him.

"That this fresh and vivid picture was needed was apparent to anyone who has travelled from Coast to Coast a few years ago and learned how dim and blurred the picture of the *Father* and the *founding* of our Nation had become.

"Unity of purpose: The Country benefited by the 'unity of purpose' with which its citizens approached the Celebration. Every State, city, town and village helped to weave the chain of patriotic reawakening—we became 'George Washington conscious' to a greater degree in that one year than we had been in generations before.

"Discoveries were made that awakened State pride—as in the case of California where a Committee of the Soroptimist Club discovered that there was not in the entire State of California a monument of George Washington. The Soroptomist Club sponsored the movement to erect a suitable monument by popular subscription in the State Capitol grounds at Sacramento."

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION

Organized in 1908 with affiliated associations in every State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Edmonton and Nova Scotia, in Canada. Through these associations more than 1,000 student home economics clubs in high schools, colleges, and universities are members of the National organization.

Object: "To bring together those concerned in developing the art of right living by the application of systematized knowledge to the problems of the home and the community."

The Association gave valuable assistance to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by the publication of editorials in their monthly publication and the suggestion of programs to their student clubs.

AMERICAN GOLD STAR MOTHERS

An organization of thousands of mothers whose sons gave their lives in the World War.

During 1932 groups of mothers and widows of the deceased

soldiers, sailors and marines of American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe made pilgrimages to the graves of their loved ones. These pilgrimages were authorized by act of Congress and at the expense of the United States Government.

On these pilgrimages daily meetings were held on board ship on the subject of George Washington and related topics. Each member of these pilgrimages were presented with a copy of the pamphlet entitled, "The Mother of George Washington."

Memorial Tree Planting was a special feature of the participation in the Bicentennial Celebration by the Chapters of the Gold Star Mothers.

American Junior Red Cross

The American Junior Red Cross conducted an effective campaign for the Bicentennial Celebration. Mr. W. S. Gard, Assistant Director, says:

"I am glad of an opportunity to assure you that the American Junior Red Cross cooperated to the fullest extent with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission and that we received the fullest degree of assistance from the Commission. We were provided with valuable and interesting data, descriptive articles and illustrations.

"We carried numerous references and stories pertaining to Washington and the Bicentennial in our two school magazines—the Junior Red Cross News, which has a circulation of 150,000 per month, and the Junior Red Cross Journal, which has a circulation of 10,000 per month. Through these publications we reached approximately seven million children in the elementary and high schools with information relating to the Bicentennial.

"We found the work of the Commission most satisfactory and believe much of a lasting nature was accomplished through its stimulation of a study of early American history."

American Legion Auxiliary

Organized in forty-eight States, the District of Columbia and three Territories—representing 400,000 women—"The largest women's patriotic organization in the world." The one primary purpose of the American Legion Auxiliary is the support of the American Legion in peacetime service to the country. In carrying out this purpose it conducts welfare, civic and patriotic activities of a wide scope.

Among the major activities of the American Legion Auxiliary are work for the relief and rehabilitation of the disabled World War veterans, efforts to promote the welfare of the children of the dead and disabled veterans, projects for the betterment of conditions of life in the communities in which its Units are located, work for the maintenance of an adequate national defense for the United States, and endeavors to safeguard and perpetuate the ideals of American democracy.

The American Legion Auxiliary is composed of wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of members of The American Legion, of men who died in the country's service during the World War, and of deceased veterans. Women who themselves served in the armed forces during the war are also eligible for membership in the Auxiliary.

The President of the American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. S. Alford Blackburn, says:

"The American Legion Auxiliary participated very widely in the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Aided by the able direction of the United States Commission for this event, the Auxiliary was able to make the observance of the Bicentennial an outstanding activity in practically all of its 8,000 Units. The observance fitted closely with the Auxiliary's continuous program of endeavors for safeguarding and perpetuating the ideals and institutions of American democracy.

"In practically every community where a Unit of the Auxiliary is located, the Auxiliary cooperated actively in the observance of the Bicentennial. In many communities the Auxiliary took the leadership in the observance, sponsoring celebrations of many kinds to carry home to their communities the significance of Washington's service and ideals to the country. Continuously through the year, the national organization of the Auxiliary urged fullest participation in the observance by all Auxiliary Units and members.

"The material aid and inspiration of the United States Commission was of greatest help in making possible successful cooperation in the Bicentennial observance by the American Legion Auxiliary. The Auxiliary believes that the observance of this great patriotic Anniversary has been of inestimable value to the future of America and it wishes to extend its thanks to the Commission for the opportunity to take part in an activity of such national significance."

American War Mothers

Organized in 1919, in twenty-five States and the District of Columbia, with three hundred and six local Chapters, and chartered under Act of the Congress of the United States, February 24, 1925.

"The object of the corporation shall be to keep alive and develop the spirit that prompted world service; to maintain the ties of fellowship born of that service and to assist and further any patriotic work; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and Nation; to work for the welfare of the Army and Navy; to assist in any way in their power, men and women who served and were wounded or incapacitated in the World War; to foster and promote friendship and understanding between America and the Allies in the World War."

Mrs. Virgil Stone, President of the American War Mothers, says:

"The National organization participated in the ceremonies of dedication of trees and memorials, in Kansas City in the grounds of the Art Institute; in Cheyenne and Lander, Wyoming; at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri. In Independence Park, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, under the shadow of Independence Hall, the Cradle of Liberty, it was my very great privilege and honor to preside at the ceremonies and to shovel the earth when we planted an elm tree to the Memory of George Washington. In the various chapters, the American War Mothers planted and dedicated 2,938 trees during 1932.

"Well do the nations of the earth honor and revere the memory of their heroic patriots, and I deem it was most fitting that we should have promoted a Nation-wide memorial observance honoring our First President of the United States, to whom, more than any other one person, we owe homage.

"I further believe that patriotic devotion to our country, faith in our national ideals, our institutions and our form of government, has been strengthened in the minds of our youth by participation in this wonderful Celebration.

"The American War Mothers purchased a property at 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C., as a National Home and Headquarters, from where they will continue the work of the organization in its patriotic endeavors and at all times cooperate with every effort made for the perpetuation of our Nation."

American Women's League

National organization with five active Units in the District of Columbia and one in the State of Michigan.

The President, Mrs. Needham C. Turnage, says:

"This Society was organized as a means by which the women relatives of the citizens of the United States of America who served under the American and Allied Flags during the World War, associated themselves to perpetuate the patriotic ties which bound together in a common cause the men and women who served under the American and Allied Flags in the World War; for love of country; to encourage service to country: to teach patriotism and respect for the flag to the children of the country; to bring about the friendly cooperation of the

women whose relatives served in the World War; to give aid and cheer and comfort to the disabled soldiers, and to stand back of the men who carry forward the flag; the Association being a non-political and non-sectarian organization; its membership being limited to the wives, widows, mothers, daughters and sisters and next of kin of men who served in the World War.

"Our National organization participated in the Flag Day parade and ceremonies; also the reenacting of the laying of the corner-stone at the Capitol on September 17, 1932. Also, as President of the organization I made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. The National Board voted in favor of placing a wreath on the tomb of George Washington at a later date.

"In my judgment, the Celebration has been of inestimable value, in that it has impressed upon the minds of our young the character of our forefathers and the service rendered by them to the end that this country might exist."

Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

An organization of women and men. The Association was first chartered in 1889 and again in 1892. By act of the General Assembly of Virginia, its property cannot be taxed.

Branches of the Association are established in Williamsburg, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Yorktown, Hanover, Accomac, Hampton, Eastville, Suffolk, Gloucester, Surry, Farmville, Blackstone, Hopewell, Smithfield, and Drakes Branch, Virginia, and Washington, D. C., and Nashville, Tennessee.

Object: "To acquire, restore and preserve the ancient historic grounds, buildings, monuments and tombs in the Commonwealth of Virginia and to receive and protect any relics which may become its property by gift or purchase as by charter of March 3, 1892."

The Recording Secretary of the Association at Richmond, Virginia, reports:

"The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Richmond, Virginia, of which Mrs. J. Taylor Ellyson is President, celebrated the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington on the afternoon of April 5, 1932.

"It was in the form of a lovely outdoor fete, and was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Cole Scott, "Ballyshannon," which is situated on the tract of land upon which is located the remains of historic Westham arsenal.

"A large group of children wearing colonial costumes danced the minuet; a young matron sang several of Washington's favorite songs; and a broadcasting organization known as 'The Possum Hunters of Page County,' composed of Virginia mountaineers, gave selections on stringed instruments.

"The address was made by the Hon. John Stewart Bryan, of Richmond, who pointed out the historical significance of the spot and its association with the Revolutionary War. In old accounts of the history of Richmond, it is referred to as the 'Foundrey of Westham,' six miles from Richmond. It was here that Benedict Arnold on his raid in 1781 destroyed the military stores, magazines and warehouses. The Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities marked the site twenty years ago.

"Mrs. Charles E. Bolling was the chairman of the committee which arranged the celebration. A large number of people attended, invitations having been sent to the eighteen branches of the Association throughout Virginia, in Washington, D. C., and in Nashville, Tennessee."

The Directress of the City of Washington Branch reports:

"The Washington Branch of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, of which Mrs. E. Rust Smith is Directress, celebrated the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington in the following manner:

"On George Washington's Birthday, February 11th by the old calendar, we planted at Wakefield, the birthplace of Washington, a Washington Elm, an offshoot of the elm under which George Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 3, 1775.

"Mrs. E. Rust Smith, Directress, presented the elm. Mr. Albright responded with well-chosen remarks in accepting the tree on behalf of the United States Park Service. Mrs. James Hooper Dorsey gave an interesting account of the tree's ancestry. At this impressive ceremony three hundred persons were present.

"On April 16th we planted four memorial oak trees at Abingdon, Virginia, on the Mount Vernon Highway. Abingdon was the old Custis home, the birthplace of Nellie Custis, and in early days the home of the Alexanders, for whom the City of Alexandria was named. An interesting history of Abingdon was given in an address by Mr. Delos Smith on this occasion.

"On June 14th we took part in the Flag Day Bicentennial Parade, in Colonial costume, and carried the large handsome banner of our Association."

Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Organized in twenty-eight State departments with 553 local Tents.

Affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Participated nationally and locally in the Celebration.

Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S. A.

The Chairman of National Americanization, Mrs. Anna Hanrahan, reports:

"It would take pages to set forth the amount of good accomplished by each of our auxiliaries in bringing to the people of our country the principles of Patriotism and Americanism as taught by the Life of George Washington. So I will make the report brief and concise.

"At the first of the year, 1932, I sent out to each auxiliary pamphlets embodying plans to carry on our Americanization work during the Bicentennial year, using as reference the literature sent to me by the United States George Washington Commission. I am very happy to state that every auxiliary in our organization cooperated with me, in various degrees, in carrying out my plans and those of the United States George Washington Commission during the Bicentennial year.

"Each of our auxiliaries organized committees to plan and carry out a George Washington program in 1932, which would be in exact keeping with the motive expressed by Congress, 'that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic.' The life of George Washington was interwoven in all phases of our Americanization work.

"We, the Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, are appreciative of the help and cooperation; the literature and copies of music sent to us by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and we thank you.

"The work accomplished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has been immeasurably valuable in perpetuating the American Republic."

Camp Fire Girls

Organized in forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, with 5,918 units.

Aim: "To offer purposeful leisure time activities to girls, through which they may develop their special skills in handicraft, music, drama, sports, and leadership, while at the same time acquiring good habits of health and personal conduct. Camp Fire recognizes the adolescent urge to get together in groups or clubs and offers girls membership in Camp Fire groups, where, together with others of their own age and under leadership of an older friend, the girls may carry on a program of constructive activities in the seven crafts: Home, Health, Camp and Hand Craft, Nature Love, Business and Citizenship."

Mrs. Lida Foote Farr, President of the Camp Fire Girls, says:

"Camp Fire Girls have been happy to participate in the Celebration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington, especially as it offered them many ways of dramatically expressing interest already aroused. At their camps and in town and city groups they have long been interested in conservation and beautification through the planting of trees and flowers and were, therefore, pleased with the opportunity to link this enthusiasm with the memory of our First President by planting trees in his honor. They were delighted to cooperate with civic committees in presenting programs which portrayed the life and ideals of Washington and the customs of Colonial times, especially as their Camp Fire projects in citizenship had stimulated their interest in the history of their country and the customs of their ancestors, both here and in other lands. Camp Fire Girls feel that sharing in this great historical event has indeed been a privilege and an enriching experience."

Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century

Organized in three State groups.

Founded May 5, 1896.

Object: Has always been "patriotic, historical and social; to preserve the memory of the Founders of this nation; to commemorate historical incidents of the Colonial period; to collect and preserve Colonial records and documents; and to erect tablets at places of historic interest relating to that period."

In honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century held a luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, in February, 1932, the president general, Miss Mary Hathaway Billings, presiding. The speakers of the afternoon were the Right Reverend Ernest Milmore Stires, Bishop of Long Island, who gave an address entitled "George Washington as a Christian Citizen," and Gerald Campbell, Esq., C. M. G., His Britanic Majesty's Consul General, who gave "a Tribute from the Mother Country." Harp solos were rendered by Mildred Dilling and songs by Dorothy Fury.

February 21, 1932, the Society cooperated in the dedication of the George Washington Drive at Kissena Park, Flushing, L. I., under the auspices of the Treaty of Ghent Chapter, Daughters of 1812, when a tree was dedicated to be known as the Colonial Daughters' tree.

On February 22, 1932, Colonial Daughters occupied a box at the patriotic gathering at Carnegie Hall, New York, held by the Sons of the Revolution, and a table the same evening at the Washington Bicentennial dinner at the Hotel Plaza, New York, also under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution.

June 16, 17 and 18, a group of officers and members acted as Hostess Committee at Mount Vernon, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

On October 20, 1932, another group of the members received in the room furnished with antiques presented by the Society when the Washington Bicentennial Reception was held at King Manor, Jamaica.

The President-General of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century, Miss Mary Hathaway Billings, says:

"The Washington Bicentennial Celebration presented to everyone in this country, of all ages and walks of life, an opportunity to become better acquainted with a man of inspiring personality. Washington's honesty, sincerity, fearlessness and unselfish devotion to his country expresses the American ideal of a political or military leader. It is well for Americans never to forget this ideal and for would-be Americans to learn that this is our ideal."

Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America

Organized in four State groups, and the District of Columbia.

Fundamental principles of the "Order" are:

"A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extolling Him under Whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated and the blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged; true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or impair in any manner the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions. The objects of this Order are to foster the spirit of patriotism and to cherish the memory of those men and women whose distinguished services during the Civil War so largely aided in preserving the integrity of the Government of the United States of America."

The President of the National Society, Mrs. Percy Young Schelly, says:

"The officers and members have continually aided in pageantry, historical literary programs in clubs, schools, churches and by radio, and by the planting of trees grown from the 'Washington Elm.' We believe that the Celebration has created an era of unprecedented value in the study of the history of our country and the encouragement of true patriotism."

Daughters of America

Organized in 1891 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Located in forty States and the District of Columbia, with a membership of 150,000, and is a patriotic, benevolent and fraternal organization of native-born citizens with the following objects as its tenets:

Object of the Daughters of America

First—To promote and maintain the interests of Americans, and shield them from the depressing effects of unrestricted immigration.

Second—To assist Americans in obtaining employment.

Third—To encourage Americans in business.

Fourth—To establish a fund or funds for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, disability or death of its members.

Fifth—To maintain the Public School System of the United States of America, and to prevent interference therewith, and uphold the reading of the Holy Bible therein.

Sixth—To oppose sectarian interference with State and National affairs.

Its present membership is 150,000, located in forty States and the District of Columbia. The local membership is 2,800. As patriots, proud of our country and its institutions, living in the nation's capital which is called after the name of the Father of our Country, and hard by to Mount Vernon, his home, we looked forward with happy anticipation to the celebration of the Bicentennial of George Washington and esteemed it quite a privilege and pleasure to cooperate with the George Washington Committee in commemorating this great event, throughout the year. On February 24, 1932, a mammoth mass meeting, in colonial costume, with historic tableaux and patriotic addresses was held at Almas Temple. The colorful pageant of Saturday, June 4, 1932, has been pronounced by the Order's leaders as the greatest event in our local history. It is also the consensus of opinion that this enterprise has exercised a greater and higher benefit to us—both subjectively and objectively. Certainly, we little dreamed of our potential strength at any time before, of our coherent aptitude in securing the unanimous cooperation, not of the twenty-six units of the District only, but valued assistance from other jurisdictions. Several of the officers of the national organization were in attendance but otherwise did not par-

ticipate. Objectively, the Bicentennial has benefited the local Order in bringing it out of obscurity with resultant requests to participate in the many civic and patriotic activities, as a member of the local patriotic group.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI

Organized in one National group with members throughout the United States. Headquarters in New York City.

Object: "To renew, foster and develop among its members the friendships formed amid the trying ordeals of the War of the Revolution by their ancestors; and to maintain five scholarships, three at Columbia University and two at William and Mary College, for daughters of Army and Navy officers."

The Secretary, Mrs. Gilman Dorr Blake, reports that their activities in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial consisted mainly of memorial tree planting and also that the Society presented its flag to the National Cathedral at Washington at a patriotic service held by the Society at the Cathedral on April 10, 1932. Also that the Society placed its insignia in the Amphitheatre as a memorial to the Unknown Soldier.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF COLONIAL WARS, INC.

Nationally organized in April, 1932, in five States.

Object: "To perpetuate the memory of the events of Colonial History dating from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; to record the service of the men who, in military, naval and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies and were in truth the founders of this nation; to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, records and historic documents relative to the American Colonial Period; to encourage the study of our country's history and inspire in our members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of the forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and spirit of nationality a reality."

The President, Mrs. Frank Dexter Ellison, says:

"I regard the Celebration as one of the best methods of bringing before the public and the Societies the great work accomplished by George Washington as a man."

DAUGHTERS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR 1861-1865

Organized in thirty-five State departments, and the District of Columbia, with 463 local Tents.

Affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Participated nationally and locally in the Celebration.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Organized in forty-eight States and the District of Columbia, six Territories and twenty-two foreign countries, with 14,714 clubs and affiliated groups, representing approximately two and a half million women. Received a charter granted by the United States Congress in 1890 for "educational, industrial, philanthropic, literary and scientific culture, and to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world."

The Federation was especially well fitted to participate in the Celebration in a highly constructive manner as each of its units has permanent departments covering such subjects as American Citizenship, Education, Music, Literature, Conservation of Natural Resources and the American Home.

Because of the existence of this organization machinery the appointment of special committees was unnecessary. Each club was ready for immediate action in arranging and presenting Bicentennial programs based upon material supplied by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

The first national organization to adopt resolutions pledging cooperation with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of the Father of our Country was the General Federation at its Biennial Convention in June, 1928, at Los Angeles, California. Again at a Biennial Convention in June, 1930, at Denver, Colorado, cooperation was reaffirmed and individual clubs in every State were urged to give full and earnest support.

Women's clubs in every State participated in the Celebration and as a rule they used the twelve George Washington programs and program papers during the Bicentennial year. The 14,714 clubs comprising the General Federation of Women's Clubs presented approximately 58,856 programs and led all organizations of men and women in Memorial Tree Planting. In fact, the interest of the members of this organization was so great that in June, 1930, at Denver, Colorado, they planted the first memorial tree. It was placed in the Civic Center and dedicated with appropriate ceremony. The program was in charge of Mrs. Katharine Tippets, of St. Petersburg, Florida, Chairman of the Conservation Division of the General Federation.

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was appointed by President Coolidge to serve as a Commissioner of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

One of the spectacular events in which the General Federation, as a national organization, participated was the gigantic Flag Day procession, June 14, 1932, at the City of Washington. The Cameron Club of Alexandria, Virginia, represented by Miss Helen Norris Cummings, was appointed to arrange a float to represent the General Federation. The float was a reproduction in miniature of the dome of the Capitol of the United States. Forty-eight State flags surrounded the dome, and at the end of the float were placed two large American flags. It symbolized the General Federation's participation in the life of each State, and its contribution to the growth of the Nation.

Preceding the float was the fife and drum corps of the Alexandria American Legion, a well set up company in their handsome uniforms, who added greatly to the effectiveness of the program and was a fitting advance guard to the dome of the Capitol both in beauty and symbolism. Immediately in front of the float were two members of the Alexandria cadet corps who carried a banner with the words, *General Federation of Women's Clubs.*

The pure white float with the glistening dome and the brilliant colors of the flags was strikingly handsome and effective, and was cheered again and again throughout the whole length of historic Pennsylvania Avenue.

The president of the General Federation, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, of Brockton, Massachusetts, says:

"While the reports from our thousands of clubs show that one of the big objectives was the planting of literally millions of trees in memory of the Founder of our Nation, I believe that the greatest benefit from those many weeks of active observance of the Birth of the Father of our Country has been an awakened civic consciousness and loyal cooperation in these days of adjustment of American life. The ideals which governed the creators of these United States are again emphasized. The direct results of any great movement are easy to measure, but many times they are not as important or lasting in effect as the indirect and intangible ones. These I believe will measure the true worth of the many months of activity for the Bicentennial Celebration."

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Organized in fifty-four Dioceses in forty States, the District of Columbia, one Territory and one foreign country, with a membership of 35,871.

Object: "To unite for the glory of God, in one fellowship of prayer and service, the women and girls of the Nation to uphold the Christian standard of honor and morality."

The Executive Secretary of the Society gives an account of the programs of participation, and the Chairman of Publicity of the Diocese of Pennsylvania says:

"Certainly our members were awakened to the historical importance of our city (Philadelphia) and to the sterling characteristics of the Founder of the Nation, and we hope that the program created a desire to 'go and do likewise.' "

GIRL SCOUTS

Organized in 715 local groups, throughout the United States and two Territories.

Object: "Girl Scouting aims at filling that margin of time once taken by the duties of the old-fashioned home. It encourages girls to learn and practise the cultural and domestic arts that were formerly part of that home's training. It adds the love of outdoors and the cult of that physical courage which was the distinguishing mark of the pioneer.

"The program is based not on the changing tastes of passing generations, but on the experience of the race. It is presented as a game which girls play with others of their own age, in pleasant surroundings and under the guidance of a leader whose one essential quality is a sense of comradeship with youth.

"The Girl Scouts believe that this game, properly played, produces happy, healthy, self-reliant, unselfish girls who are at peace with themselves, with their times, their circumstances and their surroundings.

"The aim of the organization is to make the game available to every girl who wants to play it."

Planting memorial trees was the major activity of the Girl Scouts in their participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

The National Director, Miss Josephine Schain, says:

"The Executive Committee of the National Board of Directors of Girl Scouts, Inc., in May, 1930, accepted the invitation of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to join in the Celebration, and in November, 1931, we adopted the recommendation of the Field Committee that tree planting be the one definite activity in which the Girl Scout organization would cooperate, such activity to be undertaken at the option of local groups."

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS, INC.

Organization is International and Interdenominational, with a membership of 70,000—forty-one States being affiliated with it, also a number of groups in the Foreign Field, and in addition supporting 130 Homes and Institutions of every description.

Object: "It is a Union of Christian effort, a marshaling of Christian forces for the purpose of human betterment. It is spiritual life harnessed to human need."

The International President, Mrs. Morris W. Leibert, says:

"The International Order celebrated the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in various cities in the following States: Iowa, Maryland, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, New York and New Jersey.

"In each of these States many groups held large meetings, with speakers on Washington as Soldier, Statesman, Home Maker, Christian and Father of our Country. Our Junior groups observed it with tableaux, recitations, and the older boys and girls read papers on his life as a youth.

"We also published articles in our magazine, 'The Silver Cross.'

"We, the Officers, desire to express our gratitude to the United States Committee, George Washington Bicentennial, for arranging this Celebration, and for the literature which was of untold value. We rejoice to have had a part in it. "We consider its observance to have been a great spur to the loyalty of the youth of our day. As also, to have been an inspiration for better citizenship to our own, and the great foreign born, population in our United States."

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Organized in thirty States and in the District of Columbia with 738 local Circles.

Object: "To unite with loyalty, and love for one another; to practice the precepts of true fraternity of feeling toward one another; thus emulating the spirit which unites our fathers, husbands and brothers; to honor the memory of those fallen, and to perpetuate and keep forever sacred Memorial Day.

"To carry on the work of teaching patriotism in the schools with that object of future good citizenship, to remind the new generations of Americans that their forefathers were not afraid to die that the Republic might live.

"To celebrate all patriotic holidays, with appropriate programs—in keeping with the day."

The Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the Organization, Miss Frances M. Haskell, had charge of the programs of participation in the Celebration and says:

"We have never had a year where there was so much interest in any patriotic programs and all so keen to take part. Inasmuch as we had hundreds of children singing the songs, speaking the pieces, and feeling that they were a very part of it, it has been a great inspiration to old and young. I feel like going right on with it."

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION

Organization: A Board of Regents, one National Regent and thirty-seven Vice-Regents, representing 37 States.

"The object of the Association as stated in its Constitution, 'Shall be to perpetuate the sacred memory of "The Father of His Country," and, with loving hands, to guard and protect the hallowed spot where rest his mortal remains.'

"To forever hold, manage and preserve the estate, properties and relics at Mount Vernon, belonging to the Association, and, under proper regulations, open the same to the inspection of all who love the cause of Liberty, and revere the name of Washington."

The Regent of the Association, Mrs. Alice H. Richards, directed Miss Edwine Danforth, the Corresponding Secretary, to report that:

"The Association acted on Washington's birthday as hostess at Mount Vernon to the President of the United States and his cabinet; and for the first time entrance to Mount Vernon was free to the general public—13,000 visitors passed the gates.

"In preparation for the Bicentennial year, the Mount Vernon estate and the mansion had special care given to restoring as much as possible of what remained undone to bring them back to the condition in which General Washington knew them.

"The Association was represented at every formal function which took place in Washington or the vicinity."

The effect of the Bicentennial Celebration, it was stated, had resulted in: "A decided quickening of the historical sense of the country, and making real what was before only material in books."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN, INC.

Organized in forty-two States and five Regional Associations—representing 200,000 women.

Purpose: 1. To promote the Education of Colored Women and to hold Educational Institute biennially at the Convention.

2. To raise the Standard of the Home.

3. To work for the Social, Moral, Economic and Religious welfare of women and children.

4. To protect the rights of women and children who work.

5. To secure and enforce civil and political rights for women.

6. To obtain for Colored women the opportunity of reaching the highest standards in all fields of human endeavor.

7. To promote interracial understanding so that justice and good will may prevail among all races.

The Executive Secretary of the Association, Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, says:

"The National Association of Colored Women took an active part in celebrating the Bicentennial in forty-two States.

"All of the State and local Federations celebrated Washington's Birthday by programs and Martha Washington Tea Parties.

"Phyllis Wheatley and Crispus Attucks Days were celebrated with appropriate programs. Flag Day and all general events were observed by us in Community Groups."

National Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans

Organized in forty-five States and the District of Columbia, with 1,128 local auxiliaries.

Object: "To extend aid and sympathy to all soldiers, sailors, and marines who are eligible to membership to the United Spanish War Veterans, as well as to their dependents; to cooperate with them in all their work and social functions; to promote patriotism, humanity and a proper reverence for the Flag; to promote interest in National Institutions; to teach all love of country and to observe all patriotic days, teaching at all times lessons in good citizenship."

The President, Miss Florence H. Becker, says:

"True to the purpose for which we are organized, we have endeavored to promote patriotism and create greater interest in the affairs of our Government. We have carried on our Child Welfare work so that our boys and girls might become better citizens and better able mentally and physically to manifest their patriotism in the time of peace as well as in the time of war. Programs have been carried out by our Auxiliaries during this year relative to the Washington Bicentennial and in carrying out our National Defense program we have been ever mindful of the admonition of the 'Father of our Country,' that 'the most essential means of preserving peace is to be prepared for war.'

"Never has there been a time in our history when it has seemed so imperative that our people realize their individual responsibilities as citizens and discharge their duty to protect and preserve our Institutions of Government.

"In my opinion, through the Washington Bicentennial Celebration, there was a real accentuation of American patriotism by virtue of the direction of the attention of our people to the events having to do with the founding of our Government and the great service rendered by the 'Father of our Country.' "

National Congress of Parents and Teachers

Organized in forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii. Twenty thousand local units, representing approximately one and a half million members.

Object: "To promote child welfare in home, school, church, and community; to raise the standards of home life; to secure adequate laws for the care and protection of children. Second, to bring into closer relation the home and school that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child, and to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, moral, and spiritual education."

At the annual convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in Minneapolis, in May, 1932, the following resolution was adopted:

"We believe that it is the responsibility for all parents and teachers to rear children in respect for authority and obedience to law; and in recognition of this, the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, we advocate such programs of character education as shall inculcate those noble characteristics exemplified in the life of the Founder of this Republic."

The President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Hugh Bradford, says:

"It is a real satisfaction to write you of the value rendered to the children of our country through the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Parent-Teacher Associations have participated in it in a wide variety of ways. In many instances this participation has been more than a single program or pageant. It has meant continuous thinking about the influence of the character of George Washington as revealed in his private and public life. The very generous distributions you have made of your many excellent publications means that the remotest parts of the United States have been stimulated to a new understanding of the Father of his country and a new devotion to the ideals which permeated every act of his life.

"I wish I could tell you definitely about thousands of parent-teacher associations which have participated in this Celebration. While we can't do that, we can tell you that we believe great good has been accomplished through broadcasting to every part of this country the high standards of private life and public service for which the name of George Washington stands. It is peculiarly appropriate at this time of uncertain and rapid change that our thoughts should be directed to the permanent and abiding values of good citizenship. We believe that this Celebration has contributed much to this end, and we wish to express our deep appreciation for what has been done for the youth of our country through this project."

National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

Organized in fifteen State Associations, and the District of Columbia, with 849 local units.

Object: (1) To promote child welfare in home, school, church and community; to raise the standards of home life; to secure more adequate laws for the care and protection of women and children; (2) to bring into closer relation the home and the school that parents and teachers may cooperate intelligently in the training of the child; and to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantages in physical, mental, moral and spiritual education.

The President, Mrs. H. R. Butler, says:

"The National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers was glad to participate in the Nation-wide Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. The life of this great character told in song, poetry or prose was an inspiration to parent and child. Whether the program was elaborate or simple, the spirit of George Washington was felt from the beginning to the end."

National Circle, Daughters of Isabella

Organized in forty-four States and the District of Columbia, with over 600 subordinate Circles.

Object: "To unite within the bonds of a great fraternal beneficent society all Catholic women of proper age and standing for the following reasons:

"1. To become better acquainted.

"2. To widen their circle of friends.

"3. To combine their resources and energies for mutual assistance.

"4. To promote the social and religious upbuilding of their sex.

"5. To aid their intellectual growth.

"6. To enable them to fill with loftier devotion and more untiring zeal the high as well as the lowly places which fall to their lot; to strive for the development of all that is best and truest in womanhood, and for the promotion of high ideals

of life and morals, and to become a united force for the advancement of good in the world."

The National Regent, Mrs. Minerva C. Boyd, reports:

Report of Bicentennial Activities of the National Circle, Daughters of Isabella

The first action taken by the National Circle, Daughters of Isabella, in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of George Washington was the passage of a resolution, at the meeting of the National Board of Direction held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 11, 1930, endorsing the program of the observance of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, accepted the invitation to participate in the celebration and pledging its earnest cooperation to the United States Commission in all possible ways.

This resolution was incorporated in the official records of the meeting and a copy transmitted to the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

In commemoration of the Bicentennial Celebration, the national organization entered a float depicting the Court of Isabella in the parade held the evening of Fraternal Day, October 27, 1932, in Washington, D. C.

On October 1, 1931, an official letter was mailed to the Regents of our Subordinate Circles advising them that the nation would celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, commencing February 22, 1932, to Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, and requested that each Circle would include in its programs, some time during the year, pageants, plays or one-act playlets commemorating significant scenes from the life of George Washington.

In this letter our Regents were advised that literature and suggestions for local programs could be obtained upon request from the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C. Our Circles responded readily to the suggestion. Their programs were varied. In some instances programs consisted of songs and readings, others, plays and playlets, and still others who combined their activities with those of their city or town and in most instances sponsored a float in a local parade.

The songs, reading and plays used in some of the programs follow:

Songs—

The Star Spangled Banner.
America.
Father of the Land We Love.

Readings—

Home Life of Washington.
The American Creed.

Plays—

The Wedding of George and Martha.
When Martha and George Returned.
Mother and Son.
Friends of Washington.

One of the floats depicted a miniature replica of Mount Vernon with George and Martha Washington entertaining a group of guests on the lawn. The characters were portrayed by children of the members.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CATHOLIC WOMEN

Organized in forty-three States, the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone, with 1,427 affiliated groups.

The Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Council, Miss Margaret T. Lynch, reports:

"Immediately upon the announcement of the National Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, a committee from the National Council of Catholic Women called at the National Headquarters of the Bicentennial Commission and offered fullest cooperation of the National Council of Catholic Women and its two thousand affiliated organizations.

"Our lists were placed at the disposal of Congressman Bloom and his staff in order that information and literature might be sent them.

"The two monthly organs of the National Council of Catholic Women were used to stimulate interest and insure activity:

> "*Catholic Action,* which is sent not only to all of the affiliated organizations of the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Council of Catholic Men, but to all of the Bishops and many of the priests throughout the United States, carried data in six consecutive issues.
>
> "Our *Monthly Message to Affiliated Organizations,* being suited to more concrete helps, was therefore used for nine succeeding months sending program suggestions, reading suggestions and other specific information.

"The 1931 annual convention of the National Council of Catholic Women passed the following resolution:

> "WHEREAS the American people in 1932 will unite in the Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the father of our country; and
>
> "WHEREAS, to Washington, the people of the United States owe an everlasting debt of gratitude for his eminent share in that marvelous document, our Constitution, an act which according to the late beloved James Cardinal Gibbons, 'for the first time in the history of mankind, secured religious liberty to all men as a right under federal protection,'
>
> "*Resolved,* That the National Council of Catholic Women in convention assembled urge the Catholic women of the United States to join in the fitting and dignified Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, first President of the United States, and great advocate of civil and religious liberty.

"The theme of the banquet at this convention was built around the Bicentennial. Most of the State and Diocesan Council conventions held throughout that year carried similar programs.

"The Department of Education of the National Catholic Welfare Conference prepared for the use of the Catholic schools and for the lay organizations the pamphlet 'George Washington—Some Significant Readings and Tentative Programs for the Observance of the 200th Anniversary of His Birth.'

"Supplementing the above information we are informed that many of the Courts of the Catholic Daughters of America and the Circles of the Daughters of Isabella had specific programs on the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Washington. The State and local units of the International Federation of Catholic Alumnae made the Bicentennial Celebration the theme of addresses at many of the meetings of that organization.

"Catholic Parent-Teacher Associations and Catholic schools throughout the country inaugurated programs in memory of our first President. Many of our members report attendance at meetings of the American Catholic Historical Association devoted to George Washington."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Founded in 1893. Organized in 216 Sections throughout the United States and Canada. The organization grew out of the need for Jewish women to take their place with other groups in behalf of the common welfare of America and the world, feeling that they could make their greatest contribution when working as a Jewish group.

The President of the Council, Mrs. Arthur Brin, says:

"The George Washington Bicentennial in 1932 was observed by Sections of the National Council of Jewish Women

in their local programs. These programs were encouraged and sponsored by the National organization, and included public addresses honoring this first great American, pantomimes and pageants of Colonial days and the presentation of plays and music. The National Council felt that it was in this way privileged to pay tribute to George Washington's memory, and to give an expression of its own gratitude and loyalty to one whose liberality, vision and leadership had contributed so greatly the the great American tradition."

In the opinion of Mrs. Brin, "the general Celebration of the Bicentennial was of great educational value to the people of our country. There is much to be derived from reviewing the period of the foundation of our republic, and reimbuing ourselves with the spirit of freedom, justice and courage which characterized that period.

"While it is obvious that chauvinism is not a blessing to a country, it is, nevertheless, wholesome when a nation understands its national greatness, as personified in its national heroes.

"I believe that the Bicentennial Celebration, as I observed it, united our country in a fine patriotic program, and created this just pride and understanding."

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Organized in forty-seven State Federations, and the District of Columbia, with 1,304 local Clubs.

Object: "To elevate the standards for women in business and in the professions; to promote the interests of business and professional women; to stimulate local and State organizations; to bring about a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women of the United States; to extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific and vocational activities."

The Organization published magazines in which are recorded the programs of participation in the Celebration of their local groups.

The Executive Secretary, Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, says:

"Undoubtedly the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration stirred the imagination and patriotism of the citizens of our country and encouraged adults, as well as school children, to find more interest in the early history of our Colonies. I also feel that to a certain extent it helped the unemployment situation, in its attendant use of pamphlets, literature, decorations, costumes, etc."

National League of American Pen Women

Organized in fifty-two Units in thirty-four States and Japan, with 2,308 members.

Object: "Mutual benefit in creative work of women of the pen, pencil and brush. Stimulation of literary and artistic production. Promotion of acquaintance and good fellowship among members."

The National League participated in many programs presented on special occasions during the period of the Celebration and planted memorial trees at Richmond, Virginia.

The Bicentennial Chairman of the National League of American Pen Women, Mrs. Charles Fisher Taylor, says:

"The Celebration was invaluable. I feel the inspiration and uplift to humanity by the activities of this most historic Year 1932 of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration has grafted into our hearts the benefits and value of a life of character and honor, the like of which the world has never before experienced."

National League of Women Voters

Organized in State and regional Leagues and in the District of Columbia.

The Executive Secretary of the National League, Miss Beatrice H. Marsh, says:

"The National League of Women Voters is an unpartisan organization to promote the responsible participation of women in government. The League believes that a continuing political education is necessary to the success of a democratic form of government, in order that an increasing number of citizens shall base their opinions on facts and use their opportunity as voters to make those opinions effective.

"In the Bicentennial Year of the Birthday of George Washington, the League of Women Voters was happy in having the opportunity to reinforce its patriotic purposes and its method of education by quoting and circulating in the month of February, 1932, reflections of Washington on government which parallel the hopes and fears, the convictions and cautions of the present time. The similarity in points of view held in 1732 and 1932 were startling. The reiteration of common ideals are unquestionably a source of strength."

National Society Children of the American Revolution

Organized in forty-six State Societies, and the District of Columbia, with 460 local Chapters.

Object: "The object of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution is the acquisition of knowledge of American history; to help to preserve the places made sacred by the men and women who forwarded American Independence; to ascertain the deeds and honor the memories of those who rendered service during the American Revolution; to promote the Celebration of all patriotic anniversaries; to hold our American Flag sacred above every other flag on earth; and to love, uphold, and extend the institutions of American liberty and patriotism, and the principles that made and saved our Country."

The President of the Society, Mrs. Josiah A. Van Orsdel, says:

"The Society has the distinction of having erected the only monument to an Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution. This monument marks the burial place of an unknown soldier of the American Revolution in the churchyard of the Old Presbyterian Meeting House in Alexandria, Virginia.

"The Bicentennial year has served as an impetus toward increased patriotic endeavor in the Society and one of its outstanding accomplishments has been the completion of the furnishing of the Mary Ball Washington Bedroom, representing the one in which George Washington was born in the rebuilt Mansion House at Wakefield, Virginia."

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

Organized in forty State Societies, and the District of Columbia.

Object: "The objects of this Society shall be to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics, and mementos of bygone days; to preserve and restore buildings connected with the early history of our country, to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past, to create a popular interest in our Colonial history, to stimulate a spirit of true patriotism and a genuine love of country, and to impress upon the young the sacred obligation of honoring the memory of those heroic ancestors whose ability, valor, sufferings, and achievements are beyond all praise."

The President of the Society, Mrs. James P. Andrews, says:

"The special contribution of our Society to the Bicentennial Celebration was the opening of a National Headquarters in the City of Washington. In May, 1932, all members of the National Society were bidden to attend the opening of Dumbarton House and the Celebration by the Society of the Washington Bicentennial. Dumbarton House was purchased by the National Society. The age and history of this property and its relation to the life of Maryland and the City of Washington in the 18th Century were established by patient and careful research through old records."

In Mrs. Andrews' opinion, the Bicentennial Celebration "was successful in proportion as it was conducted with a purely

patriotic purpose, apart from any thought of personal advantage or gain."

National Society of Colonial Descendants of America

Object: "The aims and objects of this Society shall be to bring together men, women and children, for the purpose of promoting the ideals of the Society and to solidify family ties; to treasure-up the memory of our Ancestors; to perpetuate and safeguard their ideals, expressed in the Constitution of the United States of America; to develop our posterity so it will cherish and promote and safeguard these ideals likewise; to promote Americanization and assimilation of foreigners and oppose Foreignization of Americans; to urge the full exercise of suffrage, higher standards of law and law enforcement to the end that they safeguard the ideals of the Constitution; to manifest ardent interest in and give aid and comfort to its aged members."

The President-General, Mrs. Charles Henri-Fischer, says:

"Our members answered the Patriots' Roll Call in New York City, with contributions and services in promoting the erection, in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, of a replica of Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, and in Bryant Park, a replica of Federal Hall. On September 15th and 16th, 1932, I served as hostess at the Mount Vernon Replica, being assisted by prominent patriotic leaders of New York City. During these two days, hundreds of persons visited the Mount Vernon Replica. Our Society, whenever possible, assisted other societies in promoting their celebration of this Bicentennial.

"The Bicentennial Celebration by our Society was terminated by an elegant banquet and brilliant ball, at the Plaza Hotel, in New York City, as a fitting closing tribute. The attached copy of the letter announcing the Celebration, of which 3,000 were mailed, and the beautiful program, also enclosed, will make clear to you the tremendous activities of this society.

"As regards my attitude and feeling toward the importance and value of this Celebration, I take the liberty of referring to a short welcoming address I delivered on the evening of our Banquet and Ball."

National Society Daughters of the American Colonists

Organized in thirty State Societies, and the District of Columbia, with forty-five local units.

Object: "That the object of this Society shall be: to base eligibility to membership upon lineal descent from those men and women who were actual residents of America when it was under foreign government as Colonies; to make research as to the history and deeds of the American colonists, and to record and publish the same; to erect memorials to commemorate colonial deeds and places of interest; to inculcate and foster the love of America and of its institutions by all its residents; to obey its laws, and to venerate its flag, the emblem of its power and civic righteousness; and for mutual improvement and educational purposes."

The President of the Society, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, gives the national program of their National Society:

"During the past year it has taken enthusiastic part all over the country in the Celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial. Many States and Chapters have had their Bicentennial Celebrations either alone or in cooperation with other societies, and have planted hundreds of George Washington Memorial trees. The National Society has, as its contribution to the Bicentennial, restored the foundations of the powder house of old Fort Le Boeuf, in Waterford, Pennsylvania, and cleared and beautified the site with appropriate landscaping by a landscape architect. To this several States added special features, such as a George Washington Memorial tree, a flag pole and tablet, a boulder and tablet, restoration of the old well and well-sweep, etc. The National Society has also purchased the site of the old Presidio de Nuestra Senora de Pilar de Los Adais in Louisiana for the purpose of eventually giving it to the U. S. Government for a military park, and is now making plans to mark it with a tablet suitably mounted."

It is Mrs. Buel's opinion that "the Bicentennial Celebrations all over the country in honor of George Washington and in commemoration of his birth have been of untold benefit in stimulating true patriotism, and in presenting Washington as a living, breathing reality to the American people. He has always held first place in the hearts of Americans, but never before has his character as a man, as a patriot and as a Christian been so vividly brought home to them. Young people especially have been given a new vision of Washington which will have far-reaching effects in stimulating their patriotism and arousing in them the desire for unselfish service to country and mankind. At a time when it needs it the most, the country has been given a realizing sense of the greatness of Washington, and of the vitality of his ideals; it has been given a realizing sense of the value of the American institutions which he helped to establish."

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution

Organized in forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, five Territories and four foreign countries, with two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight Chapters, representing 165,000 members.

Object: "To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantage as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing duties of American citizens.

"To cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

The President-General of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Russell William Magna, says:

"Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Honorary President-General of our Society, was appointed by the President of the United States a member of the Bicentennial Commission.

"During the administration of Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart as President-General, the programs of Continental Congress were arranged in a large measure to celebrate this event, having prominent speakers on Bicentennial subjects at these sessions. Among the speakers were the Honorable Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator from Ohio; Mr. Frederick William Ashley, Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress; Dr. William J. Showalter, Chief of Research Division, National Geographic Society. Music was also selected in honor and memory of Washington.

"A colonial reception was held during the week of Continental Congress as a feature of this Celebration."

Mrs. Magna expresses the opinion that: "The Bicentennial Celebration of the Birth of George Washington has been of inestimable value. The period was history-making as well as history-preserving. The gathering together of priceless documents reviewing many historical facts which might have been relegated to oblivion and the promotion of the entire program has been and will continue to be of the greatest educational advantage.

"The Bicentennial year will go down to posterity as an

educational era during which time patriotic consciousness was reborn.

"Two essential characteristics of Washington will continue to live for posterity—his spiritual faith and his courage. His wisdom can well be emulated today and in the years to come.

"The Celebration has been of healthy, constructive, positive good to America just when the country needed the stabilizing thoughts and firm teachings of Washington. The constructive good will be enduring for an endless time."

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE BARONS OF RUNNEMEDE

Organized in the District of Columbia with 300 members from the various States.

Object: "To perpetuate the memory of those Barons who were instrumental in securing the great charter of English rights and liberties (the foundation of American Liberty) properly called the Magna Carta, which was ratified by King John and delivered to the Barons 'in the meadow which is called Runnemede, between Windsor and Staines,' on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1215.

"To keep fresh in our minds the events connected with this celebrated episode in the Annals of the English race.

"To inspire proper admiration and respect for the principles of liberty as incorporated under constitutional government first established by Magna Carta.

"To preserve the lines of descent from those Barons who were selected as Sureties for the enforcement of the Magna Carta, and from those who helped to secure this celebrated charter of rights and liberties, and to promote good fellowship and acquaintance among their descendants."

The Annual Meeting of the National Society was held April 15, 1932, at the Willard Hotel, in the City of Washington. On this occasion the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was celebrated at a luncheon at which more than two hundred members and guests were present. An interesting program was presented.

The President of the National Society, Mrs. Robert G. Hogan, expresses the opinion that "the Bicentennial Celebration has been a splendid, satisfactory Celebration in every respect. The whole country has done its share in honoring this great American, and certainly the girls and boys of our country, and men and women too, must be more familiar with the name of Washington and the incidents connected with his life, his ideals, and what he has done for this country, all due, I am sure, to the splendid work of the Commission in getting out so much authentic information in such interesting form that people can read it without having to make research to find all the particulars about Washington for themselves."

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA

Organized in thirty-four State Societies, and the District of Columbia.

Object: "To associate congenial women whose ancestors struggled together for life, liberty, home and happiness in this land when it was a new and unknown country, and whose lines of descent come through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War.

"To teach reverent regard for the names and history, character, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriotic descendants and to inculcate patriotism in the present and succeeding generations.

"To discover and preserve family records and history otherwise unwritten and unknown, of the first Colonists, their ancestors and descendants.

"To commemorate events of the history of the Colonies and of the Republic, and in times of war to obtain and forward supplies for Army and Navy hospitals."

The National Society planted a tree in memory of George Washington last April in the city of Washington near the Lincoln Monument and at the approach of the new Memorial Bridge; also celebrated with a Colonial banquet, and had Mr. Laurance Hart give a very interesting so-called "interview with George Washington." In doing this, Mr. Hart took the part of George Washington, in costume, and his wife acted as the modern reporter; all questions being responded to in the words of Washington. "It was exceedingly interesting."

The President of the Society, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, says:

"It seems to me the benefits derived from the George Washington Bicentennial celebrations are so numerous that it is hardly possible to report them at all.

"If nothing else, it brought to all our citizens, both young and old, the greatness of the man, his vision, and understanding of the problems of our Government.

"He met them with promptness, and displayed fine statesmanship in handling the situations as they arose.

"This after he had finished a successful campaign to bring independence and peace to the Colonies.

"In studying his writings one is deeply impressed with their application to many of our present day problems, and with the vision he had for the development of this country.

"His deep religious feeling is also plainly shown, and his reliance upon God as our great Father."

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Organized in nine State Societies.

The President of the National Society, Mrs. Eugene J. Grant, says:

". . . I will now briefly recount the various activities which were carried forward: There was a very general distribution of the literature which the Commission sent out, reaching all our State Regents and Chapters in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Minnesota, Maryland, Utah and California.

"Each meeting of every Chapter featured George Washington, his character, life and career, through the medium of papers written, addresses given, pageants and recitations. Thousands of trees were planted, hundreds of copies of the picture of 'Washington at Prayer at Valley Forge' were distributed to the school children of New York, Long Island and New Jersey as prizes for essays written on Washington, . . . We featured him on every possible occasion, especially where we had special tree-planting, and wound up our work as a National Society by placing a tablet, called 'The Declaration of Independence,' in bronze on the southeast corner of the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, with elaborate ceremonies.

"Our State Society attended all celebrations, wherever given, and our colors were everywhere seen. We contributed money to pay expenses. Our Long Island State Society and myself in person took a very active part in raising the money to assist in payment of the large sum necessary to place the replica of Mount Vernon and the Federal Hall in the City of New York. The Mount Vernon replica we were especially interested in, as it was placed in Prospect Park in Brooklyn Borough, and our members appeared in Colonial costume as the reception committee on many days during last summer . . .

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE UNION 1861-1865

Adopted resolution of cooperation—pledging cooperation "to the best of our ability."

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND WOMEN

Organized in sixty Colonies, in seventeen States and the District of Columbia.

The Councilor of Publicity of the National Society of New England Women, Mrs. George Howard, reports:

"The first of the national organizations meeting in Washington, D. C., to plant a tree in honor of George Washington

and the Bicentennial was the National Society of New England Women.

"On April 16th, 1931, the National Society of New England Women, assembled in Washington, D. C., for their 18th annual Congress, planted an American elm on the campus of the American University. Mrs. George Stowe, then president of New York City Colony, National Society of New England Women, was the originator of the idea and chairman of the tree planting, making the arrangements with Russell T. Edwards, Director of the American Tree Association.

"Attended by color bearers of the National Society of New England Women and accompanied by music from the American University orchestra, Mrs. A. Willis Bryne of Hartford, Connecticut, President-General of the National Society of New England Women, planted an American elm near Battelle Memorial Library. The tree was accepted by Dr. Lucius C. Clark, Chancellor of the American University. Mrs. Edwin P. Day, the chaplain general of the National Society of New England Women, offered a prayer.

"B. Brook Bright, President of the class of 1932, the Bicentennial class, added some earth; also Mrs. Gilbert Leslie Lewis, the new President-General of the National Society of New England Women, national officers of the Society and Dr. George B. Wood, dean of the college of Liberal Arts. The exercises closed with the singing of 'America.'

"In April, 1932, when the National Society of New England Women held their 19th annual Congress in Washington, D. C., another trip was made to the American University, and with appropriate ceremonies a bronze marker was placed on the American elm planted the year before."

National Society United States Daughters of 1812

Organized in forty-one State Societies, and the District of Columbia, with 147 local Chapters.

Object: "To promote patriotism, to preserve and increase knowledge of the history of the American people, by the preservation of documents and relics, the marking of historic spots, the recording of family histories and traditions, the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, teaching and emphasizing the heroic deeds of the civil, military and naval life of those who moulded this Government between the close of the American Revolution and the close of the War of 1812, and to urge Congress to compile and publish authentic records of men in civil, military and naval service from 1784 to 1815, inclusive, and to assist in the care and maintenance of our 'Real Daughters' in every way that will add to their comfort and happiness."

The President of the National Society, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, says: "The National Society United States Daughters of 1812 at its annual banquet in April, 1932, had a Washington celebration; the officers and some of the members were dressed in costume. The program consisted of a talk by Mrs. Dolly Gann (in costume) on the 'Principles Which Endure.' This dwelt upon the ideas of our forefathers in founding this country.

"Our Historian, National, Mrs. John Fox Weinmann of Arkansas, spoke of the girl of the 1812 period—comparing her life with that of the girl of today.

"Mrs. Augustine J. Todd, our Librarian, National, gave a musical selection, 'The Virginia Reel' (in costume), accompanied by Miss Anne Mary Bentley, of Oklahoma, on the piano.

"Greetings were brought to us for the Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General; Daughters of Founders and Patriots, by Mrs. Henry B. Joy, President; Daughters of the American Colonists, by Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, President. We were also honored by the presence of several of the newly elected officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The U. S. Marine Band played music typical of the Washingtonian period, and Miss Emily Roosevelt (grand opera soprano) favored us with several selections. Mrs. Horace M. Towner, one of the Vice-Regents of the Mount Vernon Association, gave an interesting talk on Mount Vernon.

"It is our hope that the Bicentennial Celebration of Washington's birth may awaken in the minds of the youth of our Country a greater appreciation of the privileges that are theirs, a deeper and more abiding faith in the ideals of Washington, a better understanding of that great document, the Constitution, and a determination to preserve unsullied that which has been handed down to us through sacrifice and suffering."

National Society Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company

Organized in four State "Courts."

Object: "To uphold and defend the American ideals of our forefathers and to commemorate the memory and principles of the men who were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, who fought to protect the colonies, who fought to establish our freedom as a nation, and later fought to maintain what the Revolution had given.

"As women descendants, we adhere to their principles of a higher patriotism, a patriotism that nothing can interfere with; a purer citizenship, a citizenship that knows what is a pure citizenship; an unswerving loyalty to our country, and all that is the noblest and the best, and will uphold the Constitution to the best of our ability. National Defense is an obligation we take upon ourselves when we become American citizens.

"The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, from which the Women Descendants derives its name and its eligibility, is the oldest and the Only military organization of the early colonists still in existence. It has outlived every institution except the church and the public school. It was founded by Medieval Cross-Bow Men, whose origin is lost in history. A group of these skilled cross-bow men and archers got together in 1537 and secured from King Henry VIII a charter of incorporation for the guild or Fraternity of Saint George, a guild of archers and hand gunmen."

The President of the Society, Mrs. Charles Neil Jewett, tells of the planting of thirteen memorial trees in the City of Washington to honor the memory of the Father of our Country, also the planting of individual trees. She says:

"Of much interest to every member of the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was the radio program broadcast from Faneuil Hall, Boston, where a celebration was held by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, one of the oldest organizations of its kind in the country. The same old 'Liberty Bell' that called the Minute Men of the American Revolution was heard and the same old drums that beat at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

"It is my opinion that the Bicentennial Celebration was conducive to a greater interest in early American History; a more widespread study into the Ideals, the principles and the faith of those early men and times. This alone would broaden the thoughts of the Nation in regard to American ideals which I consider important always to keep in the foreground."

National Woman's Party

Organized in forty-five State branches, and an International Advisory Council with representatives in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Palestine, Persia, Roumania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

Object: "The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships."

On December 10, 1923, in the 68th Congress, 2d session, the following Joint Resolution was introduced:

"Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction. "Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

This Joint Resolution has been re-introduced in every Congress since that time.

The Chairman of the National Council, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, says:

"The National Woman's Party twice observed the Bicentennial Year, once at a Colonial Tea at National Headquarters, when Miss Hazel Nielson, in charge of Educational Activities of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, made an address on 'The Contribution of Colonial Women During the Revolutionary Period,' and again on Saturday, May 30th, when Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Presidential Commissioner, made the address of welcome to the Conference of Party Workers.

"I think the Celebration just closed one of the finest and most worth-while movements of its kind ever undertaken by our Government. In recalling dramatically and by pageant and stately ceremony the history and character of the founder of our country, it seems to me that every participant has been thereby ennobled, in proportion to his activity and contribution.

"I think the National Woman's Party in particular should hold our founding patriot in reverence, since he above all others stood for justice to all. His statement made during the course of the Constitutional Convention in 1787, namely: 'It is all too probable that no plan we propose will be adopted. . . . If, to please the people, we offer what we ourselves disapprove how can we afterwards defend our work? Let us raise a standard to which the wise and just can repair. The event is in the hands of God,' is typical of the work of the National Woman's Party: For twenty years this organization has been offering the women of the United States a program which they largely have disapproved. It is a program, however, which in its ideality and beauty needs no defense and which as General Washington said is a standard for the 'wise and just.' In the hand of God and in the evolution of time the ideal that the lives of all normal adult human beings should be of equal value and that such beings should have an equal opportunity to serve their community will triumph."

Order of First Families of Virginia 1607-1620

Organized in State societies in Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia.

Object: "To honor the Founders Of The Nation; and to promote patriotism and love of country by bringing to light and preserving for posterity, the true and full history of the founding of the United States of America."

The Burgess for the District of Columbia Society of the Order, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, who was also the Chairman of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of the National and District of Columbia Societies, reports:

"The Order F. F. V. 1607-1620 took part in the June 14th Flag Day parade, being represented by two automobiles decorated in the colors of the Order (gold and gray-green). Officers of the Order carried a large handsome banner of the Order in the other machine.

"The D. C. Branch of the Order planted an ash tree at Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, on February 11th, 1932, the birthdate old style, honoring Nicholas Marteau, George Washington's earliest American ancestor, as well as George Washington himself.

"The Order F. F. V. 1607-1620 had two automobiles decorated with the colors of the Order (gold and gray-green), officers of the Order carried a handsome U. S. Flag in one machine and the handsome flag of the Order in the other machine."

Mrs. Hodgkins says:

"I think the children old enough to take part in the various celebrations planned by the Commission and old enough to read or hear the wonderful amount of information about George Washington and his time, collected and so liberally distributed by the Commission, will be more useful citizens for having lived during the time of the Bicentennial Celebration."

Supreme Chapter P. E. O. Sisterhood

Organized in forty-one State Chapters, and the District of Columbia, with 1,686 local Chapters. Founded at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, January 21, 1869.

Object: "The Sisterhood is made up of women of high social standing, and its object is to bring women into a closer band of friendship, and to work for the advancement of womanhood through education."

The President of the Sisterhood, Mrs. Zora Y. Knight, says:

"Our chapters all over the United States have observed this Celebration in a fitting manner.

"The benefits derived from this observance of George Washington's Two Hundredth Anniversary brings renewed interest and a deeper feeling of appreciation, love and respect for the Father of our Country."

Quota Club, International

Organized in 85 Clubs in twenty-four States, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Object: "To encourage the recognition of the worth of all useful occupation as a means of service to society and to the community. To develop the spirit of good fellowship and enduring friendship. To cooperate in promoting among business and professional women an intelligent advancement of ideals of righteousness, justice, mutual understanding and good will."

The General Secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. White, says:

"As an International organization Quota sponsored the reproduction of the Martha Washington States Plate and a sterling silver teaspoon. Therefore, the activities of the local clubs in the Bicentennial Celebration dealt largely with the presentation of these articles to various patriotic organizations, museums, libraries, etc.

"For our part in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration we feel that as an organization we have gained principally the satisfaction of having cooperated in honoring the memory of a great man."

United Daughters of the Confederacy

Organized in thirty-five State divisions, and the District of Columbia, with 1,190 local Chapters.

Object: "The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are historical, benevolent, educational, and social—to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States; to protect, preserve, and mark places made historic by Confederate valor; to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the War Between the States; to record the part taken by Southern women in patient endurance of hardship and patriotic devotion during the struggle, as in untiring efforts after the war during the reconstruction of the South; to fulfill the sacred duty of benevolence toward the survivors, and toward those dependent upon them; to assist descendants of worthy Confederates in securing proper education and to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of the Organization."

The President-General of the Organization, Mrs. William E. R. Byrne, says: "As a National organization we took part in the Flag Day Pageant Parade held in Washington on June 14, 1932, and at the Washington Day Celebration, at Washington and Lee University on April 12, 1932. I spoke on April 29, 1932, in Cincinnati when the two Cincinnati Chapters and the two Kentucky Chapters across the river had their Bicentennial. I also spoke at the West Virginia Division Convention when it celebrated its Bicentennial.

"I think a great benefit was derived from the Celebration in creating an interest in our early history and reviving in the young people of the nation an interest not only in George Washington but in the other great men who were the founders of our country."

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION (NATIONAL)

Organized in forty-eight State groups, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, with 10,534 local Unions.

Object: "The object for which it is formed is to unite the Christian women of the United States for the education of public sentiment to the standard of total abstinence from the use of all alcoholic liquors; to train the young in habits of sobriety and total abstinence; to secure the full benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution through law observance and law enforcement; to promote good citizenship, peace, and the general welfare; to prepare and publish such newspapers, periodicals and other printed matter as may be desired by the Corporation in aid of the objects of the organization, and to do all such other acts as may be necessary for the furtherance of the said objects."

The President of the National Union, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, says:

"The National WCTU participated in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington by issuing a leaflet showing that he was far ahead of his time in his temperance principles and by introducing into our regular meetings, incidents of his life and work.

"We especially called attention to the fact that he put down the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania and demonstrated by his use of federal power in putting down those who rebelled against law, the supremacy of the Federal Government.

"The National WCTU believes there has been great value in calling attention to the life of George Washington; to his contribution to the stability of our Country and that the many programs given throughout the Nation have been of great value in stimulating the study of history and of the early date of the Republic."

WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Organized—Trinity Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 8, 1880.

Object: "For love of Christ and in His name. To help win America for Christ. Evangelistic, educational, industrial."

Agencies: "Homes and schools for young people of the Negro, Spanish, Indian, Oriental, Alaskan, Puerto Rican, and white races; hospitals; training schools for missionaries and deaconesses; deaconess homes; children's homes; kindergartens; day nurseries; settlements; immigrant work at ports of entry; day schools; boarding schools; vacation Bible schools; rest homes for retired missionaries; boarding homes for working girls; Bible readers; visiting nurses."

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. V. F. DeVinny, says:

"Our participation in this great historic event has been in programs of commemoration in our junior societies and in the homes and schools supported by our organization."

WOMEN'S OVERSEAS SERVICE LEAGUE

Organized in fifty-three local Leagues, in twenty-six States, the District of Columbia, one Territory and one foreign country.

Object: "To keep alive and develop the spirit that prompted overseas service; to maintain the ties of comradeship born of that service and to assist and further any patriotic work; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State and nation; to work for the welfare of the Army and Navy; to assist, in any way in their power, the men and women who served and were wounded or incapacitated in the World War; to foster and promote friendship and understanding between Americans and the Allies in the World War."

The national organization opened its Twelfth Annual Convention in May, 1932, with a talk on George Washington, by the President, Miss Shirley Farr.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS (NATIONAL)

Organized in thirty-eight State Departments, and the District of Columbia, with 1,981 local Corps, representing 162,672 members.

Object: The President, Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood, says:

"We have worked for fifty years for the Grand Army of the Republic and their dependent ones, expending over seven million dollars in cash, besides educating children, placing the United States Flag on all school houses and other public buildings, helping in Americanization work, and taking an active part in the work of National Defense.

"The Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic have been proud to take their place with all other organizations in the Celebration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington. Each separate unit, called Corps, has celebrated either alone, or with the town or city in which they are located. The Departments of all Corps in each State have celebrated at their Department Conventions, and the National, composed of all Departments, celebrated at their Convention, held in Springfield, Illinois, the week of September 18, 1932."

In the opinion of Mrs. Atwood, "The Bicentennial Celebration in all parts of the country has been highly beneficial. It has brought the people of our country together enmasse, to hear, and read again, the history of one of the greatest and finest men our country ever knew. It has made a Patriotic year, which was needed at this time. It has given the people Hope, which could have been destroyed, had the Celebration not occurred. In fact, I believe it has been a great factor in the lives of men, women and children all over our land, for the picture of George Washington hangs upon the walls of nearly, if not all, homes, which is an inspiration for good."

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE U. S. A. (NATIONAL BOARD)

Organized in forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Canal Zone, with 443 local Associations.

Object: "The immediate purpose of this organization shall be to unite in one body the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States; to establish, develop and unify such Associations; to participate in the work of the World's Young Women's Christian Association; to advance the physical, social, intellectual, moral and spiritual interests of young women. The ultimate purpose of all its efforts shall be to seek to bring young women to such a knowledge of Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord as shall mean for the individual young woman fullness of life and development of character; and shall make the organization as a whole an effective agency in the bringing in of the kingdom of God among young women."

The President of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association says:

"The objective of this organization is the development of personality in young women and girls in accord with a Christian character ideal. Working toward this end the Association includes in its membership girls and women of widely different ages, social and economic groupings, races, nationalities, and creeds. These members are associated in the common effort to aid in the advancement of all the vital interests of girls and young women; to maintain service for individuals for special needs; to develop helpful group experience of a kind to aid in the adjustment of the individual to her situations, responsibilities, and opportunities. This program inevitably builds toward the understanding and appreciation between different individuals and groups. Moreover,

in a realization of the effect of environment on the individual, the Association is constrained by the implications of its purpose to constitute itself an agency for social progress in local communities, in national life, and in international relations. The ways in which this objective expresses itself in program are many and varied.

"As is evident from this statement, the Young Women's Christian Association is deeply concerned in the development of high ideals of citizenship for women. Toward this end the Association tries to hold before girls and young women, not only Americans but those of foreign parentage, the high ideals of this country and the spirit of reverence and justice in which it was founded. It is in the light of this aim that we have shared in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Such a definite opportunity to bring before our membership the character and ideals of Washington has been eagerly used by our local Associations."

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES WHICH COOPERATED IN THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND THE NUMBER OF UNITS IN THEIR MEMBERSHIP

Title	*Units*
Alpha Phi, National Society	60
American Association of University Women	597
American Federation of Arts	1
American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs	38
American Gold Star Mothers	4
American Home Economics Association	56
American Home-Makers Association	1
American Junior Red Cross	1
American Legion Auxiliary	7,976
American Red Cross	3,500
American War Mothers	306
American Women's Legion	6
Association of Bank Women	7
Association for Childhood Education	1
Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities	2
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	553
Auxiliary to Veterans of Foreign Wars	1
Camp Fire Girls	5,918
Chautauqua Woman's Club of Chautauqua Institution (National)	1
Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century	3
Council of Women for Home Missions	21
Dames of the Loyal Legion	5
Daughters of America	1,567
Daughters of the Cincinnati	1
Daughters of Colonial Wars	5
Daughters of Scotland Supreme Lodge	1
Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War	463
District of Columbia Democratic Women's Educational Council	1
Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of N. A	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	14,714
Girls' Friendly Society	54
Girl Scouts, Inc	715
International Order of King's Daughters & Sons, Inc	41
International Sunshine Society	360
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	738
Medical Women's Natl. Association	9
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union	38
National Association of Colored Women	42
National Association of Women Lawyers	40
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	1,128
National Cathedral Association	1
National Catholic Women's Union	1
National Circle of Daughters of Isabella	600
National Congress of Parents & Teachers	20,000
National Congress of Parents & Teachers (Colored)	849
National Council of Catholic Women	1,427
National Council of Jewish Women	216
National Fed. of Business & Professional Women's Clubs	1,304
National League of American Pen Women	52
National League of Women Voters	1
National Society Children of the American Revolution	460
National Society of the Colonial Dames of America	49
National Society of Colonial Descendants of America	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	2,388
National Society Daughters of American Colonists	45
National Society Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede	1
National Society Daughters of Founders & Patriots of America	39
National Society Daughters of the Revolution	9
National Society Daughters of the Union 1861-1865	1
National Society of New England Women	60
National Society of Patriotic Women	1
National Society of United States Daughters of 1812	147
National Society Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company	4
National Patriotic Council	1
National Woman's Party	45
Order First Families of Virginia	4
P. E. O	1,686
Pythian Sisters, Supreme Temple	1
Quota Club	85
Society of Descendants of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter	1
Society of Women Geographers	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy	1,190
Unity Literary Club	1
Western Conference of Deans of Women	1
Woman's Amer. Baptist Foreign Mission Society	1
Woman's Amer. Baptist Home Mission Society	1
Women of the Army & Navy Legion of Valor, U. S. A	146
Women's Board Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church of America	600
Women's Christian Temperance Union	10,534
Woman's Educational and Industrial Union	1
Women's Home Missionary Society, M. E. Church	1
Women's Homeopathic Medical Fraternity	1
Women's Overseas Service League	53
Women's Relief Corps, National	1,981
Young Women's Christian Association	443
Total	83,410

Canal Zone

Cristobal Woman's Club.
Canal Zone Chapter of D. A. R., Balboa Heights.

Alaska

American Legion Auxiliary of Anchorage.
P-T-A of Anchorage.
Anchorage Woman's Club.
P-T-A and Woman's Club of Douglas.
Skagway Woman's Club.

Hawaii

Aloha Chapter, D. A. R., of Honolulu.
Girl Scouts, Wailuku, Maui.
Hilo Woman's Club.
Hawaii Island Girl Scouts, of Hilo.
William & Mary Alexander Chapter, D. A. R., Wailuku, Maui.
Hil.

Philippine Islands
State Society, D. A. R., P. I.

Puerto Rico
Woman's Civic Club of Fortaleza.
Woman's Study Club, San Juan.

Canada
American Women's Club of Toronto.
The American Woman's Club of Calgary.
The American Woman's Club of Vancouver.
The American Women's Club of Montreal.
American Woman's Club, Kingston, Ontario.

China
American Women's Club of Shanghai.

Cuba
Hibiscus Club, Santa Fe, Isle of Pines.
Cuba Society, D. A. R., Havana.

England
The American Women's Club—London.

Korea
Seoul Women's Club.

PART III

Participation of Women's Organizations as to States

The strength of local units of state branches of national organizations of women giving full and limited participation in the Bicentennial Celebration follow:

Alabama

	Local Units
American Association of University Women	8
American Legion Auxiliary	55
American War Mothers	3
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	3
Camp Fire Girls	2
Daughters of America	9
General Federation of Women's Clubs	486
Girl Scouts, Inc	7
National Aux. United Spanish War Veterans	10
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	453
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	79
National Council of Catholic Women	41
National Council of Jewish Women	4
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs	21
National Society Children of the American Revolution	10
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	34
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	5
United Daughters of the Confederacy	87
Women's Christian Temperance Union	61
Y. W. C. A	3
Total units	1,381

Arizona

	Local Units
American Association of University Women	1
American Legion Auxiliary	40
Camp Fire Girls	41
General Federation of Women's Clubs	76
Girl Scouts, Inc	1
National Aux. United Spanish War Veterans	9
National Congress of Parents & Teachers	79
National Council of Catholic Women	2
National Council of Jewish Women	2
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs	11
National Society Children of the American Revolution	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	7
P. E. O	11
United Daughters of the Confederacy	3
Women's Christian Temperance Union	28
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Y. W. C. A	6
Total units	319

Arkansas

American Association of University Women	7
American Legion Auxiliary	103
Camp Fire Girls	2
Daughters of America	2
General Federation of Women's Clubs	216
Girl Scouts, Inc	5
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	2
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	10
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	488
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	70
National Council of Jewish Women	2
National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs	36
National Society Children of the American Revolution	5
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	4
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	26
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	9
P. E. O	11
United Daughters of the Confederacy	53
Women's Christian Temperance Union	87
Y. W. C. A	6
Total units	1,144

California

American Association of University Women	29
American Legion Auxiliary	361
American War Mothers	32
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	14
Camp Fire Girls	797
Daughters of America	9
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	729
Girl Scouts, Inc	34
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	40
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	88
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1,674
National Council of Catholic Women	136
National Council of Jewish Women	5
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	46
National Society Children of the American Revolution	29
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	4
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	80
National Society of New England Women	6
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	3
P. E. O	210
Quota Club International, Inc	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	31

CALIFORNIA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Women's Christian Temperance Union	368
Women's Overseas Service League	6
Women's Relief Corps	80
Y. W. C. A	23
Total units	4,836

COLORADO	
American Association of University Women	10
American Legion Auxiliary	103
American War Mothers	8
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	7
Camp Fire Girls	229
Daughters of America	4
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	15
General Federation of Women's Clubs	229
Girl Scouts, Inc	2
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	9
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	24
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	388
National Council of Catholic Women	60
National Council of Jewish Women	2
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	24
National Society Children of the American Revolution	9
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	37
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
P. E. O	88
Quota Club International, Inc	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	5
Women's Christian Temperance Union	189
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	26
Y. W. C. A	5
Total units	1,479

CONNECTICUT	
American Association of University Women	5
American Legion Auxiliary	104
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	16
Camp Fire Girls	47
Daughters of America	11
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	19
General Federation of Women's Clubs	82
Girl Scouts, Inc	24
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	4
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	24
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	170
National Council of Catholic Women	34
National Council of Jewish Women	6
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	12
National Society Children of the American Revolution	26
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	54
National Society of New England Women	3
Quota Club International, Inc	6
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	98
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	45
Y. W. C. A	9
Total units	803

DELAWARE	*Local Units*
American Association of University Women	1
American Legion Auxiliary	11
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	5
Camp Fire Girls	7
Daughters of America	8
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	46
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	1
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	91
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	91
National Council of Catholic Women	2
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	1
National Society Children of the American Revolution	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	4
Quota Club International, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	65
Y. W. C. A	2
Total units	339

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
American Association of University Women	1
American Legion Auxiliary	10
American War Mothers	2
Camp Fire Girls	1
Daughters of America	27
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	30
Girl Scouts, Inc	1
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	4
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	6
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	71
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	15
National Council of Catholic Women	11
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	1
National Society Children of the American Revolution	15
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	59
National Society of New England Women	1
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
P. E. O	8
Quota Club International, Inc	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy	13
Women's Christian Temperance Union	32
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	6
Y. W. C. A	1
Total units	321

FLORIDA	
American Association of University Women	9
American Legion Auxiliary	81
American War Mothers	4
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	2
Camp Fire Girls	10
Daughters of America	7
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	5
General Federation of Women's Clubs	230

FLORIDA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Girl Scouts, Inc	12
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	6
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	27
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	389
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	16
National Council of Catholic Women	26
National Council of Jewish Women	2
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	37
National Society Children of the American Revolution	16
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	33
National Society of New England Women	1
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	2
P. E. O	20
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	43
Women's Christian Temperance Union	94
Women's Overseas Service League	2
Women's Relief Corps	11
Y. W. C. A	8
Total units	1,094

GEORGIA

American Association of University Women	7
American Legion Auxiliary	81
Camp Fire Girls	46
Daughters of America	32
General Federation of Women's Clubs	290
Girl Scouts, Inc	9
National Association of Colored Women	173
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	11
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	611
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	108
National Council of Catholic Women	3
National Council of Jewish Women	6
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	9
National Society Children of the American Revolution	15
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	97
National Society of New England Women	1
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	124
Women's Christian Temperance Union	142
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Y. W. C. A	7
Total units	1,776

IDAHO

American Association of University Women	5
American Legion Auxiliary	68
American War Mothers	17
Camp Fire Girls	69
Daughters of America	1
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	146
Girl Scouts, Inc	4
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	5
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	7
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	131
National Council of Catholic Women	2
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	28

IDAHO—*Continued*	*Local Units*
National Society Children of the American Revolution	3
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	13
P. E. O	34
Women's Christian Temperance Union	57
Women's Relief Corps	13
Y. W. C. A	5
Total units	609

ILLINOIS

American Association of University Women	21
American Legion Auxiliary	528
American War Mothers	26
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	19
Camp Fire Girls	321
Daughters of America	4
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	61
General Federation of Women's Clubs	817
Girl Scouts, Inc	53
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	58
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	78
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1,178
National Council of Catholic Women	46
National Council of Jewish Women	4
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	71
National Society Children of the American Revolution	17
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	108
National Society of New England Women	2
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	3
P. E. O	121
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	3
Women's Christian Temperance Union	354
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	179
Y. W. C. A	22
Total units	4,097

INDIANA

American Association of University Women	19
American Legion Auxiliary	249
American War Mothers	37
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	15
Camp Fire Girls	105
Daughters of America	78
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	758
Girl Scouts, Inc	15
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	39
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	53
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	530
National Council of Catholic Women	15
National Council of Jewish Women	5
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	76
National Society Children of the American Revolution	37
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	90
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	2
P. E. O	20
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	369

INDIANA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Women's Overseas Service League	2
Women's Relief Corps	95
Y. W. C. A	16
Total units	2,628

IOWA

American Association of University Women	19
American Legion Auxiliary	521
American War Mothers	1
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	14
Camp Fire Girls	334
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	46
General Federation of Women's Clubs	908
Girl Scouts, Inc	11
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	37
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	29
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	607
National Council of Catholic Women	48
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	53
National Society Children of the American Revolution	6
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	108
National Society of New England Women	3
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
P. E. O	210
Quota Club, International	3
Women's Christian Temperance Union	492
Woman's Relief Corps	197
Y. W. C. A	19
Total units	3,668

KANSAS

American Association of University Women	24
American Legion Auxiliary	256
American War Mothers	6
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	11
Camp Fire Girls	126
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	17
General Federation of Women's Clubs	544
Girl Scouts, Inc	15
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	39
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	28
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	372
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	30
National Council of Catholic Women	17
National Council of Jewish Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	71
National Society Children of the American Revolution	8
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	45
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
P. E. O	117
Women's Christian Temperance Union	438
Woman's Relief Corps	104
Y. W. C. A	9
Total units	2,283

KENTUCKY

American Association of University Women	4
American Legion Auxiliary	75

KENTUCKY—*Continued*	*Local Units*
American War Mothers	8
Camp Fire Girls	11
Daughters of America	122
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	175
Girl Scouts, Inc	5
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	9
National Association of Colored Women	91
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	18
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	335
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	50
National Council of Catholic Women	4
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	26
National Society Children of the American Revolution	10
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	51
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	5
P. E. O	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	36
Women's Christian Temperance Union	160
Woman's Relief Corps	5
Y. W. C. A	4
Total units	1,208

LOUISIANA

American Association of University Women	5
American Legion Auxiliary	78
Camp Fire Girls	11
Daughters of America	8
General Federation of Women's Clubs	119
Girl Scouts, Inc	2
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	10
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	182
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	23
National Council of Catholic Women	4
National Council of Jewish Women	2
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	11
National Society Children of the American Revolution	5
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	13
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	2
P. E. O	4
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	27
Women's Christian Temperance Union	23
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	18
Y. W. C. A	4
Total units	554

MAINE

American Association of University Women	5
American Legion Auxiliary	99
American War Mothers	2
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	34
Camp Fire Girls	72
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	17
General Federation of Women's Clubs	200
Girl Scouts, Inc	7
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	16
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	10

MAINE—*Continued*	*Local Units*
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	58
National Council of Catholic Women	5
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	31
National Society Children of the American Revolution	4
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	36
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	2
Women's Christian Temperance Union	151
Women's Relief Corps	38
Y. W. C. A	5
Total units	794

MARYLAND

American Association of University Women	3
American Legion Auxiliary	29
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	5
Camp Fire Girls	39
Daughters of America	80
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	117
Girl Scouts, Inc	5
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	7
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	?
National Council of Catholic Women	6
National Council of Jewish Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	2
National Society Children of the American Revolution	9
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	25
P. E. O	3
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	11
Women's Christian Temperance Union	143
Women's Relief Corps	7
Y. W. C. A	2
Total units	499

MASSACHUSETTS

American Association of University Women	6
American Legion Auxiliary	273
American War Mothers	6
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	83
Camp Fire Girls	198
Daughters of America	6
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	65
General Federation of Women's Clubs	397
Girl Scouts, Inc	87
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	20
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	64
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	275
National Council of Catholic Women	11
National Council of Jewish Women	5
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	14
National Society Children of the American Revolution	27
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	107
National Society of New England Women	1
P. E. O	4
Quota Club International, Inc	8

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued*	*Local Units*
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	3
Women's Christian Temperance Union	194
Women's Overseas Service League	3
Women's Relief Corps	51
Y. W. C. A	13
Total units	1,922

MICHIGAN

American Association of University Women	20
American Legion Auxiliary	249
American War Mothers	1
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	14
Camp Fire Girls	377
Daughters of America	20
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	30
General Federation of Women's Clubs	393
Girl Scouts, Inc	28
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	15
National Association of Colored Women	42
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	41
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1,036
National Council of Catholic Women	16
National Council of Jewish Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	56
National Society Children of the American Revolution	12
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	60
National Society of New England Women	2
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
P. E. O	22
Quota Club, International	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	391
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	116
Y. W. C. A	18
Total units	2,965

MINNESOTA

American Association of University Women	16
American Legion Auxiliary	418
American War Mothers	3
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	8
Camp Fire Girls	277
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	15
General Federation of Women's Clubs	755
Girl Scouts, Inc	22
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	45
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	15
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	497
National Council of Catholic Women	38
National Council of Jewish Women	6
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	19
National Society Children of the American Revolution	6
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	52
National Society of New England Women	5
P. E. O	52
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	219
Women's Overseas Service League	2

MINNESOTA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Woman's Relief Corps	93
Y. W. C. A.	9
Total units	2,575

MISSISSIPPI

American Association of University Women	7
American Legion Auxiliary	72
Camp Fire Girls	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	230
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	1
Girl Scouts, Inc	7
National Association of Colored Women	29
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	9
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	240
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	33
National Council of Catholic Women	18
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	24
National Society Children of the American Revolution	14
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	32
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
P. E. O.	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	57
Women's Christian Temperance Union	31
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Woman's Relief Corps	8
Y. W. C. A.	5
Total units	822

MISSOURI

American Association of University Women	20
American Legion Auxiliary	145
American War Mothers	23
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	11
Camp Fire Girls	142
Daughters of America	26
General Federation of Women's Clubs	387
Girl Scouts, Inc	12
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	?
National Association of Colored Women	65
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	25
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	703
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	?
National Council of Catholic Women	65
National Council of Jewish Women	4
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	56
National Society Children of the American Revolution	13
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	7
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	83
National Society of New England Women	1
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	13
P. E. O.	163
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	45
Women's Christian Temperance Union	430
Women's Overseas Service League	2
Woman's Relief Corps	26
Y. W. C. A.	6
Total units	2,473

MONTANA

American Association of University Women	6
American Legion Auxiliary	79
American War Mothers	4

MONTANA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Camp Fire Girls	101
General Federation of Women's Clubs	132
Girl Scouts, Inc	12
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	12
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	10
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	73
National Council of Catholic Women	29
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	17
National Society Children of the American Revolution	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	12
P. E. O.	24
Women's Christian Temperance Union	78
Woman's Relief Corps	8
Y. W. C. A.	3
Total units	602

NEBRASKA

American Association of University Women	5
American Legion Auxiliary	269
American War Mothers	11
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	6
Camp Fire Girls	270
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	19
General Federation of Women's Clubs	390
Girl Scouts, Inc	6
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	13
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	14
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	388
National Council of Catholic Women	15
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	32
National Society Children of the American Revolution	7
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	51
P. E. O.	126
Quota Club, International	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	313
Women's Overseas Service League	2
Woman's Relief Corps	62
Y. W. C. A.	7
Total units	2,009

NEVADA

American Association of University Women	1
American Legion Auxiliary	19
Camp Fire Girls	8
General Federation of Women's Clubs	69
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	40
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	6
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	1
P. E. O.	5
Women's Christian Temperance Union	10
Women's Relief Corps	80
Y. W. C. A.	1
Total units	241

NEW HAMPSHIRE

American Association of University Women	4
American Legion Auxiliary	68
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	16

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Camp Fire Girls	24
Daughters of America	5
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	7
General Federation of Women's Clubs	157
Girl Scouts, Inc	4
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	5
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	7
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	49
National Council of Catholic Women	1
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	9
National Society Children of the American Revolution	5
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	37
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	1
Quota Club, International	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	59
Women's Relief Corps	50
Y. W. C. A	4
Total units	514

NEW JERSEY	
American Association of University Women	16
American Legion Auxiliary	205
American War Mothers	14
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	19
Camp Fire Girls	52
Daughters of America	113
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	6
General Federation of Women's Clubs	407
Girl Scouts, Inc	45
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	23
National Association of Colored Women	74
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	38
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	809
National Council of Catholic Women	20
National Council of Jewish Women	22
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	22
National Society Children of the American Revolution	23
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	67
National Society of New England Women	6
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	5
P. E. O	2
Quota Club, International	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	368
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Woman's Relief Corps	21
Y. W. C. A	23
Total units	2,405

NEW MEXICO	
American Association of University Women	3
American Legion Auxiliary	38
Camp Fire Girls	13
General Federation of Women's Clubs	49
Girl Scouts, Inc	2
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	34
National Council of Catholic Women	9
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	18
National Society Children of the American Revolution	5

NEW MEXICO—*Continued*	*Local Units*
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	6
P. E. O	12
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	27
Y. W. C. A	1
Total units	218

NEW YORK	
American Association of University Women	20
American Legion Auxiliary	558
American War Mothers	18
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	67
Camp Fire Girls	289
Daughters of America	139
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	73
General Federation of Women's Clubs	573
Girl Scouts, Inc	80
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	52
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	68
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	903
National Council of Catholic Women	134
National Council of Jewish Women	24
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	18
National Society Children of the American Revolution	44
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	3
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	171
National Society of New England Women	16
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	17
P. E. O	14
Quota Club, International	3
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	6
Women's Christian Temperance Union	939
Women's Overseas Service League	6
Woman's Relief Corps	150
Y. W. C. A	34
Total units	4,419

NORTH CAROLINA	
American Association of University Women	10
American Legion Auxiliary	103
American War Mothers	9
Camp Fire Girls	3
Daughters of America	22
General Federation of Women's Clubs	283
Girl Scouts, Inc	11
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	15
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	403
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	90
National Council of Jewish Women	4
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	22
National Society Children of the American Revolution	19
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	60
P. E. O	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	120
Women's Christian Temperance Union	64
Y. W. C. A	9
Total units	1,249

NORTH DAKOTA	*Local Units*
American Association of University Women	4
American Legion Auxiliary	161
American War Mothers	8
Camp Fire Girls	83
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	4
General Federation of Women's Clubs	196
Girl Scouts, Inc	3
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	299
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	14
National Society Children of the American Revolution	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	11
P. E. O	19
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	137
Woman's Relief Corps	12
Y. W. C. A	3
Total units	958

OHIO	
American Association of University Women	25
American Legion Auxiliary	351
American War Mothers	7
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	54
Camp Fire Girls	339
Daughters of America	321
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	545
Girl Scouts, Inc	28
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	36
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	72
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1,062
National Council of Catholic Women	192
National Council of Jewish Women	8
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	38
National Society Children of the American Revolution	13
National Society Daughters of America	8
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	111
National Society of New England Women	4
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	9
P. E. O	22
Quota Club, International	7
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	12
Women's Christian Temperance Union	1,083
Women's Overseas Service League	4
Woman's Relief Corps	182
Y. W. C. A	27
Total units	4,560

OKLAHOMA	
American Association of University Women	16
American Legion Auxiliary	147
American War Mothers	8
Camp Fire Girls	133
Daughters of America	2
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	357
Girl Scouts, Inc	7
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	9
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	17

OKLAHOMA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	364
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	28
National Council of Catholic Women	24
National Council of Jewish Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	56
National Society Children of the American Revolution	13
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	31
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	4
P. E. O	87
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	39
Women's Christian Temperance Union	308
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Woman's Relief Corps	20
Y. W. C. A	11
Total units	1,687

OREGON	
American Association of University Women	9
American Legion Auxiliary	87
American War Mothers	5
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	6
Camp Fire Girls	304
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	64
Girl Scouts, Inc	6
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	12
National Association of Colored Women	7
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	22
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	310
National Council of Catholic Women	10
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	21
National Society Children of the American Revolution	8
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	22
National Society of New England Women	1
P. E. O	47
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	2
Women's Christian Temperance Union	150
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	39
Y. W. C. A	4
Total units	1,138

PENNSYLVANIA	
American Association of University Women	21
American Legion Auxiliary	481
American War Mothers	25
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	78
Camp Fire Girls	152
Daughters of America	219
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	36
General Federation of Women's Clubs	548
Girl Scouts, Inc	35
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	103
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	89
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	781
National Council of Catholic Women	74
National Council of Jewish Women	39
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	61

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
National Society Children of the American Revolution	28
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	7
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	119
National Society of New England Women	5
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	19
P. E. O	6
Quota Club International	23
United Daughters of the Confederacy	2
Women's Christian Temperance Union	928
Women's Overseas Service League	3
Woman's Relief Corps	59
Y. W. C. A	40
Total units	3,981

RHODE ISLAND

American Association of University Women	2
American Legion Auxiliary	39
American War Mothers	4
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	11
Camp Fire Girls	31
Daughters of America	14
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War	4
General Federation of Women's Clubs	54
Girl Scouts, Inc	10
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	7
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	6
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	168
National Council of Catholic Women	21
National Council of Jewish Women	4
National Society Children of the American Revolution	4
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	19
Quota Club International	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	47
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Woman's Relief Corps	15
Y. W. C. A	3
Total units	468

SOUTH CAROLINA

American Association of University Women	7
American Legion Auxiliary	71
Camp Fire Girls	1
Daughters of America	38
General Federation of Women's Clubs	158
Girl Scouts, Inc	3
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	7
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	137
National Council of Catholic Women	32
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	7
National Society Children of the American Revolution	6
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	57
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	4
United Daughters of the Confederacy	136
Women's Christian Temperance Union	58
Y. W. C. A	5
Total units	729

SOUTH DAKOTA	*Local Units*
American Association of University Women	9
American Legion Auxiliary	194
Camp Fire Girls	22
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	183
Girl Scouts, Inc	6
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	1
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	10
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	177
National Council of Catholic Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	13
National Society Children of the American Revolution	9
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	15
P. E. O	38
Women's Christian Temperance Union	100
Woman's Relief Corps	35
Y. W. C. A	5
Total units	821

TENNESSEE

American Association of University Women	6
American Legion Auxiliary	85
American War Mothers	6
Camp Fire Girls	6
Daughters of America	125
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	158
Girl Scouts, Inc	7
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	1
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	7
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	442
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	30
National Council of Catholic Women	1
National Council of Jewish Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc	23
National Society Children of the American Revolution	12
National Society Daughters of Revolution	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	50
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	12
Quota Club, International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	66
Women's Christian Temperance Union	127
Woman's Relief Corps	4
Y. W. C. A	4
Total units	1,178

TEXAS

American Association of University Women	24
American Legion Auxiliary	270
American War Mothers	4
Camp Fire Girls	198
Daughters of America	4
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	815
Girl Scouts, Inc	18
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	1
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	21
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	1,464
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	50

TEXAS—*Continued*	*Local Units*
National Council of Catholic Women	55
National Council of Jewish Women	13
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	63
National Society Children of the American Revolution	21
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	61
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	8
P. E. O	21
Quota Club International	1
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	80
Women's Christian Temperance Union	131
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Women's Relief Corps	7
Y. W. C. A	15
Total units	3,347

UTAH

American Association of University Women	1
American Legion Auxiliary	55
Camp Fire Girls	1
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	1
General Federation of Women's Clubs	70
Girl Scouts, Inc	3
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	7
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	5
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	27
National Council of Catholic Women	3
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	19
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	2
P. E. O	11
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	11
Woman's Relief Corps	4
Y. W. C. A	1
Total units	222

VERMONT

American Association of University Women	7
American Legion Auxiliary	54
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	20
Camp Fire Girls	9
Daughters of America	1
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	102
Girl Scouts, Inc	6
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	5
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	4
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	197
National Council of Catholic Women	7
National Council of Jewish Women	2
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	5
National Society Children of the American Revolution	9
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	1
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	33
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	6
Women's Christian Temperance Union	49
Woman's Relief Corps	38
Y. W. C. A	1
Total units	556

VIRGINIA	*Local Units*
American Association of University Women	13
American Legion Auxiliary	64
American War Mothers	5
Camp Fire Girls	3
Daughters of America	44
General Federation of Women's Clubs	165
Girl Scouts, Inc	8
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	14
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	143
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	30
National Council of Catholic Women	2
National Council of Jewish Women	6
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	23
National Society Children of the American Revolution	17
National Society Daughters of the American Colonists	2
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	67
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	5
P. E. O	1
Quota Club International	2
United Daughters of the Confederacy	139
Women's Christian Temperance Union	215
Women's Overseas Service League	1
Woman's Relief Corps	5
Y. W. C. A	6
Total units	980

WASHINGTON

American Association of University Women	11
American Legion Auxiliary	129
American War Mothers	1
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	8
Camp Fire Girls	464
Daughters of America	13
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	23
General Federation of Women's Clubs	286
Girl Scouts, Inc	3
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	26
National Auxiliary, United Spanish War Veterans	25
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	567
National Council of Catholic Women	51
National Council of Jewish Women	4
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	39
National Society Children of the American Revolution	7
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	41
P. E. O	79
United Daughters of the Confederacy	5
Women's Christian Temperance Union	289
Women's Overseas Service League	2
Woman's Relief Corps	50
Y. W. C. A	6
Total units	2,129

WEST VIRGINIA

American Association of University Women	11
American Legion Auxiliary	63
Camp Fire Girls	19
Daughters of America	53
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	135
Girl Scouts, Inc	9

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued*	*Local Units*
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	?
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	7
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	302
National Congress of Parents and Teachers (Colored)	106
National Council of Catholic Women	26
National Council of Jewish Women	1
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	9
National Society Children of the American Revolution	12
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	35
National Society of New England Women	1
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	3
P. E. O	3
Quota Club International	9
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	32
Women's Christian Temperance Union	117
Woman's Relief Corps	4
Y. W. C. A	7
Total units	964

WISCONSIN	
American Association of University Women	20
American Legion Auxiliary	308
American War Mothers	19
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War	14
Camp Fire Girls	97
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	?
General Federation of Women's Clubs	385
Girl Scouts, Inc	21
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	29
National Auxiliary United Spanish War Veterans	34
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	331
National Council of Catholic Women	108
National Council of Jewish Women	5
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	20
National Society Children of the American Revolution	4
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	45
National Society of New England Women	1
National Society United States Daughters of 1812	2
P. E. O	28
Women's Christian Temperance Union	222
Women's Overseas Service League	2
Woman's Relief Corps	129
Y. W. C. A	10
Total units	1,834

WYOMING	
American Association of University Women	2
American Legion Auxiliary	49
American War Mothers	7
Camp Fire Girls	31
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	15
General Federation of Women's Clubs	73
Girl Scouts, Inc	6
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	9
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	41
National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs	13
National Society Children of the American Revolution	3
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	9

WYOMING—*Continued*	*Local Units*
P. E. O	21
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Inc	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	31
Woman's Relief Corps	26
Y. W. C. A	2
Total units	339

HAWAII	
American Legion Auxiliary	8
Girl Scouts, Inc	3
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	43
National Society Daughters of the American Revolution	2
P. E. O	1
Women's Christian Temperance Union	9
Y. W. C. A	3
Total units	69

PUERTO RICO	
Girl Scouts, Inc	5
Women's Christian Temperance Union	43
Total units	48

PANAMA—CANAL ZONE	
American Legion Auxiliary	3

CANAL ZONE	
National Council of Catholic Women	2

CRISTOBAL—CANAL ZONE	
Y. W. C. A	1
Total units	6

ALASKA	
American Legion Auxiliary	9
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865	23
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic	26
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	6
Woman's Relief Corps	1
Total units	65

CANADA	
National Council of Jewish Women	6
P. E. O	15
Quota Club International	3
Total units	24

PHILIPPINES	
Women's Christian Temperance Union	5

CUBA	
Women's Overseas Service League	1

Scenes From Typical George Washington Bicentennial Programs

Thousands of Similar Programs were presented daily throughout the United States



Scene from "Presentation of the Flag" by Girl Scouts, Brooklyn, New York



School Children's Pageant, "Washington at Home," given at Santa Ana, California.



Colonial Pageant at St. Hilda's Hall, Charles Town, West Virginia, entitled, "An Evening at Harewood."

States, Cities and Towns Department

John M. Gibbs, *Chief*
Major Homer E. Carrico, *Assistant*

PART I

Organization

THE Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission organized to secure the appointment of State commissions, borough, town and city committees, and committees from the organized groups of people throughout the United States, for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, began an active campaign in January, 1931, first with the Governors of the various States and Territorial possessions; later with the Mayors or other proper officials of the municipalities; and then with the organized groups of people throughout the United States and its dependencies.

It was immediately apparent that a large amount of detail work was involved and that an endless amount of letter writing would be required in order to secure the appointment of state commissions and municipality committees by or before February 22, 1932. It seemed even a more gigantic undertaking to establish contact with the officers of each and every organized group of people, of which there are 990,000 Bodies. These organizations have a combined membership of more than 155,000,000 people, which represents an excess of 32,000,000 people over the population of the United States, which excess is accounted for through the fact that many individuals belong to two or more organizations.

How to secure the names of those in the boroughs, towns and cities who would serve as Bicentennial Committee chairmen, likewise, the names of those in authority among the organized groups, became a project of immediate major importance, because it was realized that unless contact was established with those who saw and felt the need of holding up to the people of America, the sound, safe and sane principles which actuated the conduct of George Washington, it would be possible only to secure perfunctory interest, and programs perhaps loosely thrown together and arranged with no thought of directing the people of this nation to a serious contemplation of George Washington's life, character and activities.

Because of the greatness of the project, it was concluded that the information desired could not be correctly and quickly obtained without the aid of the more than 49,000 postmasters in America. Looking toward obtaining such valuable assistance, an interview was arranged with the Honorable Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General of the United States, for the purpose of discussing with him the possibility of enlisting the aid of the individual postmasters. A questionnaire had been prepared, which if filled in by the postmasters, would supply the necessary information. This questionnaire was submitted to the Postmaster General and immediately approved. The envelopes addressed to the individual postmasters were prepared by the Post Office Department, and further assistance rendered by the Postmaster General by the more important act of issuing in the form of an official bulletin a request that the individual postmasters co-operate with the Commission in furnishing the information quickly.

Procedure and Scope of Work

Being now fortified with essential information, the Organization Department began its real drive in eliciting the patriotic co-operation of all Governors; city and town officials, and the leaders in all organizations. The first mailing of the "Postmaster questionnaire" occurred on February 25, 1931, and 31,000 were returned by the postmasters in less than four weeks thereafter, properly and completely filled in. Due perhaps to a misunderstanding on the part of some of the postmasters, a second mailing of the questionnaire was necessary. Therefore in April, 1931, a second lot was mailed by the Post Office Department, and the response to the latter brought the total number of questionnaires received to 45,362, an achievement which would have been entirely impossible except for the sympathetic and patriotic interest of the Postmaster General of the United States. The questionnaire is reprinted on the following pages.

United States Commission

for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of

George Washington

COMMISSIONERS

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, CHAIRMAN
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

UNITED STATES SENATE

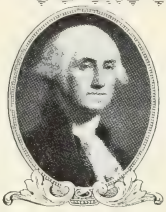
SIMEON D. FESS — OHIO

VICE CHAIRMAN

ARTHUR CAPPER — KANSAS
CARTER GLASS — VIRGINIA
MILLARD E. TYDINGS — MARYLAND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WILLIS C. HAWLEY — OREGON
JOHN Q. TILSON — CONNECTICUT
JOSEPH W. BYRNS — TENNESSEE
R. WALTON MOORE — VIRGINIA

1732  1932

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSIONERS

MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK — PENNSYLVANIA
MRS. JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN — COLORADO
HENRY FORD — MICHIGAN
GEORGE K. EASTMAN — NEW YORK
C. BASCOM SLEMP — VIRGINIA
WALLACE McCAMANT — OREGON
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART — MASSACHUSETTS
BERNARD M. BARUCH — NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

THE SENATE AND HOUSE COMMISSIONERS
C. BASCOM SLEMP
MRS. ANTHONY WAYNE COOK
BERNARD M. BARUCH

HISTORIAN

PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

DIRECTOR

REPRESENTATIVE SOL BLOOM

July 1, 1931.

WASHINGTON BUILDING,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Mr. Postmaster:

For the use of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, will you please furnish the information indicated on this questionnaire in conformity with copy of order from the Postmaster General, dated February 10. See Monthly Supplement for March, 1931. This Commission was created by an Act of Congress in 1924. Therefore, it is a Federal project and one in which the various arms of the Government should participate in order that the Celebration of the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, NEXT YEAR, beginning Feb. 22nd, be made impressive. We will appreciate your assistance—indeed, it is necessary.

Cordially yours,

Sol Bloom

Director.

Postmasters who have already furnished this information need pay no attention to this request.

(1)

State _____ City _____

Population of City _____ Congressional District No. _____

Postmaster _____ Name of Congressman _____
Name

Mayor _____
Name

City Manager _____
Name

Chief Selectman _____
Name

Chairman of City Council _____
Name

Chamber of Commerce _____ _____
President *Secretary*

State Chamber of Commerce _____ _____
President *Secretary*

Prominent Citizens _____

_____

_____

_____

Committee in Charge of Public Playgrounds _____
Chairman

_____

(2) OWNER OR COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF AMUSEMENT PARKS AND STADIUMS

Name of Park or Stadium	*Owner*
Name of Park or Stadium	*Chairman*

(3)

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS—Name of Organization and President's Name

(4)

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS—Name of Organization and President's Name

(5)

SOCIAL CLUBS—Name of Organization and President's Name

(6)

RELIGIOUS AND SEMI-RELIGIOUS BODIES

Churches—Denomination and Name of Leader in Charge

Sunday School Associations—Denomination and President's Name

Y. M. C. A. _____
Name of Secretary

Y. M. H. A. _____
Name of Secretary

Salvation Army _____
Name of Captain

Volunteers of America _____
Name of Captain

Chautauqua _____
Name of President

(7)

EDUCATIONAL

University _____ _____
Name *Dean's Name*

College _____
Name *President's Name*

Name of Party in Charge of Your City's Public School Educational System

_____ _____

Grammar Schools—Name and Principal's Name

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

High Schools—Name and Principal's Name

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

_____ _____

Kindergartens—Name of Organization and Principal's Name

_____ _____

_____ _____

Parent-Teachers Organization—Name and Address of President

_____ _____

(8)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS

Boy Scouts _____
Name of Scout Executive

Girl Scouts _____
Name of Scout Executive

4-H Clubs _____
Chief Executive

Camp Fire Girls _____
Chief Executive

Y. W. C. A. Reserves _____
Chief Executive

Summer Camps _____
Name and Address of Owner or Supervisor

(9)

LOCAL THEATER GUILDS—Name of President or Owner

_____ _____

(10)

BAR ASSOCIATION—Name of President and Address

City _____

State _____

(11)

BROADCASTING STATIONS— Station Letters

_____

(12) **Y. W. C. A.**—Name and Address of President

(13)

MEN'S FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS—

Lodges and Societies. State Name of the Organization, giving Name of Leader or other proper title

Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*
Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*
Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*
Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*
Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*
Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*
Organization	*Leader's Name*	*Proper Title*

(14)

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Fraternal—Name of Organization and Leader's Name and Title

CLUBS

Civic—Name of Organization and President's Name

Social—Name of Organization and President's Name

(15)

BENEFICIAL AND PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS,

Such as American Legion and Veterans' Organization

Post	*Name of Post Commander*
Post	*Name of Post Commander*

(16)

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—Name and President's Name

(17)

HOLIDAYS

City—Observance	Date
State—Observance	Date

Form 102. 7-1-31. S. E. 50M.

The Organization Department was composed of three people in January, 1931, namely, Major Homer E. Carrico, in charge of fraternal, patriotic, historic and civic organization participation; W. D. Taylor in charge of church participation; Mr. Gibbs handling the state commissions and the town and city participation. By August, 1931, the personnel had been increased to 21 people. During the early Fall of 1931, K. P. Edwards succeeded Major Carrico, who had been called back to the Army. The force was maintained intact until March 1, 1932, when it was gradually diminished, and on December 1, 1932, there remained in this Department, only Mr. Gibbs and his secretary, Mrs. Laura May Daugherty.

State Commissions

The Governors of the various states and territorial possessions were requested to appoint Bicentennial Commissions. The response was extremely gratifying. In the states where Legislative Bodies were in session, the Governors asked that necessary legislation be enacted. In every case such requests were complied with, and it generally followed that legislative authority was immediately given the Governor to appoint the members of their respective State Commissions. The combined personnel of all of the state commissions exceeded 2,000 individuals, and without exception, these commissions maintained active interest, and so far as possible, assisted the town and city committees in the preparation and presentation of programs. Furthermore, the state Bicentennial Commissions in frequent instances, arranged programs on such occasions as Memorial Day, May 30; July Fourth; Constitution Day, September 17, and Thanksgiving Day. The members of the state commissions were frequently called on to make addresses upon the occasion of particularly significant ceremonies, and especially when memorials of various kinds were unveiled and dedicated. When it is considered that very few of the states made appropriations of money from state treasuries, due to economic conditions, it is all the more remarkable that the celebrations were carried on without interruption and without diminution of interest from February 22, 1932, to Thanksgiving Day, November 24. As the individual members of the State Commissions were appointed and their names were submitted to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, due acknowledgment was made and the services and co-operation of the Commission were freely offered, in addition to which, complete literature was mailed to every one so appointed. Contact with the individual state commissioners was maintained by the State Chairmen, as well as by the Organization Department of the Commission, throughout the nine months period of the Celebration. As fast as new literature was printed, it was mailed to the State Headquarters and to the individual State Commissioners. Every effort was made by the Organization Department to maintain, without even a momentary "letting down," the interest of the State Commission members, and the response from the individuals was at all times prompt and effective.

How well the State Commissions functioned, may be measured by the constant contact maintained between the members of the State Commissions and the local Committees functioning in the states; the mailing of literature from the State Headquarters to the subsidiary organizations; the setting up of Speakers Bureaus and supplying speakers upon quick notice, without expense to the subsidiary Committee; participating in a vast number of programs; compiling reports received from city and town chairmen, and in every way, and at all times working in harmonious accord with the Organization Department in joint effort to keep before all the people of America the common purpose of the Act of Congress, setting aside the period from February 22, 1932, until Thanksgiving, as a time for tributes to George Washington. Through the efforts of the State Commissions, Speakers Bureaus were organized in each of the States. Literature of the United States Commission was sent to the speakers, either from the State Headquarters, or by the Organization Department. The men and women selected for this important phase of Bicentennial effort, were qualified speakers. On the list were United States Senators and Representatives, those engaged in civic occupations, and leaders in fraternal, historical and patriotic organizations. The enrollment of individuals engaged in this important activity was 8,700, and strategically located, so that minimum travel was necessary.

City and Town Groups

It is not difficult to visualize the amount of work necessary even to establish the first contact with all of the city and town officials and the officers of the organized groups of people, to insure nation-

wide participation. Add to the first general letter sent out, the requests which immediately began to pour in to the Commission for suggestions and literature, as well as the continuing appeal from the Organization Department for action on the part of those chosen to carry on the work, one's imagination does not have to run riot to determine the vastness of the undertaking. The figures following are indicative of the scope of the effort required to secure the patriotic and constructive support of the city and town officials and the heads of the multitude of organized groups of people exclusive of schools and women's organizations:

Villages, towns and cities where post offices are located	49,063
Villages and towns without post offices	73,090
Churches (all denominations)	212,159
Fraternal, patriotic, historical and civic bodies	98,356
Agricultural organizations	108,439
Scouts	44,669
Total	585,776

The groups of organizations contacted by the Organization Department, have a membership of 91,000,000 people. As stated elsewhere, a large number of individuals belong to two or more organizations, which will account for the total closely approximating the entire population of the United States.

Attention is called to the fact that there are 18,460 places in the United States served by rural free delivery where the population is composed of 10 families or less. There are 32,156 places also so served by rural delivery where the population is composed of 10 to 25 families. The Organization Department translated literally the injunction of Congress "That the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of him who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen'—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship, may be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

Future generations are largely guided and controlled by previous generations. Hence the Organization Department began its work with the belief that every man, woman and child in America should have the opportunity of knowing more about George Washington and how great is America's heritage that such a man as he lived, in order that the present generation might leave a trail of light brightly blazed across the horizon of future generations, pointing to the wisdom of following his, George Washington's, example and emulating his precepts. Hence the desire to contact the sum total of America's population.

By form letter, the Mayors or other officials of importance in the boroughs, towns and cities were contacted, in which letters attention was called to the fact that the Bicentennial Celebration was a project of the Federal Government and that the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was charged with the responsibility of sponsoring nation-wide observances; that such observances would not be possible without the wholehearted support of the people of America, and that the appointment of a Committee to serve in each and every municipality was desired. It was urged that the city official thus addressed should name the committee and impress upon it the importance of immediately planning for the Celebrations. It was quickly discovered that a very large number of the officials in the municipalities were alive to the nation-wide benefit to be derived from soulful participation and the replies, containing names of committees appointed, began coming back in large number and to such an extent that the Organization Department was literally deluged with requests for suggestions and literature.

SUGGESTIONS PUBLISHED

The suggested programs were designed for quick help to the chairmen of various committees. They are as follows:

SPECIMEN PROGRAMS FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL MEMORIAL SERVICES AND CELEBRATIONS

Fraternal—Patriotic—Social—Civic Organizations

Each organization should hold its own series of memorial services as well as cooperate in joint, group and community celebrations. The number and type of programs should be limited only by the facilities available. Some specimens are given below, with suggestions as to how they may be developed. In any of these, a committee may secure assistance by writing to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

The simplest program is one built around a principal speaker. The address should deal with the life of Washington or any particular phase of it.

The first specimen here listed is of the general type that may be most desirable for members of the organization only.

1. Procession of proper officer and suite, with guests of honor into the room.
2. Presentation of national colors.
3. Invocation by lodge chaplain.
4. Formal reception of visiting officials and guests.
5. Band or orchestra.
6. "Pledge to the Flag" and "The American's Creed."

7. Brief address of welcome by proper officer.
8. Solo, duet or quartet.
9. Short address by Mayor or other local spokesman.
10. Short address by member of organization.
11. Vocal solo.
12. Principal address of evening—(George Washington or a Phase of His Life. For suggested phases of Washington's life, on which address may be made, see "Programs for the Nation-wide Celebration," published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.)
13. Music.
14. Benediction by chaplain.
15. Instrumental music.
16. Refreshments.
17. Informal reception.

A delightful program may be developed about a banquet. The room should be appropriately decorated, with the most prominent place given to a portrait or bust of Washington, illuminated and flanked and draped with the national colors. Place cards, tokens or souvenirs should be patriotic in character, carrying emblematic descriptions of Washington.

Such a program, involving a more or less elaborate arrangement of patriotic and Colonial music and an address on Washington, is given below:

1. Procession of officers and guests of honor to platform.
2. National anthem by all.
3. "Pledge to the Flag" and "The American's Creed."
4. Invocation by chaplain.
5. Dinner, accompanied by instrumental music of Washington's time.
6. Introduction of toastmaster.
7. Vocal solo, duet or quartet.
8. Brief address (appropriate topic).
9. Patriotic song by audience.
10. Principal address "George Washington" or a phase of his life.
11. Benediction.
12. Music and dancing.

(The guests and diners may or may not be in costume of the Colonial period. Dancing should include the minuet, gavottes and country dances of Washington's time.)

An interesting program may be built around the George Washington motion picture. Information may be secured by writing to the Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., Rochester, N. Y. For plays and playlets, write to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C. Such a program is suggested below:

1. Procession of officers and suite into room.
2. Invocation by chaplain.
3. Presentation of national colors.
4. "Pledge to the Flag" and "The American's Creed."
5. Introduction of visiting officers and guests.
6. Address of welcome by proper officer.
7. Music.
8. Short address by invited speaker. "George Washington" or a phase of his life.
9. Movie or play.
10. Music.
11. Benediction by chaplain.
12. Informal reception.

Any program may be supplemented by professional or trained musicians, especially where families, friends, or the public are invited. A sample musical program is given below:

1. America—Orchestra.
2. Old Glory I Salute You—Mixed chorus and orchestra, by Vaughn DeLeath, arranged by Palmer Clark, published by Carl Fischer, Inc., 56 Cooper Square, N. Y.
3. O Beautiful, My Country—Vocal solo (bass), by Mark Andrews HWG, published by H. W. Gary Co., 159 East 48th St., N. Y.
4. Land O' Mine—Male quartet—Music by James G. MacDermid, words by Wilbur D. Nesbit—Published by Forster Music Publisher, Inc., 218 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
5. Overature Americana—Orchestra. By M. L. Lake, published by Carl Fischer, Inc., 56 Cooper Square, N. Y.
6. Wayworn Traveller—Soprano solo, piano accompaniment. (In Music from the Days of George Washington, published by this Commission.) Washington's favorite song.
7. Turkey in the Straw—String quartet. (Historic.) Arranged by Alfred Pochon CF, published by J. Fischer & Bro., 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.
8. Sally in Our Alley—Vocal solo. (Historic.) Arranged by Harry R. Spier, published by J. Fischer & Bro., 119 W. 40th St., N. Y.
9. Father of the Land We Love—Orchestra—By George M. Cohan, published by this Commission.
10. Song of Faith—Chorus—By John Alden Carpenter (Commissioned by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.) Published by G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 E. 43rd St., N. Y.
11. George Washington Bicentennial March—Orchestra and solo. By John Philip Sousa (Commissioned by the U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission). Published by Sam Fox Publishing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
12. Star Spangled Banner—Orchestra.

A costume ball, formal or informal, may be developed into a delightful and appropriate manner of celebration. The character of the music, decorations, souvenirs, etc., is important.

Special programs may be arranged for the children, in a room of their own, earlier in the evening, featuring playlets, music, movies, etc.

Very interesting programs may be built around a visit to a near-by Washington shrine, or the planting of a Washington memorial tree. Our tree-planting booklet will be sent upon request.

The "Little Theater" movement, so prolific in many parts of the country, may be utilized. It has become quite easy to produce a play, even where few facilities are available. Our play and pageant catalog is available upon request.

We believe that with these few general suggestions, and the use of our literature, any committee should be able to develop most interesting and inspiring programs.

CONGRESSIONAL COOPERATION

It was not possible, of course, to secure the direct co-operation of a number of hamlets and villages, but in the main the places which could not promise direct participation joined hands with other communities not only in the presentation of programs, but in their preparation, and in times without number, such combinations formed the centers around which impressive county-wide celebrations were given. Bearing in mind that there are 123,153 communities, towns and cities in the United States containing the majority of America's citizens, it was reasonable to suppose that patriotism would be counted as nothing by a few and that loyalty to America and its institutions, would find no expression in the lives of others, but as the work of organizing the committees continued, it was remark-

able to discover such a small percentage of non-conformists.

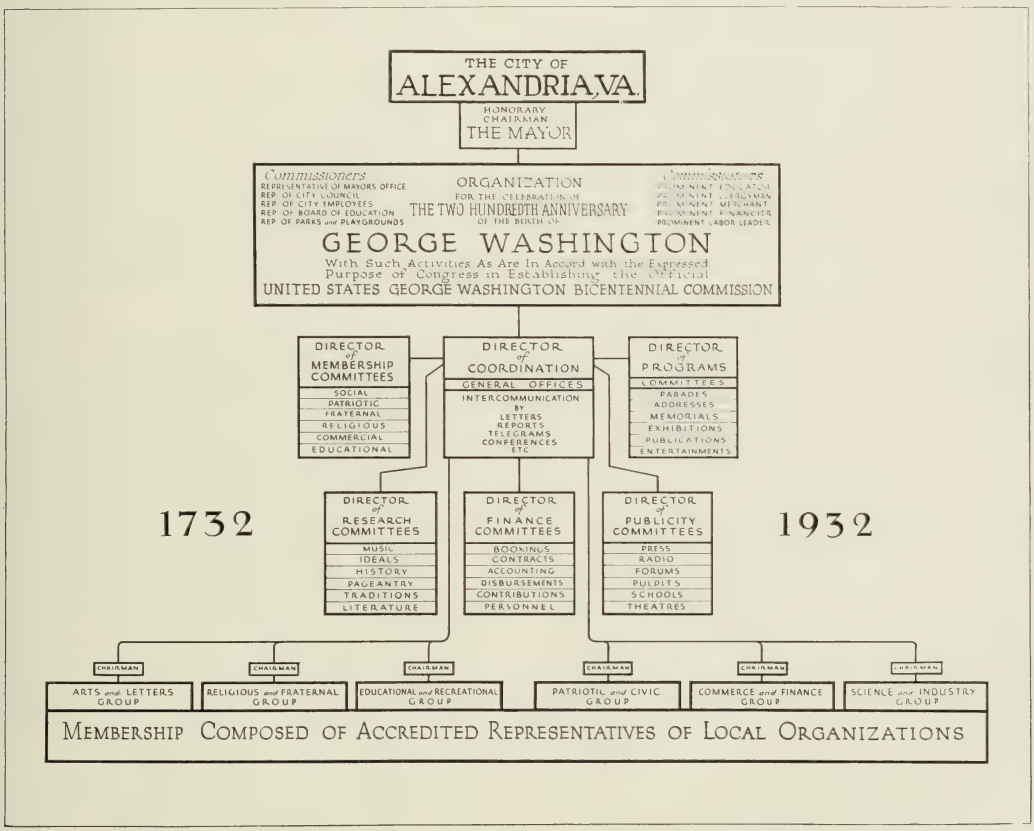
Too much can not be said of the active interest on the part of our United States Senators and Representatives for their support in securing, in turn, the co-operation of their constituencies.

The Senators and Representatives were busy at all times in the distribution of literature, posters, pictures, music and pamphlets of the Commission, to their constituencies. They generously served as public speakers; as Masters of Ceremonies in many celebrations presented by State Commissions; by city and town committees and by organized groups of people, and also speakers of the day in the presentation of Busts of George Washington to Governors for display in State Houses and to Mayors of cities. It is only fair to say that without the generous support of these officials, the work of organization would have encountered many obstacles and delays.

It is proper again to refer to the splendid and intelligent help of many of the postmasters. In not a few places in the United States, the community is composed only of the postmaster and his family, perhaps one store, one church and one school. The postmaster may be the storekeeper. From a community of this size, to towns and cities running up into the thousands, came information from postmasters which made it possible to establish contact with the right person to serve as Chairman of the Bicentennial Committee. Frequently the postmasters voluntarily offered their services, and in every case the work was well done.

Many of the city and town committee Chairmen were asking if a chart or some standardized form had been prepared showing the most effective set-up for committee organization. Such a chart was prepared and it is herewith reproduced.

It will be observed from the Chart that the Organization Department was desirous of having the Mayor or others with similar authority, definitely



affiliated with any group appointed, because it was felt:

1. That the Committee would realize the need of calling upon the leading official for advice and suggestions.

2. That by reason of his position and the authority vested in him, it would give the Committee liberty, or perhaps the right, to call on the various city departments for their assistance.

3. That parks, school grounds and play grounds, as well as all public buildings would perhaps be the more readily available for outdoor or indoor pageantry, plays and public meetings.

4. That the Mayor's personal participation would naturally attract and challenge the participation of others.

In no case did such reasoning fail because in all public celebrations and parades, the police departments, the fire departments and the health departments in the cities and towns added the proper touch of dramatic effect. Then the participation of state militia and constabulary and the Regular Army entered splendidly and effectively in practically all parades and many other outdoor celebrations; they also serving to preserve order and prevent accidents where large crowds were gathered.

Again attention is called to the fact that there are 123,153 communities, towns and cities in the United States. The objective of the Organization Department was to secure the appointment of Bicentennial Committees in each of them. This objective was not reached but there were appointed 107,803 municipal committees. More than 11,000 villages which had no committees of their own assisted near-by committees and participated in their celebrations. Counting such as known participants, it would swell the grand total of town and city committees to about 118,000, and it is safe to assume that the remaining 5,000 communities, or at least the major portion of them, celebrated in some way and at some time during the nine months period.

It is a just tribute, and one which is due, to add that the speakers who enrolled for service with the State Commissions, seemed never to tire of doing their share in presenting to their audiences the virtues of the Father of our Country, and how vital it is for the perpetuation of America and its institutions, to catch new glimpses of the meaning of such a type of citizenship as motivated George Washington in the conduct of his own life, and in the application of his principles to the problems of today.

Not counting the individually typed letters to prospective committee chairmen, the Organization Department, sent different letters to Mayors and other city and town officials, in mimeographed form, urging the appointment of Committees. These mailings made a total of 382,000 pieces, to which may be added another 148,000 pieces asking Committee Chairmen about the plans made by them for the showing of Bicentennial ceremonies in their particular localities during the Anniversary period. These letters also requested that the Federal Commission be furnished the names of those composing said committees in order that they too might be sent the literature of the Federal Commission, and thus be the better equipped to assist in all Bicentennial efforts. Add to this mailing of 530,000 letters, the two lots of postmaster questionnaires (98,126 pieces) put out by the mailing department of the Commission in envelopes which had been addressed by the Post Office Department of the United States, the total of pieces of mail sent out to postmasters, officials of municipalities, and local committees appointed by the officials, was 628,126 pieces. This, however, does not include the letters sent to the leaders of the organized groups of people, such as the churches and fraternal, patriotic, historical, civic and junior organizations. The following is a copy of the first general letter sent to the officials in municipalities:

MY DEAR SIR:

The George Washington Bicentennial Commission is now extending organization for the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington next year in the cities and towns of the United States. Knowing your patriotism and taking for granted your appreciation of the educational and inspirational value of George Washington's example as a good citizen, statesman, as well as a leader of men, we venture to count on your cooperation to secure enthusiastic recognition of this great historical event in your city.

We therefore ask you to appoint a George Washington Bicentennial Committee for your city, and further that it begin its work of formulating plans and methods for the celebration locally. The Federal Commission is organized to prepare plans, programs, pageants and other material for use in these celebrations and to furnish the same to the states, cities and towns throughout the country without cost.

This is necessarily a brief reference to a great undertaking, but you will gather the full import of this Celebration by reading the enclosed nation-wide program.

We shall be glad to furnish further information direct to your committee or to yourself on request, and furthermore will welcome a word from you as to the action taken and

the names and addresses of the persons appointed to the committee.

Will you be good enough to give this matter prompt attention as a great deal must be done and a limited time remains in which to accomplish it.

Cordially yours,

SOL BLOOM,
Director.

The same letter with proper changes to differentiate between municipality officials and organization leaders, was mailed to all organized groups. It would serve no good purpose to place in this record copies of the various letters mailed out for the purpose of engaging the attention and participation of the large host with which the United States Commission had covenanted to produce the most effective commemorative celebration of all ages. However, to indicate the trend of the correspondence was taking, it is perhaps well to place a copy of the second general letter in this record. It therefore follows, and with proper variations it, too, was mailed to the municipality officials and group organizations which had not made full response to the preceding letter:

MY DEAR SIR:

Recently we addressed letters to you concerning the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration NEXT YEAR, beginning February 22, and extending through Thanksgiving Day.

The purposes of the Celebration are briefly set forth in a clip sheet program enclosed.

Every worth-while project has a key theme or purpose. In this Celebration the key theme is:

"We cannot all be Washingtons, but our Country will be immeasurably elevated and improved by having its citizens carry in their minds and hearts such a knowledge and appreciation of him that their daily lives will be actuated by his example."

I believe that every citizen of the United States should manifest a marked interest in the Celebration, and in pursuance of this belief let me beg that you immediately appoint a committee for your city; that you do your best to impress upon it the necessity of promptly meeting, and laying out plans for the occasion next year.

The annals of this Commission will become a permanent memorial. Surely no town or city in the United States should let the opportunity pass by without doing its part. Hence we urge, in a most friendly way, that you act with deliberation, but without undue loss of time, please.

We shall be grateful for your cooperation and early advices.

Sincerely yours,

SOL BLOOM,
Director.

It was apparent that nation-wide contacts by mail could not be made by individually typed letters. Economy in the conduct of the affairs of the United States Commission was as necessary as in the maintenance and management of private business. Notwithstanding this altogether impersonal form, the response was very gratifying. It was construed to mean that the people of America realized the extreme need for the launching of a project which would produce a nation-wide attention. There was no holding back because the written appeals lacked the personal approach.

The brief and tentative program suggestions to which attention has been called were by the early Spring of 1931 entirely inadequate to meet the avalanche of requests coming from the tens of thousands of Bicentennial Participants on Committee arrangements. Suggested programs suitable for different groups and organized bodies were being asked for—for instance, something especially designed for an organization featuring Flag Day Observance; others featuring compliance with and the defense and promulgation of Federal Constitutional Laws; those stressing patriotism and loyalty to American Institutions and ideals. The churches for that type of a program which would combine patriotism with moral and spiritual evaluations of the examples and precepts of George Washington, and the schools for that type of program which would challenge the best instincts of students from the elementary grades through the higher institutions of learning. Requests for programs to be presented on particularly significant dates were received by the score. Had there been no other evidences of interest on the part of our citizens, these requests alone would have convinced the most stubborn doubter that the people of America were determined to make the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington an event which would not be forgotten by those of the present generation, and that the lessons of the commemorative celebrations would be passed on to posterity. Indeed that was the real purpose. How well the lessons have been fixed in the mind of the people and how conscientiously and forcefully they will be passed on to succeeding generations, can only be measured by time.

Referring again to the nation-wide requests for program guidance, it will be noticed by the following outline of "Suggested Programs" that 46 major dates are shown within the nine months period of the Celebrations; that suggestions were made for other dates and for specific organizations, and that a list of significant anniversaries and general holidays is included. State Days and other dates are listed month by month in correct historical

sequence. The pamphlet of suggestions which the Bicentennial Commission published follows:

OUTLINE OF SUGGESTED PROGRAMS

FEBRUARY 20-21—(SATURDAY AND SUNDAY) COMMEMORATIVE SERVICES: Commemorative services among all religious bodies in the United States held in memory of George Washington, emphasizing his character and ideals. Patriotic organizations and uniform lodge organizations may attend services at various churches in each locality, in uniform, with colors. R. O. T. C. units of colleges, high school corps and military school corps to attend with bands and colors. (*Each locality to arrange its own schedule of attendance.*)

Percy MacKaye's *Masque* (presented in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission) has been published in pamphlet form for general use.

FEBRUARY 22—THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON: Let the day begin at sunrise with bugle calls and bell-ringing. All Army Posts and National Guard units throughout the United States to fire the National Salute. A Colonial cavalcade with fifers and drummers to march in Continental uniform through the streets, heading a group of Minute Men.

As the hour of George Washigton's birth is fixed at 10 o'clock on the morning of February 22, let every bell on every church and public building throughout the country peal forth 200 jubilant strokes starting at 10 o'clock A. M., with an intermission of five seconds between the strokes, so that the ringing will occupy about 17 minutes. Where churches are equipped with chimes, patriotic airs may be played.

NOTE: As the nation-wide radio program from Washington, D. C., is scheduled to start 12 o'clock (noon), Eastern Standard Time, it is suggested that bell-ringing ceremony in the ROCKY MOUNTAIN TIME ZONE occur immediately AFTER the nationally broadcast radio program. However, in the other time zones the bell-ringing may occur at 10 o'clock their time.

MORNING—Military and civil parade with George Washington historical floats. Public meeting with program timed to receive the broadcasting of the President's address from Washington, D. C., officially opening the Bicentennial Celebration. Municipal, fraternal and school bands to take part in ceremonies.

Suggested program for meeting to include: Reception of President's speech by radio; Grand Chorus of the Nation—"America" played by the Marine Band from Washington, D. C., broadcast over the radio and sung by every audience, everywhere; Address by Governor, Mayor or other Official outlining local Celebration; Other patriotic music.

AFTERNOON—Presentation of a George Washington pageant or play. Fireworks display at night in localities where weather conditions will permit. (Special George Washington pieces may be secured from pyrotechnic companies.)

It is suggested further that lighted candles may be placed in the windows of homes on the evening of February 22.

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL BALL, will be held on the evening of February 22, 1932, in Washington, D. C., planned and sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. A Bicentennial Ball is also suggested for various cities and towns to be held on the evening of February 22.

FEBRUARY 25—ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF VINCENNES: The Anniversary of the Capture of Vincennes (Indiana) by Colonel George Rogers Clark, February 25, 1779, is particularly suitable for Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. This program may include: Tribute to George Washington, "The American's Creed"; Patriotic music sung by audience; Invocation; reading of a paper on George Rogers Clark; and a historical address.

NOTE: George Rogers Clark settled in Kentucky before the Revolution in the service of the State of Virginia and as a pioneer warrior of the then "Far West." He headed a Virginia expedition which in 1778-79 conquered the old Northwest and established the United States claim ratified in the treaty of peace. During the latter part of the Revolution he had command of forces on the western frontier and was commissioned a brigadier general.

FEBRUARY 25 TO MARCH 15—GEORGE WASHINGTON ICE CARNIVAL: (*These dates are suggested for sections of the country where weather conditions make possible such an event.*) Participants to be dressed in Colonial costumes; exhibitions of fancy skating; mass singing of patriotic songs; other patriotic music to be furnished during the event, including the "George Washington Bicentennial March" by Sousa, and "Father of the Land We Love," by George M. Cohan.

MARCH—PLAYS AND PAGEANTS: During the month of March various organizations in each locality can sponsor pageants and plays to be given at different times. Schools to have at least one assembly program in March continuing the Bicentennial Celebration.

MARCH 17—EVACUATION DAY: Anniversary of the Evacuation of Boston (1776). Program for Evacuation day to include suitable patriotic music, reading of a historical paper on the Evacuation of Boston, and the presentation of a George Washington play.

MARCH 17—SAINT PATRICK'S DAY: Irish-American organizations may sponsor programs on this day. Saint Patrick's Day parade may include a tribute to George Washington. Program for meeting to include Irish songs, patriotic music, and a historical address.

MARCH 23—ANNIVERSARY OF PATRICK HENRY'S SPEECH: This is the anniversary of Patrick Henry's famous speech containing the challenge: "Give me liberty or give me death," to the Second Provincial Convention of Virginia, in Richmond, 1775. Program may include the reading of an account of Patrick Henry's famous speech, patriotic music and historic address.

MARCH 27 (SUNDAY)—EASTER.

APRIL 3 (SUNDAY)—THE AMERICAN'S CREED DAY: Churches to add to their regular services on this day appropriate features for The American's Creed Day, including display of the American Flag and the picture of George Washington; Pledge to the Flag; The American's Creed, by William Tyler Page; patriotic music, and a sermon based upon the principles of The American's Creed.

APRIL 6—ARMY DAY: An Army Day-George Washington Parade is suggested. Public meetings may be sponsored by American Legion Posts, with program to include appropriate features, an address on "George Washington, the Military Man," and the presentation of a George Washington play. (*Many George Washington plays will be furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*)

APRIL 10 (approximate date)—BICENTENNIAL BLOSSOM FESTIVAL: Various sections of the country can have blossom festivals, which may take on a Bicentennial Celebration aspect and include a tribute to George Washington. Trees may be illuminated at night by flood lights and lanterns during the festival.

APRIL 13—ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON: This is the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence, third President of the United States and founder of the University of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson's birthday is observed as a holiday in Alabama and special exercises are held in schools in many states. Program for this day to include flag raising exercises and salute, patriotic music, reading of a historical paper on George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, an appropriate address, and presentation of a George Washington play.

APRIL 14—WASHINGTON NOTIFIED OF ELECTION: General Washington on April 14, 1789, received official notification of his election as first President of the United States. Program for this day may include reading of a historical paper on the receiving of official notification at Mount Vernon, patriotic music, and the presentation of a George Washington play.

APRIL 14—PAN-AMERICAN DAY: Program to include display of the Pan-American Flags, raising of the American Flag and salute; playing of the National Anthems of the various Pan-American countries; other patriotic music, and historic address, with tribute to George Washington.

APRIL 19—PATRIOTS' DAY: Anniversary of Paul Revere's famous midnight ride and of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, which followed. The D. A. R., Sons of the Revolution and other patriotic societies should sponsor programs on this day. Programs may include recitation of the Paul Revere poem, reading of papers on the ride and the Battle of Lexington and Concord, patriotic music, an address by head of a patriotic society, and presentation of a George Washington play or pageant.

APRIL 30—WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURATION: On this date may be celebrated the special event of Washington's inauguration as first President of the United States (1789). Program to include patriotic music to be selected, reading of a paper on Washington's triumphant journey from Mount Vernon to New York as President-Elect.

(Washington's popularity received its greatest expression during this journey. Everyone acclaimed the hero of war who was now called upon to be the leader in peace.)

Program may also include patriotic music, singing, reading of Washington's inaugural address, and an address bringing out the great rejoicing, honor, and responsibility that marked Washington's first administration. (Many precedents were made and the world shown that a wise man was in control.) Presentation of pageant scene of Washington's first inauguration at the Federal Building, New York City. (Suggestions will be provided by the Pageant Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, together with a pamphlet, "How to Produce a Pageant in Honor of George Washington.")

MAY 1—MAY DAY: Program for this day may include patriotic songs sung by audience; flag raising and salute to the flag; May-pole dances, drills of children in costume; presentation of a George Washington pageant or play. The possibilities for a May festival, simple or elaborate, are numberless. The program can be arranged to be carried out by a community as a whole, as well as by individual schools, or the schools together, or by institutions, playgrounds, etc.

MAY 3—POLISH DAY: Polish National Holiday, commemorating the adoption of the Polish Constitution, which was regarded in those days as one of the most liberal and democratic in Europe. On this day in 1932 the people of Poland in celebrating her National Holiday will give special tribute to Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of General George Washington. Polish-Americans throughout the United States will put on colorful programs, particularly stressing Kosciuszko and Pulaski, the Polish-American Revolutionary heroes.

MAY 7—ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST INAUGURAL BALL: Anniversary of the great Inaugural Ball in New York City, May 7, 1789. It is suggested that the Inaugural Ball may be reenacted on this date. An outdoor pageant may be held, with the participants in Colonial costume.

MAY 8 (SUNDAY)—MOTHERS' DAY: (To be celebrated in the schools on preceding Friday.) Program to include display of American flags, picture of George Washington, Martha Washington and George Washington's Mother; patriotic music, salute to the flag, poems and selections, reading of a historical paper on Washington's Mother, with sermon based on the high qualities of character instilled in George Washington by his Mother. Exercises will be held in Fredericksburg, Va., at the grave of Mary, the Mother of George Washington, which will be broadcast.

MAY 10—ANNIVERSARY OF THE MEETING OF SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS (1775): Feature a George Washington play based on the Second Continental Congress, with selections of patriotic music and historical addresses.

MAY (SECOND WEEK)—MUSIC WEEK: Week of music to be planned by music clubs of the various cities, towns and communities. The General Federation of Music Clubs has adopted a resolution to assist and cooperate in every way in the Nation-wide Celebration. Emphasis will be placed upon music of the Colonial period. Schools to set aside a special Colonial Music Day. (The "Music of George Washington's Time," a pamphlet offering complete information regarding our revolutionary history in music and including a catalogue of authentic eighteenth century music in modern edition and modern music, commemorative or otherwise appropriate for use in Washington Celebrations, has been published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.)

MAY 10—ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF TICONDEROGA: (Especially for schools.) Program may include "America" sung by audience, reading of a historical paper outlining the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, Revolutionary commander and patriot; recitations, vocal selections, and patriotic music.

MAY 18—PEACE DAY: Program may include a Peace Day address, selections of appropriate music, reading of a historical paper on George Washington as a man of peace.

MAY (THIRD WEEK)—NATIONAL DRAMA WEEK: As many organizations as possible to sponsor George Washington pageants and plays during National Drama Week. These may be selected from the pageant and play catalogue issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

MAY 29 (SUNDAY)—MEMORIAL SERVICES: Memorial services to be held in the churches in memory of the War Dead of the Nation, with special tribute to George Washington. As many uniform organizations as possible to participate, each sending its flags and a color guard. Special feature: Massing of the Colors.

MAY 30—MEMORIAL DAY: Program in honor of the soldiers who served under General Washington, as well as all soldiers of the country down to the present day. A special gathering will be held in Arlington National Cemetery in honor of the Nation's dead, where an address by the President will be nationally broadcast. Patriotic organizations will play important roles in holding similar memorial services in the various cities, towns and communities.

JUNE 14—FLAG DAY: Each city, town and community to arrange its own Flag Day program. This is an excellent time to have a historical pageant of floats, or a series of tableaux, marking the climax of the Flag Day Celebration. It is suggested that this day be sponsored by the American Legion Posts, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, 4-H Clubs and all junior organizations throughout the country. Programs for this day may include reading of names of the States in order of the adoption of the Constitution and admission to the Union; a living flag to be formed by school children in costume, an address on the story of the flag, bringing out the development of the first flag, as well as the presentation of a George Washington pageant or play.

JUNE 17—BUNKER HILL DAY (MASSACHUSETTS): Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, which occurred on June 17, 1775. Suggested program to include a historical pilgrimage to Bunker Hill Battlefield, sponsored by patriotic societies, with guides in Continental uniform. Public meeting after pilgrimage may include patriotic music, songs and tableaux by school children, reading of a paper on the Battle

of Bunker Hill, and an appropriate address by a prominent official.

JULY 4—INDEPENDENCE DAY: The program for this important day should mark one of the high lights of the Bicentennial Celebration. This anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, should be commemorated with pomp and parade, with plays, pageants, games, sports, bells, bonfires, illuminations and pyrotechnics from one end of the country to the other.

Let the day begin with bugle calls and bell ringing. All Army Posts and National Guard units throughout the United States to fire the National salute. A colonial cavalcade with fifers and drummers to march in Continental uniform through the streets, heading a group of Minute Men. Military and civil parade, followed by a public meeting with municipal, fraternal and school bands taking part in the ceremonies.

Program for meeting may include flag raising exercises and salute to the flag; reading of the Declaration of Independence; Independence Day address by a prominent person; presentation of an Independence Day pageant; public fireworks display at night. (The Pageant and Play Departments of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission will supply suitable pageants and plays.)

JULY 26—POST OFFICE DAY: A celebration on July 26, 1932, of the 157th Anniversary of the Birth of the United States Postal Service will be especially appropriate in view of the special interest of General Washington in this branch of the Government. Congress on July 26, 1775, passed a resolution to establish the Continental Post, naming Benjamin Franklin as first Postmaster General. General Washington was one of the founders of the Postal Service. From the age of 16 until his death he was the great champion of communication. He guarded the Postal Service during the Revolution and he named the first Postmaster General appointed after the adoption of the Constitution. Repeatedly in his messages to Congress he urged the extension of the service. Special services could be held on July 26 in the 75 places where post offices were located in 1789, when Washington was inaugurated. One of the old-time mail coaches could be started from the northernmost of these cities and driven to the post office farthest south, with driver and equipment as they were in 1789. Appropriate celebrations might also be staged on that day by every post office in the United States in honor of the birthday of the service. This will be the first time Post Office Day has ever been observed.

JULY AND AUGUST—PAGEANTS AND PLAYS: Special George Washington pageants and plays may be given during July and August under the auspices of various organizations. Summer resorts can stage a special George Washington Bicentennial Day with a parade and exercises. An exhibit of George Washington material may be displayed at State and County fairs. Automobile caravans may be organized to make pilgrimages to historic shrines.

SEPTEMBER 5—LABOR DAY: On this day George Washington will be honored as a laborer for the good of mankind. Special Labor Day Celebrations can be sponsored by Labor organizations in the various cities, towns, counties and communities, with a Labor Day parade giving tribute to Washington. Program for meeting to include patriotic music and the reading of a historical paper on George Washington as a man of industry. This is also an excellent time for outdoor pageants. Fire Department parades held on this day to include a tribute to George Washington.

SEPTEMBER 6—LAFAYETTE DAY: Foreign Volunteers' Day; anniversary of the birth in 1757 of the Marquis de Lafayette, the leading foreign volunteer in the American Revolution. A special celebration at Washington with invited French guests, sponsored by the American Legion. Program should emphasize the French Alliance and participation of people of French, German, and Polish blood, compatriots of the volunteers; music to include their national anthems.

SEPTEMBER 14—NATIONAL ANTHEM DAY: Anniversary of the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by Francis Scott Key. Program to include "Star Spangled Banner" sung by audience, Pledge to the Flag, The American's Creed, reading of a historical paper on the circumstances surrounding the writing of the anthem; an address with tribute to George Washington; benediction; and "America" sung by audience.

SEPTEMBER 17—CONSTITUTION DAY: Anniversary of the day of the signing of the draft of the Constitution by the Federal Convention, over which George Washington presided. President Washington published his Farewell Address to the people of the United States on September 17, 1796, having emphatically refused to consider a third presidential term.

Bar Associations in the various localities can have charge of programs for this day, which will emphasize the part which Washington played in the preparation and adoption of the United States Constitution.

Program for meeting may include reading of Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States, patriotic music selections and the presentation of a pageant scene reproducing the United States Constitution proceedings.

Programs also may include the SOUNDING OF THE ROLL CALL, viz: A minute of silence in memory of the Founders of Our Nation, followed by the reading of the names of the Signers of the Constitution.

SEPTEMBER 18—CORNER STONE DAY: On September 18, 1793, George Washington laid the corner stone for the Capitol in Washington, D. C. Fraternal organizations may have charge of program for this day. Drill by various uniform bodies. Presentation of the historical episode of the "Laying the Corner Stone of the Capitol in Washington, D. C."

OCTOBER 9—FIRE PREVENTION DAY: This day is officially observed in many states in order to give consideration to the needless waste of life and property by fire, and to study ways of preventing fires. Fire Department and civic parade with tribute to George Washington. Meeting to include patriotic music, historical address, and reading of a paper on how George Washington always sought to prevent fire at Mount Vernon.

OCTOBER 12—COLUMBUS DAY: The Knights of Columbus may appropriately sponsor programs for this day. Knights of Columbus parade with tribute to George Washington. Presentation of a George Washington pageant or play.

OCTOBER 17—SARATOGA DAY: Anniversary of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, N. Y., to the American army; turning point of the war, leading up to the French Alliance. Music to include "General Burgoyne's March" and the ballad of "The Fate of John Burgoyne." Indian participation where possible is suggested, as this was the campaign in which they were most prominent. Address to show George Washington's connection with the campaign and the importance of the French Alliance.

OCTOBER 19—YORKTOWN SURRENDER: Anniversary of the Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781. Main feature to be the presentation of a "YORKTOWN PAGEANT," suggestions for which will be furnished by the Pageant Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Program to include patriotic music, historic address and reading of a paper on the surrender.

OCTOBER 27—NAVY DAY: A Navy-Day Bicentennial Celebration program may be arranged, including appropriate music, mass singing, and addresses, stressing Washington's share in the origin of the Navy. Army and Navy Clubs will hold luncheons and dinners. Schools hold special assemblies on Navy Day with suitable programs.

NOVEMBER 11—ARMISTICE DAY: Leadership for this day falls to the American Legion and other veteran groups of the World War. Appropriate ceremonies will be held everywhere. Programs to include patriotic music, reading of a historical paper on the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Armistice Day address with tribute to George Washington, and the presentation of a pageant or play portraying Washington, the great military leader and genius of the Revolution, as a Man of Peace. (The crowning happiness of George Washington's life was the peace and security which he lived to establish in his beloved country.)

NOVEMBER 24—THANKSGIVING DAY: The celebration of Thanksgiving Day, 1932, may be a festival of gratitude for the blessings that have been bestowed upon this country during the two hundred years since George Washington was born.

As this day ends the Bicentennial Celebration, an elaborate radio and home program should be planned, which will suitably end the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration of 1932. Thanksgiving Day should be planned as the GREAT HOME DAY of the celebration period, and the program in the home for this day should be fittingly impressive.

(The first presidential Thanksgiving proclamation was issued by George Washington on October 3, 1789. For over 100 years this original proclamation was lost. It was found at an auction sale in 1921 and purchased by the Library of Congress for $300. At the present time it reposes in the archives of the Library.)

An elaborate radio program in honor of George Washington should be planned to last throughout the day.

Churches to have special Bicentennial services on this day.

SUGGESTED PROGRAMS FOR OTHER DAYS

ARBOR DAY.—Arbor Day is observed throughout the country on various dates. Tree planting is one of the popular ways of paying honor to George Washington in 1932. In addition to placing trees in civic centers, in parks, and along the highways, it is the hope of the Commission that a tree will be planted by the school children in every school yard in every State. The American Tree Association, Washington, D. C., is cooperating with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in directing this work. "Ten million monuments to a great man" is the aim of the American Tree Association. "Ten million tributes, enduring and straight growing, which will be as evergreen as is the memory of George Washington." The "Bicentennial Tree Planting Book" gives suggestions for a program and tells how to plant trees and shrubs. Write to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission or The American Tree Association, Washington, D. C. The book will be sent without charge. Exercises for the planting and dedication of George Washington Memorial Trees should be directed by a committee representing the organization, the school or the municipality. Leading citizens should be invited to participate and the addresses should be of a patriotic character. No suggested program can fit all occasions and all conditions, but the following outlines the general character of such programs, viz:

Invocation, "America" sung by audience, address by a prominent official, ceremony of planting, dedication of planting, recitation, "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by audience.

(NOTE—See list of Arbor Days in the various states, at end of this pamphlet.)

COLONIAL MUSIC FESTIVAL.—Players to be dressed in Colonial costumes; selections of Colonial music, vocal and instrumental, to be played; short address on Colonial music; Colonial dances to be staged by school children in costume; patriotic songs by audience.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.—Another interesting program may be built about an illustrated historical lecture with stereopticon views in color. Program to include patriotic songs by audience, introduction of lecturer, and presentation of the lecture with colored views.

AUTOMOBILE PILGRIMAGE.—Automobile pilgrimages may be organized to visit some interesting George Washington Shrine. Participants to proceed to the shrine in a body, appropriate address concerning George Washington and the shrine being visited; patriotic music; and presentation of a play or pageant.

STATEHOOD DAY.—Each State can plan a special George Washington Program for the 1932 anniversary of its admission to the Union. Program to include "America" sung by audience, invocation, other patriotic music; address by Governor, also a military and civic parade in celebration of State Day with tribute to George Washington. The Statehood days are listed at the end of this pamphlet.

CHILDREN'S DAY.—Children's Day is usually celebrated the second Sunday in June. Special services in churches to be given over to the celebration of Children's Day and in honor of George Washington, who was very fond of children. Children's Day offers one of the best opportunities of the year for children themselves to take part in a service. Individuals, classes and departments of the school may give recitations, dialogues, scenes and other simple platform features. Children may also on this day give George Washington plays and pageants. Prizes may also be distributed, diplomas awarded and promotions announced at Children's Day exercises.

FRATERNAL BICENTENNIAL PROGRAM.—An unusually interesting program may be built about a group of moving pictures which will be available for the Bicentennial Celebration. Program may include a procession of officers, dressed in Colonial costume, into the lodge room, invocation by Lodge Chaplain, presentation of National Colors, Pledge to the Flag, The American's Creed, patriotic music, historical address, George Washington moving picture, benediction by Chaplain.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON PROGRAM FOR LODGE MEETINGS.—Procession of Lodge Officers with guests of honor into lodge room; presentation of National Colors; Invocation by Lodge Chaplain, patriotic music, Pledge to the Flag, The American's Creed, patriotic address by chief officer, duet or quartette, and an address by Mayor or local spokesman on George Washington, benediction by Chaplain.

FRATERNAL-GEORGE WASHINGTON PROGRAM.—A delightful program may be organized around a banquet. Procession of Lodge, District, Grand Lodge Officers and other guests of honor to dias. (Participants to be dressed in Colonial costume.) National Anthem by all. Pledge to the flag. The American's Creed, dinner accompanied by instrumental music; vocal solo, duet or quartette; George Washington address; patriotic song by audience; benediction, music and dancing.

SUGGESTED AMERICAN LEGION PROGRAM.—(*Daytime.*) This program is formulated with the idea of it being a commemorative program, rather than a celebration in the usual interpretation of the word:

1. A parade or processional to church or other meeting place, preceded by band and colors. Band to play while audience is being seated.
2. Invocation by chaplain.
3. Five-minute talk on "Our Country."
4. Community Song, "America."
5. Short talk, "We have a debt to our Disabled Comrades."
6. Instrumental music, "Medley of War-Time Songs."
7. One-minute silence for our deceased Buddies.
8. Taps by Trumpeters.

9. Address: Washington the Patriot, Soldier and Statesman.
10. Benediction.
11. "Star-Spangled Banner," by band.

SUGGESTED AMERICAN LEGION PROGRAM.—(*Evening.*) Band music, invocation, five-minute talk, vocal solo, five-minute talk, patriotic music, one minute silence for the deceased, Taps by trumpeter, address on Washington the Patriot and soldier, "Star-Spangled Banner."

SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS.—To assist patriotic societies, churches, clubs, fraternal bodies, schools, colleges, and all other organizations and institutions in making their plans to participate in the celebration, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has prepared twelve special organization programs.

These programs are divided into forty-eight sub-topics. On each of these topics a paper has been prepared. These papers will be invaluable to speakers and leaders of study groups as they depict the life, character and achievements of George Washington and tell of his experiences in military and civil life. They are interesting, informative and authentic.

A special list of Colonial music has been selected for each of these programs.

SIGNIFICANT ANNIVERSARIES AND HOLIDAYS

This list of significant anniversaries and holidays has been prepared in order to assist the various committees and organizations throughout the country in selecting proper dates for observance in the respective localities. We invite suggestions for special celebrations not listed in this pamphlet.

JANUARY:

1. New Year's Day.
2. Georgia Ratified the Constitution, 1788.
3. Battle of Princeton, 1777.
4. Utah admitted to the Union, 1896.
6. New Mexico admitted to the Union, 1912.
6. George Washington married Martha Custis, 1759.
7. Israel Putnam's birthday, 1718-1790.
9. Connecticut ratified the Constitution, 1788.
10. Ethan Allen's birthday, 1737-1789.
11. Alexander Hamilton's birthday, 1757-1804.
13. General Washington made Honorary Member of Charleston (S. C.) Library Society, 1784.
17. Thrift Week begins.
17. Benjamin Franklin's birthday, 1706-1790.
17. Battle of Cowpens, 1781.
18. General Washington elected Chancellor of William and Mary College, 1788.
19. General Washington elected member of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, 1780.
23. John Hancock's birthday, 1737-1793.
26. Michigan admitted to the Union, 1837. (See also Nov. 19.)
29. Kansas admitted to the Union, 1861.
31. Robert Morris' birthday, 1734-1806.
31. General Washington elected Honorary Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston, 1781.
31. Child Labor Day—Last Sunday in January, also preceding Saturday and following Monday. Purpose of the day, educational.

FEBRUARY:

2. California and New Mexico ceded to the United States, 1848.
4. George Washington unanimously elected President.
5. James Otis' birthday, 1725-1783.
6. Massachusetts ratified the Constitution, 1788.
12. Georgia Day—Anniversary of Oglethorpe's landing in 1733—Holiday in Georgia.
12. Birthday of Abraham Lincoln (1809).
12. Thaddeus Kosciuszko's birthday—1746-1817—Volunteer Polish engineer in the American Revolution.
14. St. Valentine's Day.
14. Oregon admitted to the Union—1859.
14. Arizona admitted to the Union, 1912—Holiday in Arizona—Arizona Day.
17. John Sullivan's birthday, 1740-1795.
19. Ohio admitted to the Union—1803.
21. Washington Monument dedicated (D. C.), 1885.
22. George Washington's birthday, 1732-1799.
22. Colonel Washington took his seat as a Burgess in the Virginia Assembly, 1759.
22. Florida ceded to the United States, 1819.
25. Capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark, 1779.

MARCH:

1. Nebraska admitted to the Union, 1867.
2. Texas Independence Day—Declaration of Independence from Mexico, 1836.
3. Florida admitted to the Union, 1845.
4. Casimir Pulaski's birthday, 1748-79—Volunteer Polish officer in the American Revolution.
4. Vermont admitted to the Union, 1791.
4. Second Inauguration of George Washington, Philadelphia, 1793.
5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
6. Henry Lauren's birthday, 1724-1792.
7. General Washington made Honorary Member of the Holland Lodge of Freemasons, New York City, 1789.
15. Battle of Guilford Court House, 1781.
15. Maine admitted to the Union, 1820.
16. James Madison's birthday, 1751-1836.
17. St. Patrick's Day. (See also December 17.)
17. Evacuation of Boston, 1776.
25. Maryland Day—First Roman Catholic Mass, 1634—Holiday in Maryland.
25. General Washington made Foreign Honorary Member of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain, 1795.
27. Easter Sunday.
30. George Washington proclaimed boundaries of site for the National Capital, 1791.
30. Alaska purchased from Russia, 1867.

APRIL:

3. American's Creed Day (Adopted by Patriotic Societies).
13. Thomas Jefferson's birthday, 1743-1846.
14. Pan-American Day, declared by President Hoover.
14. General Washington received official notification of his election as first President of the United States, 1789.
15. First cornerstone of Federal Territory laid at Jones Point near Alexandria, 1791.
16. General Washington started on his Triumphal Journey to New York City to be inaugurated as First President, 1789.
19. Patriots' Day, Maine and Massachusetts.
19. Battle of Lexington and Concord, 1775.
25. Battle of Hobkirk's Hill, S. C., 1781.
26. General Washington received degree of LL.D. from Yale College, 1781.
28. James Monroe's birthday, 1758-1831.
28. Maryland ratified the Constitution, 1788.
28. General Washington, a Charter Member and Master of the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria, Virginia.
30. General Washington inaugurated as President, Federal Hall, New York City, 1789.

30. Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803.
30. Louisiana admitted to Union, 1812.

MAY:

1. May Day.
3. Polish Day.
8. Mothers' Day.
10. Seizure of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen, 1775.
10. Second Continental Congress, 1775. Washington elected Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies.
11. Minnesota admitted to Union, 1858 (see also Nov. 19).
18. Peace Day, or World's Good Will Day. (Adopted 1899).
23. South Carolina ratified the Constitution, 1788.
25. Federal Convention met at Philadelphia, General Washington elected as presiding officer, 1787.
29. Patrick Henry's birthday, 1736-1799.
29. Rhode Island ratified the Constitution, 1790.
29. Wisconsin admitted to the Union, 1848 (see also Nov. 19).
30. Memorial Day.

JUNE:

1. Kentucky admitted to the Union, 1792.
1. Tennessee admitted to the Union, 1796.
12. Children's Day.
14. Flag Day, Anniversary of the day on which the Continental Congress formally adopted the Stars and Stripes as the official flag, 1777.
15. George Washington elected Commander in Chief, 1775.
15. Arkansas admitted to the Union, 1836.
15. Oregon Boundary Treaty signed at Washington by Great Britain and the United States, 1846.
17. Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775—Bunker Hill Day.
17. Cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument laid by Lafayette, 1825.
19. Albany Congress met, 1754.
19. General Washington was elected President General of the Newly Organized Society of the Cincinnati, 1783.
19. West Virginia admitted to the Union, 1863.
20. Fathers' Day.
21. New Hampshire ratified the Constitution, 1788.
24. General Washington was given degree of LL.D. by Washington College of Chestertown, Maryland (named for him), 1789.
26. Virginia ratified the Constitution, 1788.
28. Battle of Monmouth, 1778.

JULY:

2. Richard Henry Lee Resolves, declaring the United States independent, passed by Continental Congress, 1776.
3. Colonel Washington surrendered to the French at Fort Necessity, 1754.
3. General Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, 1775.
3. Idaho admitted to the Union, 1890.
4. Independence Day, anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, 1776.
4. General Washington received degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, 1783.
4. General Washington made Honorary Member of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, 1785.
4. George Washington was appointed Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, 1798 (war with France threatened).
4. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died, 1826.
4. James Monroe died, 1831.
4. Cornerstone of Washington Monument laid, 1848.
5. Capture of Kaskaskia, Ill., 1778.
6. John Paul Jones' birthday, 1747-1792.
7. United States annexed Hawaii, 1898.
9. Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela River, 1755.
10. Wyoming admitted to the Union, 1890.
11. Evacuation of Savannah by the British, 1782.
14. Bastile Day, 1789—French Independence Day, celebrated in France and United States.
16. Act for the establishing of the Federal District on the Potomac River, 1790.
26. United States Postal System established, 1775.
26. New York ratified the Constitution, 1788.
29. Johann de Kalb's birthday, 1721-1780—volunteer officer in the American Revolution.

AUGUST:

1. Colorado admitted to the Union, 1876—Colorado Day.
1. William Clark's birthday, 1770-1838—Explorer, associated with Meriwether Lewis in expedition to the Pacific Coast (see Aug. 18).
2. Pierre Charles L'Enfant's birthday, 1764-1825.
3. Richard Caswell's birthday, 1729-1789.
6. Battle of Oriskany, N. Y., 1777.
7. Nathaniel Greene's birthday, 1742-1786.
10. Missouri admitted to the Union, 1821.
16. Battle of Camden, S. C., 1780.
18. Washington College at Chestertown, Md., named for General Washington, 1782.
18. Birthday of Meriwether Lewis, 1774-1809, private secretary to Thomas Jefferson, explorer and soldier, leader of Lewis and Clark expedition to Pacific.
27. Battle of Long Island, 1776.
29. Battle of Rhode Island, 1778.
29. Battle of Newtown (Elmira), N. Y., 1779.
30. DeGrasse, in command of French fleet, arrived in Chesapeake Bay to further the interests of American Independence, 1781.

SEPTEMBER:

2. General Washington received degree of LL.D. from Brown College, 1790.
3. Treaty of Peace with Great Britain signed at Paris, 1783.
5. First Continental Congress assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, 1774.
5. Labor Day.
6. Marquis de Lafayette's birthday, 1757-1834—French General and patriot, ardently active in American Revolution.
8. Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., 1781.
9. California admitted to the Union, 1850—Holiday in California—California Day.
11. Harvest Festival—movable feast.
11. Battle of Brandywine, 1777.
14. "Star-Spangled Banner" written by Francis Scott Key, 1814.
17. Constitution Day—draft of Constitution of the United States adopted, 1787.
17. Farewell Address of President Washington, after an emphatic refusal to consider a third presidential term, 1796.
17. Baron von Steuben's birthday, 1730-1794—Volunteer officer and drillmaster in the American Revolution.
18. President Washington laid the southeast cornerstone of the National Capitol, 1793.
24. John Marshall's birthday, 1755-1835—greatest Chief Justice of the United States.

27. Samuel Adams' birthday, 1722-1803.
29. Leif Ericson Day—Celebrated by Norwegians in honor of the landing of the Norsemen under Ericson in Vinland (probably New England coast), 1000 A. D.

OCTOBER:

4. Battle of Germantown, 1777.
7. Caesar Rodney's birthday, 1728-1784.
7. Stamp Act Congress met at New York, 1763.
7. Battle of Kings Mountain.
9. Fraternal Day in Alabama.
12. Columbus Day, discovery of West Indies, called Discovery Day, 1492.
12. Gov. Jonathan Trumbull's birthday, 1710-1785.
13. Cornerstone of White House laid, 1792 (Washington not present).
17. Surrender of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, 1777.
19. Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, 1781.
25. General Washington became Vestryman of Truro Parish in Fairfax County, 1762.
28. Battle of White Plains, 1776.
31. John Adams' Birthday, 1735-1826.
31. George Washington starts on first trip to frontier as emissary for Governor Dinwiddie to the French commandant at Fort Le Bœuf, 1753.
31. Nevada admitted to the Union, 1863—Holiday in Nevada—Nevada Day.
31. Hallowe'en—Autumn Festival.

NOVEMBER:

2. General Washington delivered farewell orders to the Army, 1783.
2. North Dakota admitted to Union, 1889.
2. South Dakota admitted to Union, 1889.
4. Thomas Johnson's birthday, 1732-1819.
4. George Washington admitted to Fredericksburg Lodge of Masons, 1752.
8. Montana admitted to the Union, 1889.
11. Indian Summer Day or Martinmas Day, Feast of St. Martin.
11. Armistice Day.
11. Washington State admitted to the Union, 1889.
15. Birthday of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, 1708-1778—English statesman who befriended American Colonies in British Parliament.
15. Articles of Confederation adopted by the Continental Congress, 1777.
16. Oklahoma admitted to the Union, 1907.
19. George Rogers Clark's birthday, 1752-1818—Soldier and frontiersman, rendered valuable service during Revolutionary War, conquered the Northwest, out of which was subsequently carved the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and part of Minnesota.
21. North Carolina ratified the Constitution, 1789.
23. General Washington made Honorary Member of South Carolina Society for promoting and improving Agriculture and Rural Concerns, 1785.
23. Evacuation of New York by the British, 1783.
26. First Thanksgiving Day, 1789.
29. General Washington made Honorary Member of Marine Society, New York, 1783.
30. Gov. William Livingston's birthday, 1723-1790.

DECEMBER:

2. The "Monroe Doctrine" was enunciated in a message to Congress, 1823.
3. Illinois admitted to the Union, 1818 (see also November 19).
4. General Washington's Farewell to his officers, Fraunce's Tavern, New York, 1783.
4. Washington unanimously reelected President.
7. Delaware ratified the Constitution, 1787—(first State to ratify).
10. Mississippi admitted to the Union, 1817.
10. Porto Rico and Philippines ceded to the United States, 1898.
11. Indiana admitted to the Union, 1816 (see also November 19).
12. John Jay's birthday, 1745-1829.
12. Pennsylvania ratified the Constitution, 1787.
14. Evacuation of Charleston, S. C., by the British, 1782.
14. Death of George Washington, 1799.
14. Alabama admitted to the Union, 1819.
16. Boston Tea Party, 1773.
17. General Washington was made an adopted member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at Philadelphia, 1781.
17. General Washington appointed trustee of proposed Alexandria Academy, 1785.
18. New Jersey ratified the Constitution, 1787.
21. Forefathers' Day—Celebrated as the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, first commemorated in 1769—Especially observed in New England.
23. General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief on December 23, 1783, to the Congress then assembled in the State House at Annapolis.
25. Christmas Day.
25. General Washington crossed the Delaware to attack Trenton, 1776.
26. Battle of Trenton, 1776.
28. Iowa admitted to the Union, 1846.
29. Texas admitted to the Union, 1845.

STATEHOOD DAYS AND ARBOR DAYS

ALABAMA

Admitted—December 14, 1819.
Arbor Day—Spring.
Bird Day—Spring.
Fraternal Day—October 9.

ARIZONA

Admitted—February 14, 1912.
Arbor Day—Northern—first Friday after April 1.
Southern—first Friday after February 1.

ARKANSAS

Admitted—June 15, 1836.
Arbor Day—First Saturday in March.

CALIFORNIA

Admitted—September 9, 1850.
Arbor Day—March 7.

COLORADO

Admitted—August 1, 1876.
Arbor Day—Third Friday in April.

CONNECTICUT

Ratification January 9, 1788—fifth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—In the Spring.

DELAWARE

Ratification December 7, 1787—first State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—In April.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Arbor Day—Third Friday in April.

FLORIDA

Admitted—March 3, 1845.
Arbor Day—First Friday in February.

GEORGIA

Ratification January 2, 1788—fourth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—First Friday in December.

IDAHO

Admitted—July 3, 1890.
Arbor Day—In April.

ILLINOIS

Admitted—December 3, 1818.
Arbor Day—April and October.

INDIANA

Admitted—December 11, 1816.
Arbor Day—Third Friday in April.

IOWA

Admitted—December 28, 1846.
Arbor Day—Proclamation of the Governor.

KANSAS

Admitted—January 29, 1861.
Arbor Day—At option of Governor.

KENTUCKY

Admitted—June 1, 1792.
Arbor Day—In Autumn.

LOUISIANA

Admitted—April 30, 1812.
Arbor Day—Second Friday in January.

MAINE

Admitted—March 15, 1820.
Arbor Day—In Spring.

MARYLAND

Ratification April 28, 1788—seventh State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—In April.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ratification February 6, 1788—sixth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—Last Saturday in April.

MICHIGAN

Admitted—January 26, 1837.
Arbor Day—April or May.

MINNESOTA

Admitted—May 11, 1858.
Arbor Day—Latter part of April.

MISSISSIPPI

Admitted—December 10, 1817.
Arbor Day—December and February, set by Board of Education.

MISSOURI

Admitted—August 10, 1821.
Arbor Day—First Friday after first Thursday in April.

MONTANA

Admitted—November 8, 1889.
Arbor Day—Second Tuesday in May.

NEBRASKA

Admitted—March 1, 1867.
Arbor Day—April 22.

NEVADA

Admitted—October 31, 1864.
Arbor Day—Proclamation of the Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ratification June 21, 1788—ninth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—Early in May.

NEW JERSEY

Ratification December 18, 1787—third State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—Second Friday in April.

NEW MEXICO

Admitted—January 6, 1912.
Arbor Day—Second Friday in March.

NEW YORK

Ratification July 26, 1788—eleventh State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—Choice given to three dates, late in April or early in May for different localities in State.
Bird Day—Second Friday in April.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ratification November 21, 1789—twelfth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—First Friday after March 15.

NORTH DAKOTA

Admitted—November 2, 1889.
Arbor Day—Option of Governor.

OHIO

Admitted—February 19, 1803.
Arbor Day—In April.

OKLAHOMA

Admitted—November 16, 1907.
Arbor Day—Friday after second Sunday in March.

OREGON

Admitted—February 14, 1859.
Arbor Day—West—second Friday in February.
East—second Friday in April.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ratification December 12, 1787—second State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—In Spring and Autumn.

RHODE ISLAND

Ratification May 29, 1790—thirteenth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—Second Friday in May.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Ratification May 23, 1788—eighth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—Third Friday in November.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Admitted—November 2, 1889.
Arbor Day—In April.

TENNESSEE

Admitted—June 1, 1796.
Arbor Day—First Friday in April.

TEXAS
Admitted—December 29, 1845.
Arbor Day—February 22.

UTAH
Admitted—January 4, 1896.
Arbor Day—April 15.

VERMONT
Admitted—March 4, 1791.
Arbor Day—First Friday in May.

VIRGINIA
Ratification June 26, 1788—tenth State to ratify Constitution.
Arbor Day—In Spring.

WASHINGTON
Admitted—November 11, 1889.
Arbor Day—First Friday in May.

WEST VIRGINIA
Admitted—June 19, 1863.
Arbor Day—Second Friday in April.

WISCONSIN
Admitted—May 29, 1848.
Arbor Day—First Friday in May.

WYOMING
Admitted—July 10, 1890.
Arbor Day—First Friday in May.

SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED PROGRAMS

A summing-up of suggestions contained in the brochure "Suggested Programs" follows:

Major Dates		46
Suggested programs for other days		12
Significant Anniversaries and Holidays:		
January	23	
February	17	
March	19	
April	16	
May	13	
June	17	
July	22	
August	14	
September	17	
October	16	
November	19	
December	24	
	—	217
Total		275

In addition to the foregoing, special mention is made of Statehood and Arbor Days. Attention is again called to the fact that the Act of Congress authorizing the Celebrations did not contemplate a display of the Nation's Wealth and Resources at any one place; nothing in the nature of a World's Fair, but rather that the celebrations were to be conducted by the "people" in their own places of residence. How helpful the Federal Commission desired to be in these arrangements is emphasized in a sentence in the Program Pamphlet, which reads: "While the details of local celebrations are to be arranged by each community for itself, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is furnishing literature and suggestions on a wide range of subjects relating to the life of George Washington. George Washington pageants and plays which may be included in your Bicentennial Programs will be supplied by the Commission. A complete list of such pageants and plays will be sent upon request. Instructions as to scenery, costumes, properties, organization and production in general will be furnished, as well as colonial and patriotic music suitable for various programs. We shall be glad to assist you in every way possible in connection with your Bicentennial Programs."

A very large majority of the members of the State Commissions, and city, town and village Committees, also the members of committees from Organized Groups of people were engaging themselves, not only in the preparation of programs and presentation of the same, but in addition, they were constantly employing their talent as public speakers in assisting contiguous communities in the development of their Bicentennial celebrations. It was not uncommon for a mass meeting in a given place to be addressed by some committeeman from another place. Inspiration was frequently furnished through such effort. Local Bureaus of Speakers were established in practically all cities and towns with a population in excess of 10,000 people. County-wide Speaker's Organizations were also formed, and in the latter groups the agricultural organizations were particularly prominent. Perhaps at no time in the history of America—through war or peace periods—had the population so heartfully entered into a campaign for the good of the Nation. A perspective is furnished by the following figures: Before Thanksgiving, 1932, there were practically 110,000 city, town and village Bicentennial Committees functioning. Add to these the 430,000 Committees from organized groups, plus the 350,000 or more Committees appointed by Schools and Women's Organizations—a personnel of something like 8,000,000 people—is it fanciful to state that with 8 per cent of the total population planning for the remainder of the people, that the worthwhileness of the Anniversary proceedings should have gripped the attention and challenged the admiration of all the people?

COOPERATION OF THE CHURCHES

Elsewhere in this report the work done by and in the churches of America has been referred to. A contribution to the Bicentennial cause, and one of great worth not only to the present generation, but also to future generations, is that of 33 sermons prepared by Pastors, Priests and Rabbis which are reprinted in Volume No. 2 of the "Literature Series" of the United States Commission. These sermons were written at the request of the Commission not only for their worth as literary gems, but also with the thought that they would be helpful to religious leaders in the smaller cities, towns and rural sections where research facilities were not available, as well as of interest to all Pastors, Priests and Rabbis even though they be located where such facilities are obtainable. As heretofore stated the full text of these sermons appear elsewhere. Here is merely added the names of the authors, and the themes of the sermons:

THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Rev. Joseph Baer Baker, D.D., York, Pa.

THE INSPIRATION OF A GREAT LIFE
Dr. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, THE INSPIRED WORKMAN
Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D.D., Founder and Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge, Pa.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., LL.D., Radio Minister of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, New York City.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: PIONEER, PATRIOT AND PRESIDENT
Rev. William Carter, D.D., LL.D., Pastor of Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHINGTON, THE MAN
Rev. Edward O. Clark, Chevy Chase, Md.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
Dr. Henry H. Crane, Malden, Mass.

THE THOROUGHNESS OF WASHINGTON
Right Reverend Thomas Frederick Davies, Bishop of Western Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON
Dr. Solomon B. Freehof, K.A.M. Temple, Chicago, Ill.

BEHOLD THE UPRIGHT
Right Reverend James E. Freeman, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Washington, D. C., National Cathedral.

WASHINGTON'S SPIRIT MUST LIVE
Rev. Franklin Clark Fry, Pastor, Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, Akron, Ohio.

THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Thomas F. Gailor, D.D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
Rev. Peter Guilday, Ph.D., Professor of Church History, the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURATION IN CHICAGO, ILL., 1889
Honorable Peter Hendrickson, Battery D, Delivered in the Armory at Chicago in 1889.

GEORGE WASHINGTON—THE SYMMETRY OF CHARACTER
Rev. Edward M. Jeffreys, S.T.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON, THE VALOROUS
Rev. Edgar DeWitt Jones, D.D., Minister, Central Woodward Christian Church, Detroit, Mich.

A LEADER AND COMMANDER OF THE PEOPLE
Dr. Hugh Thomson Kerr, Pastor of the Shadyside Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
Nathan Krass, Congregation Emanu-El of the City of New York.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE TEST OF TRUE GREATNESS
A. W. Leonard, D.D., LL.D., Resident Bishop, Buffalo, N. Y., Area Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE SPIRIT OF WASHINGTON
Rev. Charles Edgar Liebegott, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Akron, Ohio.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
Rabbi David Philipson, D.D., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHAT WASHINGTON WON
Daniel A. Poling, D.D., LL.D., The Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, New York City.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY
The Rev. D. de Sola Pool, Ph.D., Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue Shearith Israel, New York City.

THE RELIGIOUS UNDERTONE IN THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Rev. Samuel Judson Porter, D.D., Litt.D., Pastor, First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
Noel Porter, Arch Deacon of California, San Francisco, Calif.

A PLEA FOR THE HEROIC IN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP
The Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, Litt.D., Honorary Canon of Trinity Cathedral, Trenton, N. J.

THE GREATNESS OF WASHINGTON
The Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, Litt.D., LL.D., Minister of Central Church, Chicago, Ill.

SERMONETTE ON GEORGE WASHINGTON
Right Rev. Ernest V. Shayler, Bishop of the State of Nebraska.

AMERICA'S CALVARY
Rev. Fulton J. Sheen, Ph.D., Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON AND THE AMERICAN TRADITION
Rabbi Abram Simon, Ph.D., Washington Hebrew Congregation, Washington, D. C.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE SECOND MILE
Rev. James I. Vance, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, A MAN OF FOUR DIMENSIONS
Rev. Frederick J. Weertz, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE MAN OF MOUNT VERNON
Rev. Marshall Wingfield, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WASHINGTON'S WORTH TO AMERICA
Right Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D., LL.D., Louisville, Ky.

In America there are 212,159 church buildings. By adding the miscellaneous missions and chapels, this number is increased to 232,154. The total membership of all chruches is 54,576,346, and of the Sunday Schools, 21,038,526. The plan for perfecting church organization is revealed in the third general letter mailed to each Pastor, Priest and Rabbi, and a copy of the letter follows:

MY DEAR SIR:

As stated in our previous letters to you, the George Washington Bicentennial Commission is now engaged in preparing plans to make next year a George Washington year, the Celebration beginning February 22, 1932, and extending through Thanksgiving day of the same year.

The procedure in the Churches is this: The Minister, of course, will deliver special sermons on important dates throughout the year. However, he appoints a Committee in his Church, sending to the Federal Commission the names of its personnel. This Committee is to cooperate with the National Commission and formulate plans for various forms of Celebrations, such as pageants, plays, musical programs, tree planting, etc.

If you have not received our two previous letters, will you kindly, upon receipt of this, appoint your Committee, and send us the names of its personnel?

We have a deep and abiding conviction that the Churches must take a definite part in this Celebration.

Won't you think this over?

Count on this Commission for the utmost cooperation.

Cordially yours,

SOL BLOOM,
Director.

It has been stated that the Anniversary Celebrations were launched by the churches on February 19, 20 and 21, 1932. It can not be denied that it was fitting for such to be the case, nor can it be other than a fact that the celebrations so started would automatically furnish a moral and spiritual undersetting which would almost automatically characterize the great majority of programs to follow. It is perhaps true that at no time in the history of any country, have all of the churches simultaneously united to honor the memory of any mortal other than George Washington, the Father of our Country. The reports received indicated that with but few exceptions there was a spontaneous outburst of moralizing and spiritualizing the character, life and achievements of George Washington, and in applying the principles laid down by him to our problems of today. Martial music, pomp and military display and colonial balls were prominently featured in many of the ceremonies arranged and presented under the auspices of State Commissions and City Committees. These manifestations, too, had their proper place, for who is the person whose step does not become more snappy; whose eyes do not brighten, and who does not square his shoulders, while either marching to music, or while watching the procession go by. However, the quiet celebrations, such as Tree Plantings, the programs rendered by fraternal and patriotic groups, and many of the agricultural groups, nearly always began or closed with an appeal to Heaven to bless and protect our country. The enrollment of members in all churches and Sunday Schools contains about 50 per cent of America's population. What a great force for righteous stability, and likewise what a potent factor in disseminating the principles of George Washington. Suffice it to say that the Pastors, Priests and Rabbis did their part, and that part, has meant to a marked degree the revitalizing of love of Country, better understanding of American Citizenship, and a greater appreciation of our obligation to support the Constitution of the United States. A typical Church Program follows:

EVENING WORSHIP

PRELUDE—"Largo."
PROCESSIONAL HYMN—"Onward Christian Soldiers."
WELCOME—Reverend .....
PLEDGE TO THE FLAG.
NATIONAL ANTHEM—By congregation.
THE LORD'S PRAYER.
SCRIPTURE READING.
HYMN—"America."
OFFERTORY—Organ or Choir.
ANTHEM—"To Thee, O Country."
SERMON—"What does George Washington mean to America today."
PRAYER.
RECESSIONAL—"America the Beautiful."
BENEDICTION.

The Bicentennial exercises in the Sunday Schools, usualy took the form of pageantry or play or recitation.

The following figures indicate how completely the churches were organized:

Total number of churches in America	212,159
Total number of church Committees	190,194
Total number of church Programs rendered	210,320

In sparsely settled sections of the country, programs were arranged by one committee for several

rural churches. There are programs showing participation of as many as nine different churches in a single celebration. Then too, it is true without exception, that the committees appointed by the churches were active in other Bicentennial programs. It is entirely reasonable to assume that almost every church in America took some part in honoring the memory of George Washington. Also it is logical to assert that a great many programs were rendered that were not sent to the Commission.

FARM GROUP ORGANIZATION

In casting about to secure quick and proper approach to the 110,000 Farm Organization Units in America and to secure their support in properly celebrating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Commission found a helping hand extended from the United States Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, generously offered the facilities of the Department for the furtherance of Bicentennial effort. Indeed, suggestive pamphlets and various letters and literature had been mailed to the State Directors in Agricultural Colleges the early part of 1931, and Radio programs and other Bicentennial attractions were in the making. Secretary Hyde selected Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work in the Department of Agriculture, as the person of contact between the Department and the Commission. On May 21, 1931, Dr. Warburton sent a letter to each State Director of Agriculture urging assistance and the tying in of the support of the County Extension Agents; the Home Demonstration Agents, and through the two latter groups, the 4-H Clubs (Boys and Girls). At this point the direct contact between the Department of Agriculture and the Commission was by Dr. Warburton enlarged to include Mr. C. B. Smith, Assistant Director of Extension Service; Mr. A. B. Graham, in charge of Subject Matter Workers; Mr. L. A. Schlupe, Assistant Visual Instruction and Editorial Work, and Miss Bertha Gericke, in charge of organization of Home Economics Lantern Slide Service. With this assistance, the Organization Department not only had the benefit of advice as to programs, slides and films, but the further benefit accruing as a result of Dr. Warburton's letter on May 21, 1931, to the State Directors, a copy of which letter follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION WORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 21, 1931.

Addressed to the State Directors

The Congress of the United States created the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, with the President of the United States as Chairman. The legislation creating this Commission calls for a nation-wide celebration of the birth of George Washington in 1732. The Commission has outlined a plan for such a celebration, beginning February 22 and extending to November 24, 1932. It is the desire of the Commission that appropriate programs and celebrations shall be developed in each community, county and State. All organizations and institutions of whatever character are urged to plan for a George Washington year in 1932.

Since this celebration is sponsored by the Federal Government, we are writing to urge you and the members of your staff to cooperate in every way with the State Commissions that have been appointed to supervise and direct the celebrations that will take place in your State. The county extension agents will be called upon to explain the plan for the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The Commission has asked the assistance of the Department of Agriculture in carrying out the plans for the celebration and any help that you may give your State Commission in making plans will be greatly appreciated.

We hope that it will be possible for you to develop, through the 4-H clubs, the home demonstration clubs and the farmers' organizations, an interest in this celebration.

We are asking the Commission to furnish you and the members of your county staff with a complete set of literature outlining the general plans for the Bicentennial.

It is our wish that all members of the extension organization may use this opportunity to teach the lessons of patriotism and service that were so well exemplified in the life of our first President.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) C. W. WARBURTON,
Director of Extension Work.

The Organization Department began immediately to follow Dr. Warburton's letter to the State Directors of Agriculture, with a letter from the Commission seeking their assistance in the appointment of Bicentennial Committees from their own staffs; likewise their support in assisting the County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents in the formulation of plans for general Farm Participation. It was through the County Agents and the Home Demonstration Agents, that much work was accomplished by the 4-H Boys and Girls, although the Commission consistently circularized the more than 38,000 4-H Boys and Girl Clubs. The letters sent by the Commission to the State Directors of Agriculture were individually typed. With the mailing of these letters, there simultaneously moved out to the County Agents, Home Demonstration Leaders, and Leaders of the 4-H Clubs letters soliciting their participation in the building of programs to be presented at appropriate times. These

groups are composed of 60,000 units. The letters sent to them were, in substance, the same as those sent to the State Directors, except that minor changes were made in order specifically to identify the individual or organization addressed. Letters from the Commission continued to move out to the various Farm Groups until every contact formed in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, terminated in the appointment of a Committee. The programs of Bicentennial activities denoted careful planning and deep interest. Too much can not be said of the assistance rendered by Mr. Graham. Neither can the valuable services of Mr. Schlupe and Miss Gericke be overestimated. Under the direction of Mr. Schlupe and Miss Gericke, suitable slides and films were prepared and they were made available not only to Farm Groups, but to any group desiring them. The song written and set to music by the famous Playwright and Actor, George M. Cohan, entitled "Father of the Land We Love" was put on slides and the words properly illustrated for use in community or group singing. The films portrayed authenticated historical facts and events connected with the life of George Washington and they were viewed with interest by senior as well as by junior groups. These slides and films are available today, and will be for many years to come, by application to the Secretary of Visual Instruction and Educational Work of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Among the specific services rendered by the Department of Agriculture were:

1. "Extension Service Review" carried articles on phases of George Washington's activities, such as Live Stock improvement; stories of Thrift and Social Practices and keeping Farm accounts.

2. Co-operated with United States Commission in working out two Clip Sheets setting forth many of these major activities in farming as exemplary of good farming practices today.

3. Preparation of Film Strips and Slides.

4. Bicentennial features were added to two National 4-H Broadcasts. The Director of Organization spoke on both of these Broadcasts. Music of the days of George Washington, and the George M. Cohan song "Father of the Land we Love" were played on these occasions by the United States Marine and Army Bands.

5. Essay Contests were stimulated by the 4-H Clubs.

6. National Club Camp assembled in Washington in 1932 arranged some of its evening programs with reference to the home life of George Washington.

7. Distributed copies of papers on such subjects as "Washington as a Farm Boy" and "George Washington as a Timber Cruiser" to all Farm Groups.

8. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering prepared a 500-word article on "Washington as an Engineer." The Division of Animal Husbandry prepared a mimeographed circular on "Washington as a Promoter of Good Livestock." Office of Cereal Investigations prepared a short story on "Washington as an Improver of Farm Crops. The Bureau of Home Economics prepared a mimeographed publication on "Mary Washington, his Mother, and Martha Washington, his Wife, as Homemakers." These papers were distributed to State Extension forces.

9. Dr. Warburton, Director of Extension Service, sent a general letter to all the extension employees in the states encouraging them to form Bicentennial Committees.

GRANGE ORGANIZATIONS

Plans for the participation of the groups contacted by the United States Department of Agriculture being well under way, the Director of Organization and J. T. Brown, in charge of Farm participation, next bent their energies to securing similar co-operation from the Grange organizations and other Farm groups. The services of the National Grange had been assured in 1931, for there is found in the annual address of the Master of the National Grange, L. J. Taber, this reference to the Celebrations to occur in 1932:

It is fitting that the Grange should actively support the program of the Bicentennial Commission honoring in memory the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. He was not only "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen," but he was the first national leader in history to advocate rural organization. As a farmer and leader, he typified the finest and best in American life. In honoring the memory of George Washington, we are but commemorating the ideals that will make our nation invincible. There are two constructive steps that the Grange should take to support the Bicentennial Commission and to aid them in properly recognizing the services of our greatest and most distinguished statesman. Washington loved beauty and nature and admired trees; consequently, we ask every Grange in the United States to plant at least one tree in memory of George Washington during the coming spring. Those organizations that own their own halls and grounds should make this a fitting ceremony and plant suitable trees not alone as a memorial, but at the same time, as a step in constructive forestry and rural beautification. In addition, each one of our Grange members should plant one or more trees in Washington's memory. The patriotism and love of country of Washington was so exalted, and his part in winning our national independence so preeminent, that we recommend that every Pomona Grange co-operate with like rural organizations in planning a nation-wide Farmers' Picnic on the 4th of July, 1932, in every county in the United States, with fitting exercises commemorating George Washington's contribution to Agriculture and to civilization.

In October, 1931, Mr. Taber, Manager of the National Grange, and upon request of the Director of Organization, sent a general letter to each of the more than 8,000 Granges composing this organization. This letter urged the individual as well as group participation, and the early appointment of a Committee to work with the Commission. A copy of Mr. Taber's letter follows:

DEAR WORTHY MASTER:

In December, 1924, the Congress of the United States created the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to

assist in organizing the nation for the proper celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of George Washington. This Committee is rendering conspicuous and outstanding service along the lines for which it is created. It has offered to assist Local and State Organizations with program material, and at the same time give these Organizations an opportunity to assist the Commission in furthering its plans and work.

Every farmer should feel a thrill of pride when he remembers that George Washington was not only "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but he was first in Agriculture, being the best farmer on the North American continent, and probably one of the best farmers in the world during the period through which he lived.

We Grange members take special pride in the fact that President Washington, in messages to Congress, urged the organization of farmers and the development of Agriculture along every sound line. It is fitting therefore that each of the 8,000 Subordinate Granges, and each of our 800,000 Grange members, give time and effort to help in making this Celebration not only a success, but an agency to perpetuate the ideals for which Washington lived and died, and which have made America the greatest nation in the world.

As Master of the National Grange, I request that you appoint a Committee to work with the Bicentennial Commission, and also to make plans in your Grange to plant one or more George Washington memorial trees. Community landscaping and beautification should be a part of this program. Later in the year, we shall ask every Grange to help carry out a County Fourth of July Farmers' Picnic centering around the Washington Bicentennial and the patriotic service of our nation's first President.

Will you please read this letter in your Grange and use every effort, not only to build and maintain your membership, but to have them realize that it is both a patriotic opportunity and duty to assist in commemorating the birth of America's greatest President.

Fraternally,

(Signed) L. J. TABER,
Master, The National Grange.

With the permission of Mr. Taber this letter was mimeographed by the Commission and attached to our letter addressed to each of the Worthy Masters. Our letter supplemented the request made by Mr. Taber. The appointment of Committees was urged. How well the dual approach to the Granges accomplished the ends sought may be determined by the fact that each Grange speedily appointed its Committee. The names of those composing the same were sent to the Commission and immediately clip sheets and suggestions for individual requirements were mailed. There was at all times the closest co-operation between the Grange organizations and the Extension Workers coming under the Department of Agriculture. The Granges, the Farm Clubs, and other rural organizations were all arranging mammoth celebrations for July 4, 1932.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, H. R. Kibler, Director of Information, sponsored picnics through the medium of the 45 State Farm Bureau Offices; the 1,837 county Farm Bureau offices, with and through the co-operation of volunteer workers in more than 16,000 organized rural communities. By reason of the close relationship between the Farm Bureaus and the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the character of the programs partook of a nation-wide aspect. The publicity machinery of the Farm Bureau was utilized to spread information and secure interest, as was the Weekly News Letter of the Bureau, 22 state publicity organizations, the farm press, radio and rural motion pictures. The picnics were organized on a county-wide basis. While they were essentially rural, all groups such as Chambers of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, religious groups, juvenile groups, social and educational groups, were invited to participate. One of the outstanding features of the July 4th Celebration sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation was the broadcast from Washington, D. C., at 12:53 P. M. Inspiring music was furnished by the Marine Band which was followed by an address by the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. His message, carried by the air to all parts of America through 58 affiliated stations was enthusiastically received. Arrangements for radio reception had previously been made at many of the points where the picnics were held. Mr. Kibler estimates that more than 1,000,000 people participated in the great outflowing of organized farmers in every section of the Nation.

Another Organization, just a little over three years old, the "Future Farmers of America," national in scope and primarily for boys studying vocational agriculture in public schools of high school grade, presented many splendid programs. This organization has a membership in excess of 80,000 young people and between 3,000 and 3,500 local chapters in 46 states. George Washington is one of the characters around which the organization was built. His activities and accomplishments as a farmer served as an inspiration to its members. In November, 1931, at the Fourth National Convention of the Future Farmers of America, the delegates present set up an item for definite participation in the Bicentennial Celebrations. Through the efforts of W. A. Ross, Executive Secretary of this Group, and Mr. McCloskey, General Secretary at the offices of the organization in Washington, D. C., the Federal Commission received the hearty sup-

port of the organization. Mr. McCloskey made many visits to the offices of the Commission bringing suggestions and carrying away quantities of literature to be mailed on direct calls which came to his office. The appointment of committees by each chapter was speedily accomplished.

The names of the people composing these committees were also mailed to the Commission and additional literature and suggestions for program building were immediately mailed to the workers. The Future Farmers of America not only arranged individual programs, but heartily entered into the programs of clubs representing various farm groups. More than 250,000 pieces of literature were sent to all of the farm groups consisting of plays and pageants, the special 4-H Bulletin and Clip Sheets. In the development of the Rural Programs in general, and all inclusive, the Organization Department sent out approximately 350,000 mimeographed letters, this being in addition to the letters constituting individual replies to inquiries received from various farm groups. No attempt was made to maintain a list of the latter.

It is no exaggeration to state that the Farm Groups co-operated 100 per cent. They were without exception responsive to every request made of them. There are actually 108,439 Farm organizations. An equal number of Committees were appointed. These committees arranged and presented 240,167 programs in addition to which, they as Committees and as individuals, assisted other organizations in numerous ways.

STATE CHAIRMEN IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Early in August, 1931, an invitation was extended to State Chairmen of Bicentennial Commissions to attend a conference in the headquarters offices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission to be held on October 14, 1931, for the purpose of discussing plans for a nation-wide beginning of pre-Bicentennial Celebrations in the churches on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 19, 20 and 21 and to consider the most effective methods in insuring such Celebrations on February 22 as had never before been witnessed—nation-wide in scope, impressive in pomp, and abounding in ceremonies which would arouse and keep glowing the patriotic impulses of a people whose shores and institutions had been made safe and enduring because George Washington had lived. Then, too, something new was about to happen—in that nine months had been set apart by the Congress of the United States to celebrate the accomplishments of one man and a comparatively small group of other patriots. Celebrations were to continue in the churches beyond February 19, 20 and 21, and beyond February 22 in the cities, towns and villages, and by the organizations in the cities, towns and villages. Surely methods and plans needed to be discussed, hence the call upon the State Chairmen to attend the conference in Washington.

Sixteen states were represented as follows:

CONNECTICUT: By Dr. George S. Godard, Chairman, and Judge Gilson.

ILLINOIS: By William G. Thon, Chairman.

INDIANA: By Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman, and Mrs. O. C. Gaar.

KENTUCKY: By Colonel C. Frank Dunn, Chairman.

MARYLAND: By J. Alexis Shriver, Chairman, Historical Research for the Maryland Bicentennial Commission.

MASSACHUSETTS: By Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Chairman, and Major Robert E. Green, Executive Chairman.

MISSISSIPPI: By Miss Myra Hazard, Chairman.

MICHIGAN: By Dr. Randolph G. Adams, Chairman, and Mr. W. L. Clements.

NEW JERSEY: By William H. Savage.

NEW YORK: By John T. Tobin, Vice Chairman, and Don Holbrook, Publicity Director of the N. Y. Bicentennial Commission.

NORTH DAKOTA: By Miss Hazel Nielson.

OHIO: By William I. Spangler, Chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA: By Thadeus S. Krause, Chairman, and George W. Eilliott, of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

UTAH: By Chauncy P. Overfield, Chairman, and his daughter, Miss Janice Overfield.

VIRGINIA: By Robert Lecky, Jr., representing Governor Pollard, Chairman.

WEST VIRGINIA: By Miss Rose McGraw at the request of Governor Connelly.

The chairmen in the states which were not represented at the conference, heartily approved the idea, and sent expressions of regret and requested that minutes of the meeting be forwarded to them so that they too might benefit from the discussions which occurred and from plans which might be formulated.

After a brief meeting in the offices of the United

States George Washington Bicentennial Commission during the forenoon, a visit was paid President Hoover. A picture of the group was taken on the lawn adjoining the White House. The delegation then went to the National Press Club where luncheon was served, and at 1:30 P. M., in the auditorium of the Press Club, the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, called the Assembly to order. After a brief but comprehensive statement by Director Bloom of the aims, purposes and scope of the Celebration, the discussions centered around:

1. Publicity (a) Newspapers; (b) Magazines; (c) Radio; (d) Motion Pictures.
2. Pageants and Plays (Character of the same and when available).
3. Celebrations in cities, towns and villages.
4. Participation of Women's Organizations.
5. Participation of the churches.
6. Participation of the Fraternal, Patriotic, Historical and Civic organizations.
7. School activities.
8. Foreign participation.
9. Speakers Bureaus.
10. Publications of the Commission then ready for distribution; literature being prepared and when available, such as: (a) Historical pageants, plays and playlets; (b) Music; (c) Essay and Oratorical contest sheets. Other material: (a) Commemorative Postage Stamps; (b) Atlas; (c) Definitive Writings of George Washington; (d) Speeches and Sermons.

After the discussions, Director Bloom, asked the following questions:

1. How the Federal Commission can best work with the State Commissions in developing programs and activities in the cities and towns.
2. The opinion of those present concerning county organization in the various states in preference to city and town organizations, particularly in sparsely settled sections of the United States.

The concensus of opinion was that the United States Commission could best work with the State Commissions by:

1. Furnishing literature and Music in ample amount to the State Commissions; (b) By mailing literature and music direct to committees and individuals upon the request of State Commissions; (c) By the preparation of pageants and plays and a brochure containing correct costume styles of the Revolutionary period: (d) By co-operating in the same manner with the organized groups of people; (e) By the presentation of the Nollekens Bust of George Washington to the state capitols, and the headquarters offices of the State Commissions.

2. County Organizations: Mr. Thon, Chairman of Illinois, preferred the County organization plan, as did Mr. Landon, Chairman of Indiana. Chairman Krause of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Savage, the latter representing Chairman Keim of New Jersey, outlined the plans which had already been put into effect in these two states, namely, by personal visitation of representatives of these Commissions to the various cities and towns. Mr. Savage also stated that 65 per cent of all the municipalities in New Jersey had been visited, and that programs were being prepared.

Major Robert E. Green, Executive Chairman of the Massachusetts Commission, outlined plans which would assure 100 per cent co-operation on the part of the people of his state.

Mr. Shriver, Chairman of Historical Research, submitted a plan whereby all the roads in Maryland which had been traveled by George Washington would be marked by enduring Markers of iron set in cement. Also the residences, churches and other buildings in Maryland which had been visited by George Washington would not only be permanently marked, but that the historical incidents connecting them with George Washington would be made a part of the permanent records of the Maryland Historical Society.

John J. Tobin, Vice Chairman of the New York Bicentennial Commission, submitted a printed report of the plans of that Commission, and Mr. Holbrook briefly outlined the publicity policy of that Commission.

Chauncy P. Overfield, Chairman of the Utah Commission, stated that the school children in the state already had under way a plan to raise sufficient money to purchase a replica of the Houdon statue of George Washington which is in the rotunda of the state capitol of Virginia at Richmond.

Dr. Randolph G. Adams and Mr. W. L. Clements, of Michigan, were late in reaching the meeting, but Dr. Adams stated that he was then engaged in research work which would develop heretofore undiscovered incidents relating particularly to LaFayette and the part France played in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Adams is Custodian

of the W. L. Clements Library at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

Chairman Spangler, of Ohio, stated that his plans were in the making; that he had secured the very able support of the Education Department of Ohio, the American Legion and the fraternal, patriotic and civic organizations.

Mr. Lecky, representing Governor Pollard, Chairman of the Virginia Commission, gave an interesting account of the historical places in Virginia. He also stated that an Executive Chairman of the State Commission would soon be appointed, and that it was the concensus of opinion among the Commissioners that the Commission would rely largely upon the members of the State Legislature for leadership in sub-divisions of the state.

Dr. Godard, of Connecticut; Colonel Dunn, of Kentucky; Miss Hazard, of Mississippi; Miss Nielson, of North Dakota, and Miss McGraw, of West Virginia, also made statements, concerning proposed participation by the states they represented.

The meeting came to a close at 6:30 P. M.

Boy Scouts

In a bulletin issued October 28, 1931, by Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, of the Boy Scouts of America, to Scout Executives and Regional Executives, it is stated:

> The Executive Board approved the participation of the Boy Scouts of America in the Washington Bicentennial Celebration. Scouters are urged to give the fullest possible co-operation in plans that are being developed in every community for the observance of this great, historical event. This co-operation may take the form of local or Troop co-operation in pageants or other activities. Special provisions will be made in the Anniversary Week Program for recognition of the importance of this event in the life of America. The American Tree Association recommends the planting of memorial trees locally as the season permits. The Association plans the planting of ten million trees, each one indicative of the nation's honor to the National Hero. Pageants and plays suitable for Scouts have been arranged. Within the near future SCOUTING will print adaptions of "The Boy Scout Oath" (from service Library pamphlet, "Scout Plays," Number 3130) and the "Oath and Law Pageant" (from Service Library pamphlet, "Troop Stunts," No. 3129). These adaptions are written to include George Washington episodes. They should prove very popular for presentation at any time but are especially good features in connection with the Boy Scout Week ceremonies.

Differing from other organizations of young people, the Boy Scouts of America from National headquarters in New York City, conducted the work of organizing the Scout Troops throughout the Nation. It was no fortuitous coincidence that the preparation and presentation of Bicentennial celebrations by this large and important group of young Americans—future history makers—should have remained under the direct authority of its executive officers. In the headquarters office was the machinery already thoroughly lubricated and ready to go. The physical requisites were there; the planning was under way, and in due course directions and suggestions were on the way from New York to every Scout Troop in America. The Director of Organization was in conference on three occasions with Dr. West and Mr. E. S. Martin, National Director of Publicity of the Scouts, in the New York offices of the Organization.

In turn, Mr. Martin visited the offices of the United States Commission, and the realization that here was a great job to be done for America, the work of organization progressed in such a way as to give the assurance that on February 22, 1932, the Boy Scouts would be found included in the efforts properly to honor the memory of the Father of our Country. In many sections of the country, the day was opened by Bugle Blowing by the Scouts. Throughout the day these young Americans served as guides, as patrols at street intersections, and as escorts for speakers and other principal participants on the official opening day. In addition thereto they had their own programs, to present in their way in their own places of meeting. They participated in a countless number of Tree Planting ceremonies. Just how many will never be known. The records in the bound Program Volumes of the United States Commission carry accounts of thousands of such celebrations in which the Boy Scouts participated. They served as messengers on occasions of particularly spectacular events, and as guides and junior escorts. On Memorial Day, Flag Day, July 4th, Constitution Day and other days of special historical significance the Boy Scouts were to be found ready to do their part in a creditable manner. One good deed a day was not enough for these young people—nothing short of several good deeds would suffice. Dr. West has just cause to be proud of "his boys" and this Commission feels that it was a privilege to have had the opportunity of joining hands with Dr. West and the members of the Boy Scouts in their efforts to take to the people of America some new concepts of the greatness of George Washington. There are 44,669 Boy and Girl Scout Troops in America. The record of the Bicentennial activities of the Girl Scouts will be found elsewhere in the

report of the Commission, hence this portion of the record is dealing only with the Boy Scouts.

The literature of the Commission was sent to the Boy Scouts in large quantities. The Poster of the Commission generally known as the "Uncle Sam" Poster was sent to every Scout Troop in America by the United States Senators and Congressmen. It is gratifying to be able to add the statement that the Boys Scouts of America were 100 per cent organized, and that a summing up of the programs shows an average of about four programs per troop, presented by the organization, under its own planning and in the meeting places of the Scouts. Had a record been kept showing the various ways in which the Scouts participated, it would doubtless record more generous and general participation than any other organized group. May these young people ever carry with them a proper evaluation of the greatness of George Washington.

FRATERNAL, PATRIOTIC AND CIVIC GROUP PARTICIPATION

About one hundred such organizations squared their shoulders and made ready to assist the churches in the pre-Bicentennial programs to be presented in the churches on February 19, 20, and 21, 1932, and to carry on constructively in the nine months period ahead. Space is not available to give the background of each of these organizations with a complete statement of their accomplishments in arranging and showing Bicennial programs. However, the bound Program Volumes of the Commission which form a part of the final report of the Commission, contain enough in the way of programs of events to convey an indication of how well they wrought and how diligently they strove to make lasting the lessons taught in the programs they presented. Many of these groups spent considerable money for the purchase of lasting memorials in the form of monuments of marble, stone and bronze. They also placed Bronze Tablets on residences, churches and other buildings dating back to the time of the Revolution, and planted Markers on graves of scores of Continental Soldiers. All of these monuments and tablets carry inscriptions giving the historical background; the occasion of its erection and dedication; the date of dedication, and the name of the organization. Consider the activities of this large number of organizations (about 100 as previously stated) in connection with the Bicentennial efforts of the churches, schools and colleges. By such a combination it is apparent that no single group or organization of people in America omitted itself from participation in the Celebrations. American citizens of all colors and creeds were drawn together in this common undertaking, and by reason of these joint efforts—one organization with another, one group with another—and the individual elbow contact, there must exist in the mind of every citizen a keener appreciation of the worth of American citizenship.

By reason of the fact that complete reports were not received from all city and town committees appointed by organizations, it is not possible to give a list of all of the permanent memorials erected, but it is safe to say that there was erected in every state something of a lasting character, as a tribute to George Washington. Sections of America never visited by our First President bear testimony of the love of the people for George Washington. In the far northwest—the State of Washington—a Memorial Bridge across the westerly arm of Lake Union, and spanning the Government Canal and passing through the City of Seattle was built, and dedicated on February 22, 1932, and named the "George Washington Memorial Bridge." In California, the new State Park in Humboldt County was dedicated as the "George Washington State Park." A new high school in San Francisco was dedicated as the "George Washington High School." A "George Washington Memorial Grove" (15 acres), was dedicated on March 7, 1932, at Fresno, California. These specific memorials are mentioned to indicate country-wide adoration. Coming to the eastern part of the United States, there is the "George Washington Memorial Bridge" linking the two great states of New York and New Jersey. From the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes is a string of enduring monuments to remind the people of future years that in 1932 America honored its Greatest Son in a great way. In Texas preparations were made, and in the main executed, for the parking and beautifying of vast expanses of roadways in honor of George Washington. In Ohio are monuments of stone to his memory. It is conservative to state that it would be impossible to go a day's journey by automobile in any part of America without beholding some form of memorial to George Washington, erected during 1932.

Was ever such an outpouring of love and respect heaped upon any other man? Lips moved with words of praise, and hearts were warmed as new experiences pulsated them into patriotic fervor. These emotions stirred renewed pledges to the Flag and prompted new resolutions of loyalty.

The mechanical part of the efforts of the Organization Department may be briefly stated by adding that millions of pieces of literature and program suggestions were mailed, and that approximately 600,000 mimeographed letters were sent to the 98,356 Organized Groups of people, first to obtain the appointment of Committees and second to urge and assist the committees immediately to begin the preparation and development of programs. The list of organizations presenting one or more Bicentennial observances follows. It is evident that many not named entered whole-heartedly into the occasion:

THE ORGANIZATIONS NAMED BELOW PRESENTED INDIVIDUAL BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS

1. American Association of University Women.
2. American Federation of Labor Units.
3. American Legion.
4. American Farm Bureau Federation.
5. American Legion Auxiliary.
6. American Red Cross.
7. American War Mothers.
8. Armenian Societies.
9. Association of Military Colleges and Schools.
10. B'Nai B'Rith.
11. Boy Scouts.
12. Brotherhood of America.
13. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
14. Camp Fire Girls.
15. Catholic Daughters.
16. Chamber of Commerce.
17. Children of Mary Sodality.
18. Churches. (All of them.)
19. Civil War Veterans.
20. Civitan Clubs.
21. Colonial Dames.
22. Daughters of America.
23. Daughters of American Colonists.
24. Daughters of American Revolution.
25. Daughters of Rebecca.
26. Daughters of Liberty.
27. Daughters of Union Veterans.
28. Disabled American Veterans.
29. Eastern Star.
30. Elks, Benevolent Protective Order of
31. Fire Departments and Auxiliaries.
32. Fishing Clubs.
33. Organizations of Foresters.
34. Fraternal Americans.
35. Future Farmers of America.
36. Garden Clubs.
37. Girls Clubs.
38. Girl Scouts.
39. Grand Army of the Republic.
40. Grand International Auxiliary.
41. Granges (American Farm Bureau Federation).
42. Hebrew Institutes.
43. Numerous Historical Societies.
44. Holy Name Societies.
45. Hungarian Societies.
46. Italian-American Clubs.
47. Jewish War Veterans.
48. Junior Order United American Mechanics.
49. Job's Daughters.
50. Kiwanis Clubs.
51. Knights of Columbus.
52. Concatenated order of Hoo-Hoo.
53. Ladies of the G. A. R.
54. Lions Clubs.
55. Masons. (All Bodies.)
56. Moose, Loyal Order of.
57. National Association of Colored Women.
58. National Indian War Veterans.
59. National Society of New England Women.
60. National Society of Children of D. A. R.
61. Odd Fellows, Independent Order of
62. Optimist Clubs.
63. Parent-Teacher Groups.
64. Patriotic Order Sons of America.
65. Pocahontas.
66. Polish-American Societies.
67. Pythians, Knights of
68. Pythian Sisters.
69. Protective Home Circle (Fraternal and Benevolent).
70. Rainbow (Masonic).
71. Red Men, Improved Order of
72. Reserve Officers Associations.
73. Rotary Clubs.
74. Round Table Conference.
75. Rural Women's Clubs.
76. Royal Arcanum.
77. Schools. (Private, Public, Parochial.)
78. Sea Scouts.
79. Senior Current Events Clubs.
80. Slavish Societies.
81. Sons and Daughters of Liberty.
82. Sons of American Revolution.
83. Sons of the Revolution.
84. Sons of Confederate Veterans.
85. Sons of Union Veterans.
86. Sons of Italy.
87. Sons of the War of 1812.
88. Spanish War Veterans.
89. Spanish War Veterans Auxiliaries.
90. Steuben Societies.
91. Travelers Clubs.
92. U. S. Daughters of 1812.
93. United Trades and Labor Councils.
94. Veterans of Foreign Wars.
95. Washington Camp Ground Association.
96. W. C. T. U.
97. Women's Clubs. (All of them.)
98. Women's Democratic Clubs.
99. Women's Republican Leagues.
100. Woodmen of the World.
101. Woodmen of America, Modern.
102. Woodmen Circle Auxiliary.
103. Y. M. Christian Associan.
104. Y. M. Hebrew Association.
105. Y. W. Christian Association.
106. Y. W. Hebrew Association.
107. 4-H Clubs. (All of them.)

The following figures in Exhibits Nos. 1 to 4,

inclusive, are perhaps self explanatory, but some amplification may be desirable:

EXHIBIT NO. 1: This Exhibit contains the total number of cities, towns and villages, shown state by state, plus the total number of Organizations in each State. The types of Organizations are shown in the caption of this Exhibit. Women's Organizations are not included.

EXHIBIT NO. 2: This Exhibit contains the total number of cities, towns and villages, State by State, plus the Organizations as shown in Exhibit No. 1, plus the Schools and Colleges—private, public and parochial. The organizations of Women are not included in Exhibit No. 2. (See Report of Women's Department for this information.)

EXHIBIT NO. 3:This Exhibit shows separately the number of cities, towns and villages, State by State. Also the Organizations, State by State. This Exhibit also shows, at the bottom, the total number of Bicentennial Committees appointed in the cities, towns and villages, and by the various Organizations, exclusive of Women's Organizations. It will also be seen that Exhibit No. 3 shows the total number of Bicentennial programs rendered by the city, town and village Bicentennial Committees, plus the programs rendered by the Organized Groups of people. The Organizations here referred to are shown in the caption of Exhibit No. 1.

EXHIBIT NO. 4: This Exhibit shows the Grand Total of all cities, towns and villages in the United States; the Grand Total of all Organizations; the Grand Total of Bicentennial Committees appointed, and the Grand Total of Programs presented, which may be summed up as follows:

EXHIBIT NO. 1

TABULATION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS BY CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES, AND THE ORGANIZATIONS THEREIN, SUCH AS THE CHURCHES; AND THE FRATERNAL, PATRIOTIC, CIVIC, SOCIAL, HISTORICAL, BENEFICIAL, AND AGRICULTURAL UNITS. THESE COMBINED ACTIVITIES ARE SHOWN BY STATE, EXCLUSIVE OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND THE SCHOOLS

	No. in State	No. of Committees	Programs Rendered
Alabama	16,495	13,551	14,230
Arizona	2,149	1,764	4,179
Arkansas	12,847	10,387	12,430
California	17,685	17,040	40,360
Colorado	6,247	4,422	5,334
Connecticut	4,794	4,609	6,616
Delaware	1,297	1,070	2,282
Florida	10,439	8,658	9,166
Georgia	17,290	14,633	17,975
Idaho	5,173	4,073	3,865
Illinois	25,465	24,862	55,597
Indiana	17,524	16,888	48,856
Iowa	22,726	21,118	29,885
Kansas	12,718	11,840	17,295
Kentucky	16,897	15,485	20,465
Louisiana	9,979	9,411	12,525
Maine	6,260	5,272	8,226
Maryland	7,173	6,808	14,302
Massachusetts	11,426	10,876	28,450
Michigan	18,730	17,662	26,790
Minnesota	12,933	12,728	25,696
Mississippi	13,827	11,471	16,298
Missouri	18,366	17,614	34,763
Montana	4,797	4,686	6,420
Nebraska	10,075	9,347	10,744
Nevada	1,130	771	930
New Hampshire	3,639	3,271	3,600
New Jersey	12,829	12,311	25,599
New Mexico	3,077	2,688	3,455
New York	31,832	30,014	70,949
North Carolina	20,204	18,755	15,150
North Dakota	5,601	5,150	8,476
Ohio	25,719	24,125	42,816
Oklahoma	13,686	12,940	20,280
Oregon	7,811	6,945	12,290
Pennsylvania	34,075	31,616	63,275
Rhode Island	1,747	1,610	1,380
South Carolina	10,412	9,487	9,460
South Dakota	6,193	5,873	2,542
Tennessee	16,131	14,832	17,580
Texas	30,119	27,326	35,135
Utah	3,671	3,245	8,130
Vermont	2,999	2,759	1,874
Virginia	16,120	14,814	21,464
Washington	8,697	7,781	10,545
West Virginia	11,528	9,791	7,565
Wisconsin	13,006	11,247	12,643
Wyoming	2,258	1,982	2,607
	585,796	535,608	870,493
District of Columbia	980	693	1,985
Alaska	.....	47	73
Insular Possessions	.....	101	164
	586,776	536,449	872,715
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	14,555
	586,776	536,449	887,270

EXHIBIT NO. 2

SAME AS EXHIBIT NO. 1 EXCEPT THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES HAVE BEEN ADDED

(Women's Organizations Not Included)

	No. in State	No. of Committees	Programs Rendered
Alabama	33,262	19,622	81,308
Arizona	5,060	2,356	15,823
Arkansas	25,290	6,215	62,202
California	59,093	25,050	205,992
Colorado	14,603	7,822	38,758
Connecticut	14,316	6,267	44,984
Delaware	2,686	1,495	7,838
Florida	20,996	11,183	51,394
Georgia	37,379	21,499	98,331
Idaho	881	5,761	22,697
Illinois	81,429	40,467	279,453
Indiana	38,704	21,609	133,576
Iowa	50,458	34,268	140,813

	No. in State	No. of Committees	Programs Rendered
Kansas	31,473	21,699	92,315
Kentucky	33,759	24,483	87,913
Louisiana	31,877	13,034	60,117
Maine	12,813	8,140	34,438
Maryland	15,432	9,087	47,338
Massachusetts	38,980	14,507	138,666
Michigan	54,490	27,658	169,830
Minnesota	35,529	22,696	116,080
Mississippi	28,843	18,008	76,362
Missouri	43,794	28,778	136,474
Montana	11,041	8,454	31,396
Nebraska	25,069	17,566	70,720
Nevada	1,901	1,102	4,014
New Hampshire	6,967	4,454	16,912
New Jersey	39,850	15,187	133,683
New Mexico	6,610	3,881	17,587
New York	109,972	42,958	383,509
North Carolina	45,065	25,511	114,594
North Dakota	13,834	10,835	41,408
Ohio	66,497	33,250	205,928
Oklahoma	36,322	19,746	110,824
Oregon	16,002	9,922	45,054
Pennsylvania	100,710	45,634	329,815
Rhode Island	5,842	2,200	17,760
South Carolina	23,692	13,917	62,580
South Dakota	14,593	11,587	36,142
Tennessee	33,666	20,995	87,720
Texas	69,329	41,017	191,975
Utah	7,899	3,939	25,042
Vermont	5,936	4,260	13,622
Virginia	34,538	20,996	91,136
Washington	20,340	10,686	57,117
West Virginia	27,307	16,269	70,681
Wisconsin	33,740	20,437	95,399
Wyoming	5,212	3,599	14,431
District of Columbia	2,696	974	8,845
	1,473,849	812,170	4,420,770
Alaska and possessions		148	237
Miscellaneous			14,555
	1,473,849	812,318	4,435,562

EXHIBIT NO. 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN EACH STATE; ALSO THE NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH WHICH CONTACT WAS ESTABLISHED, EXCLUSIVE OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS AND SCHOOLS

	Municipalities	Churches	Fraternal, Civic, &c.	Agriculture	Scouts
Alabama	2,658	8,836	1,991	2,597	413
Arizona	791	436	359	328	235
Arkansas	2,819	5,678	1,772	2,302	276
California	5,660	4,346	3,735	1,156	2,788
Colorado	2,221	1,384	968	1,198	476
Connecticut	705	1,501	1,010	830	748
Delaware	243	481	221	205	147
Florida	3,449	3,942	1,330	1,271	447
Georgia	2,928	9,283	1,877	2,770	432
Idaho	1,216	1,852	661	1,037	407
Illinois	4,035	9,059	5,907	3,568	2,896
Indiana	2,963	6,514	3,668	3,070	1,309
Iowa	2,226	5,037	4,770	9,745	948
Kansas	2,120	4,232	3,272	2,357	737
Kentucky	5,300	6,419	2,444	2,313	421
Louisiana	2,838	3,781	1,448	1,429	483
Maine	1,784	1,398	1,478	1,233	367
Maryland	1,897	2,883	999	1,079	315
Massachusetts	1,291	3,176	2,176	2,859	1,924
Michigan	3,519	5,252	2,945	4,666	2,348
Minnesota	2,387	4,780	1,878	2,709	1,179
Mississippi	2,298	7,233	1,421	2,537	338
Missouri	3,980	7,303	3,209	2,541	1,333
Montana	1,810	914	839	1,038	196
Nebraska	1,273	2,790	1,991	3,454	567
Nevada	555	102	253	165	55
New Hampshire	715	807	783	1,170	164
New Jersey	1,659	3,497	2,241	3,916	1,516
New Mexico	1,272	817	423	422	143
New York	5,816	9,744	7,516	3,846	4,910
North Carolina	4,493	9,592	2,191	3,300	628
North Dakota	1,039	2,200	843	1,106	413
Ohio	4,371	9,327	4,870	4,703	2,448
Oklahoma	2,142	4,205	2,149	4,307	883
Oregon	1,826	1,364	1,448	2,680	493
Pennsylvania	8,422	13,327	5,725	2,582	4,019
Rhode Island	251	511	376	327	282
South Carolina	1,828	5,482	1,127	1,682	293
South Dakota	1,009	1,993	1,057	1,850	284
Tennessee	3,077	7,683	2,081	2,875	415
Texas	6,250	12,773	4,397	4,856	1,843
Utah	1,165	619	350	763	774
Vermont	627	763	566	852	191
Virginia	4,478	7,213	1,878	2,077	474
Washington	2,605	2,002	1,436	1,738	916
West Virginia	3,855	4,286	1,454	1,338	595
Wisconsin	2,569	4,651	1,981	2,749	1,056
Wyoming	718	335	545	580	80
District of Columbia		356	297	263	64
	123,153	212,159	98,356	108,439	44,669

EXHIBIT NO. 4

TOTAL FOR ALL STATES

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	376
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	611
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	856
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	1,329
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	3,116
Cities With Population Under 1,000	116,829
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	123,153
Post Offices (First Class)	1,122
Post Offices (Second Class)	3,425
Post Offices (Third Class)	10,485
Post Offices (Fourth Class)	33,187
Total Post Offices	48,219
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	74,934
Commissions Appointed by Governors	48
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	107,803
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	126,870
Churches	212,159
Church Committees	190,194
Church Programs	210,320
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	98,356
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	85,344
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	156,435
School Units	887,073
School Committees	275,869
School Programs	3,548,292
*Women's Organizations	77,680
*Women's Organization Programs	316,221
Agricultural Organizations	108,439
Agricultural Committees	108,439
Agricultural Programs	240,167
Boy and Girl Scout Units	44,669
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	153,478
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	44,669
Music Clubs	4,226
Music Club Programs	8,562
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	73,168

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 148,560 committees composed entirely of women who presented 435,247 programs.

Memorial Trees Planted (Estimated by American Tree Association)	30,000,000
Public Libraries Mailed Material	5,849
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	4,417
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of Country	4,926,083
Letters Received January 1, 1932 to January 1, 1933	296,794
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms	901,164
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices	96,438
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed	12,920,533

GRAND TOTALS

Organizations and Municipalities contacted	1,555,755
Committees Appointed	894,224
Programs Presented	4,760,345

	Committees Appointed	Programs Rendered
Total number of cities, towns and villages in the United States	123,153	107,803	126,870
Total number of Organizations in the United States, not including Schools and Women's organizations	463,623	428,646	760,400
Total number of School Units in the United States	77,680	77,680	316,221
Total number of Music Clubs	4,226	4,226	8,562
Grand Totals	1,555,755	894,224	4,760,345

ALASKA AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

Special Bicentennial Observances

Alaska

ANCHORAGE:

February 22.—The opening Celebration was presented under the auspices of the Woman's Club at the Community Hall.

April 27.—Bicentennial celebration given by the Women of the Moose organization, with oratory and song.

ANVIK:

February 19.—Community Celebration held at Christ Church Mission.

February 21.—Washington Memorial service at Christ Church with an address by the pastor on "Washington the Churchman."

June 14.—Flag Day program by the schools.

DOUGLAS:

February 26.—First Bicentennial Celebration at the Douglas Coliseum Theatre. Principal speaker, the Mayor. Plays and music.

FAIRBANKS:

February 22.—The Masonic Fraternity of Fairbanks had charge of the opening Bicentennial Celebration. It took the form of a patriotic meeting followed by a dance.

JUNEAU:

First Bicentennial Celebration in Juneau on February 17 took the form of a luncheon featuring speakers and suitable music. Governor Parks in attendance.

February 19.—Bicentennial Ball given by Juneau Lodge Loyal Order of Moose.

February 22.—Bicentennial program at the Parish Hall of the Catholic Church.

SEWARD:

February 27.—Bicentennial Ball under auspices of the Fraternal orders.

March 6.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SITKA:

February 20.—George Washington Oratorical Contest in the High School, with patriotic program.

February 22.—Washington Program presented by the American Legion at the Coliseum Theatre.

WRANGELL:

February 22.—Bicentennial program in the Town Hall with oratory, music and song.

Canal Zone

BALBOA:

June 4.—Bicentennial Celebration in the Scottish Rite Temple.

Guam

AGANA:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebrations in the schools of Guam. The Department of Education in Guam sent circulars to all the schools asking complete cooperation.

YONA:

February 22.—Particularly interesting school program in the Sewell School, Yona, with address by the principal and suitable music, etc.

Hawaii

HILO:

February 22.—Inauguration of the Bicentennial Celebration in Hilo was conducted on a gigantic scale. There was a large parade and patriotic program, and the United States Navy honored Hilo with a visit by several war vessels which boomed appropriate salutes and furnished reviewing officers and marching troops.

Brilliant Bicentennial observances were held throughout the Bicentennial period by the American Legion and fraternal organizations as well as the schools and all other orders.

February 26.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Hilo High School Auditorium, with oratory, patriotic music, etc.

HONOLULU:

February 21.—Bicentennial Church Ceremony, with sermon on "Washington, Man of Faith," at St. Clements Church.

February 22.—The Bicentennial Celebration was begun in Honolulu by listening to the Radio Broadcast from the city of Washington, with address by the President of the United States. Appropriate ceremonies were conducted at the Palace Square, a speaker's stand being constructed there. Later in the day a large parade was held, including units of the Army and Navy and 24 floats, 50 Army and Navy airplanes and a salute of 48 guns.

June 10.—Bicentennial program at Sacred Hearts Academy in connection with their Commencement Exercises.

Philippine Islands

BAYOMBONG, NUEVA VIZCAYA:

September 15.—Bicentennial Celebration given under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge and held in the Lodge Room. General Public invited. School children participated in the program.

ILOILO:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Fraternal and patriotic organizations at the Masonic Temple.

MANILA:

February 23.—Students of St. Augustine's School at Cagayan on the island of Mindanao presented a Bicentennial program lauding Washington in song and story.

TUQUEGARAO:

A pageant called "Freedom is marching on, was presented at the Cagayan High School on February 22, in honor of George Washington.

Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN:

February 3.—Pre-Bicentennial Fiesta given by the Post of San Juan Army Officers. Bicentennial costumes, dancing of the Minuet, etc. Governor of the Islands present.

February 22.—The inauguration of the Bicentennial in Puerto Rico was begun in an impressive manner, with the ringing of bells and a great civic military parade followed by an address by the Governor.

March 31.—Bicentennial festivities were presented by the Legislative Assembly. A Bust of General Washington was unveiled by the President of the Senate and presented to the Governor, beautiful wreaths having been placed before it by 13 young ladies representing the thirteen original states of the Union.

May 8.—Bicentennial celebration held in the Municipal Theatre. The stage setting was of Bicentennial flavor and honor was paid to George Washington and his Mother, Mary Ball. A choir of 140 children sang and a group of young ladies danced the minuet on the stage.

Virgin Islands

CHRISTIANSTED:

Mammoth patriotic demonstration to inaugurate the Bicentennial. Address by Dr. D. C. Canegata, Chairman of the Colonial Council, appropriate exercises by school children, grand parade of officials, Council members, Organizations and citizens.

April 19.—Patriots Day. Boy Scouts in charge of the ceremonies.

June 14.—Display of flags and decorations of buildings.

July 4.—Public addresses by the Governor. Grand Parade. Reading and explaining of the Declaration of Independence.

September 17.—Constitution Day. Members of the Bar in public addresses telling the story of Washington's part in the framing of the Constitution.

November 24.—Thanksgiving Day. Religious services in public parks with reading of Washington's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

FREDERICKSTED:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebrations in the churches and schools, and also in the various lodges and organizations.

SAINT THOMAS:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration with address by the Governor, Dr. Paul M. Pearson.

ALABAMA

Members of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission of the State of Alabama

GOVERNOR B. M. MILLER, *Montgomery*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Hon. Thos. E. Kilby, Chairman, Anniston.

Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, Secretary, Montgomery.

Hon. W. D. Jelks, Eufaula.

Hon. Chas. Henderson, Troy.

Hon. W. W. Brandon, Tuscaloosa.

Hon. Bibb Graves, Montgomery.

STATE-WIDE MEMBERS

Mrs. Zebulon Judd, State Regent, D. A. R., Auburn.

Mrs. J. M. Burt, president, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Opelika.

Mrs. C. C. Adams, president, Alabama Federation of Women's Clubs, Birmingham.

Mrs. Hugh McClung, president, American Legion Auxiliary, Birmingham.

Dr. A. F. Harman, State Superintendent of Education, Montgomery.

Mrs. Robert H. Woodrow, president, Daughters of 1812, Birmingham.

C. C. Moseley, president, Alabama Education Association, Dothan.

Mrs. J. T. Adams, Pine Apple.

Mrs. A. Y. Malone, Dothan.

Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, Montgomery.

Mrs. Leon McCord, Montgomery.

Mrs. Harry Inge, Mobile.

Mrs. Annie Louise Tunstall Moore, Camden.

Mrs. A. D. Pitts, president, Alabama Society Colonial Dames, Selma.

Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, Troy.

Mrs. Eva Comer Ryding, Birmingham.

Mrs. Alice Alison Lide, president, Alabama Writers' Conclave, Minter.

Mrs. Val. Taylor, Uniontown.

Mrs. Geo. S. Vann, Gadsden.

Mrs. Chas. L. Bybart, Monroeville.

ALABAMA

Population 2,646,248

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	11
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	11
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	28
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	64
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,541
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,657
Post Offices in State (First Class)	12
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	51
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	184
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	780
Total Post Offices in State	1,027
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	1,631
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,658
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,850
Churches in State	8,836
Church Committees	6,552
Church Programs	4,850
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,991
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,331

Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,210
School Units in State	16,767
School Committees	6,071
School Programs	67,068
*Women's Organizations in State	1,376
*Women's Organizations Programs	5,504
Agricultural Organizations	2,597
Agricultural Committees	2,597
Agricultural Programs	2,790
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	413
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	413
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,540
Music Clubs in State	70
Music Clubs Programs	140
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	3,978
Public Libraries Mailed Material	44
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	54
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State†	85,240
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	13,136
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,054
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	229,919
Total Number of Programs in State	86,952

ALABAMA

Special Bicentennial Observances ‡

ANNISTON:

February 22.—The Patriotic Societies of the city united with the American Legion in a Bicentennial program. Two hundred trees were planted on the highway just outside of Anniston by the D. A. R's. They also placed markers on the graves of three daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Bicentennial programs were also held in the schools.

BIRMINGHAM:

February 17.—In the Auditorium of the Masonic Temple the Scottish Rite Masons presented a Bicentennial program in cooperation with the Eastern Star and the Shrine. The meeting was open to all Masons and included the presentation of Washington tableaux.

February 22.—Municipal Bicentennial Celebration in the City Auditorium, featuring patriotic exercises and oratory. Tree planting by the D. A. R. Reception by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Each of the larger department stores opened its doors 30 minutes late so that the employes could attend a Bicentennial program during that time.

March 18.—A pageant called "The Wonder Gate" presented by the Birmingham Public Schools in the High School Auditorium.

DECATUR:

February 26.—Bicentennial program under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A.

DEMOPOLIS:

February 21.—Bicentennial services in the churches.

February 22.—The Little Dixie Post of the American Legion conducted patriotic exercises in the Auditorium, featuring oratory.

February 23.—Tree planting in honor of Washington in the parkways and city streets.

FLORENCE:

March 24.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Masonic Clubs of the city.

MONTGOMERY:

February 21.—Commemorative Mass Meeting in the City Auditorium featuring the unveiling of a portrait of Washington and the rendering of the "Song of Faith."

February 22.—Colonial Costume Charity Ball sponsored by the city Bicentennial Committee. Huge crowd. The stage setting represented Mount Vernon and it was a very colorful and impressive occasion.

The State Commission secretary reports that every school in the state, white and colored, presented Bicentennial programs. A movement was launched to raise funds with which to buy a bronze reproduction of the Houdon Statue of Washington. Every patriotic organization in the state cooperated and many trees were planted in honor of Washington.

TUSCALOOSA:

February 22.—Praise to George Washington, emblem of America's past, and pledge to Washington, the symbol of America's future, resounded from school room to college campus as all Tuscaloosa, city and county, joined in a nation-wide Celebration in honor of George Washington. The Denny Chimes bathed the entire community in patriotic airs. At sunrise the American Legion color guard raised the colors on the memorial flagpole. Church bells at 10 o'clock, civic dinner at 6 o'clock, Federal employes banquet at 7.30, and a large community Bicentennial service at the University in the evening. Washington Ball at the Riverside Casino. Appreciation Banquet sponsored by the united civic clubs of Tuscaloosa in gratitude to George Washington.

July 26.—Post Office Day Bicentennial Celebration.

UNIVERSITY:

The University of Alabama cooperated with the Tuscaloosa Committee in presenting many programs, outlined below:

ARIZONA

GOVERNOR GEORGE W. P. HUNT, *Phoenix*

STATE COMMISSION

A. J. Mathhews, Chairman, Tempe State Teachers College, Tempe.

Hon. C. O. Case, Secretary, Phoenix.

John D. Wright, vice president, Arizona Society S. A. R., Phoenix.

Right Reverend Walter Mitchell (Episcopal), Bishop of Arizona, Phoenix.

Mrs. T. T. Moore, State Regent, D. A. R., Phoenix.

Byron Cummings, dean, Department of Archaeology, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Hon. Fred Sutter, President of the State Senate, Bisbee.

Hon. Mike F. Hannon, Speaker of the State Legislature, Clifton.

Grady S. Cammage, president, Northern Arizona Teachers College, Flagstaff.

Mrs. George F. Kitt, president, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society, Tucson.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,775 committees composed entirely of women who presented 7,115 programs. (See Report of Women's Division in this volume for full information.)

† The number of newspaper items listed in the various States is always the minimum.

‡ The programs in this book represent but a small portion of the Bicentennial observances in each State. The full extent of the interest shown in every State in the Bicentennial Celebration is represented in the thousands of newspaper clippings and in reports from leaders throughout the State of cooperation by the various organizations.

Mrs. Effie L. Keen, State Historian, Phoenix.

Miss Charlotte M. Hall, president, Historical Society of Prescott, Prescott.

Mrs. S. T. Arkills, state president, Federation of Women's Clubs, Globe.

Tim Riordan, Flagstaff.

ARIZONA

Population 435,573

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	0
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	6
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	6
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	9
Towns With Population Under 1,000	768
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	791
Post Offices in State (First Class)	4
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	18
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	45
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	234
Total Post Offices in State	301
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	490
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	497
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	284
Churches in State	436
Church Committees	403
Church Programs	225
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	359
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	301
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	470
School Units in State	2,911
School Committees	592
School Programs	11,644
*Women's Organizations in State	311
*Women's Organizations Programs	1,244
Agricultural Organizations	328
Agricultural Committees	328
Agricultural Programs	1,550
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	235
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	235
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,650
Music Clubs in State	61
Music Clubs Programs	122
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	48
Public Libraries Mailed Material	13
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	25
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	48,180
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	2,510
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	602
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	69,676
Total Number of Programs in State	17,189

ARIZONA

Special Bicentennial Observances

COURTLAND:

February 22.—Exercises in honor of Washington by the school children. This is a small mining town—copper mining. The Main Street was named Washington Street.

June 14.—Display of flags.

DOUGLAS:

February 22.—Bicentennial assembly at the High School, featuring Bicentennial exercises, presentation of Essay Awards by the American Legion, and patriotic addresses.

MORENCI:

February 18.—Celebration of the Bicentennial by the Masonic Lodge, featuring an illustrated lecture called, "Military Patriots of the Revolution," followed by a discussion of Washington and his association with the Masonic fraternity.

PHOENIX:

February 22.—Celebration inaugurating the Bicentennial at Brophy College under the auspices of the Brophy College Men's Association at the Westward Ho Hotel. Excellent patriotic program.

April 30.—Bust of George Washington presented to the State; presented by United States Senator H. F. Ashurst and accepted by the Governor, at the Capitol Building. Special music, an original poem and a symposium of short speeches composed the program, concluded with a military salute.

PRESCOTT:

February 22.—All-day ceremonies. School program at 9 a. m., radio hour dedicated to Washington at 10 a. m., High School Assembly program at 11 a. m., Monday Club Washington play at the Elk's Theatre at 3 p. m., Knights of Pythias program at their hall at 7.30 p. m., Masonic observation at the Masonic Temple at 8 p. m., and the American Legion Washington Ball at 9 p. m.

RAY:

February 19.—Presentation of Washington Pageant in nine episodes at the Lincoln School.

February 21.—Bicentennial commemoration at the Episcopal Church.

February 23.—Washington program at the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

ST. JOHNS:

March 25.—Colonial Costume Ball honoring George Washington.

April 29.—Public school gathering—several speeches and sketches from the life of Washington.

SNOWFLAKE:

February 22.—Impressive community Bicentennial observance consisting of a patriotic address and many attractive colonial features.

TOMBSTONE:

February 22.—Program of Colonial Music at the Community House sponsored by the Woman's Club.

TUCSON:

The Bicentennial Chairman reports that many school programs and tableaux were presented, that the Masonic Lodges had special programs, that the local broadcasting studios featured addresses bearing on the life of Washington, and that on Memorial Day the churches featured a Bicentennial service. On Flag Day, June 14, the Elks, the American Legion and the city committee cooperated in a Bicentennial program. On July 4 the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored an all-day Celebration beginning in the morning and closing with a Colonial Ball in the evening. On Armistice Day the American Legion staged a big parade and review.

November 18.—Musical memories of George Washington by the Masonic Lodge at the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

YUMA:

February 22.—Bicentennial program by the Franciscan Sisters at the Immaculate Conception School, featuring Washington plays.

ARKANSAS

GOVERNOR HARVEY PARNELL, *Little Rock*

STATE COMMISSION

Dallas T. Herndon, Chairman, Little Rock.

Mrs. Charles Miller, Little Rock.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 882 committees composed entirely of women who presented 2,089 programs.

Dr. T. S. Staples, Conway.
Mrs. M. L. Sigmon, Monticello.
Mrs. Charles H. Brough, Little Rock.
Felix Smart, Pine Bluff.

ARKANSAS

Population 1,854,482

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	3
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	6
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	9
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	31
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	58
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,712
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,819
Post Offices in State (First Class)	8
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	45
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	175
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,023
Total Post Offices in State	1,251
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,568
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,132
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,550
Churches in State	5,678
Church Committees	4,267
Church Programs	4,150
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,772
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,410
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,220
School Units in State	12,443
School Committees	5,828
School Programs	49,772
*Women's Organizations in State	1,111
*Women's Organizations Programs	4,320
Agricultural Organizations	2,302
Agricultural Committees	2,302
Agricultural Programs	4,370
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	276
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	276
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,140
Music Clubs in State	79
Music Clubs' Programs	158
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	238
Public Libraries Mailed Material	32
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	52
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	81,980
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	10,344
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,502
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	191,324
Total Number of Programs in State	66,680

ARKANSAS

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALTUS:

February 22.—Bicentennial community program on the High School Campus concluded by a Colonial Ball in the evening.

CLARKSVILLE:

February 23.—Costume Recital at the College of the Ozarks.

FAYETTEVILLE:

August 4.—Pageant entitled "George Washington the Farmer," presented by the College of Agriculture of the University of Arkansas, cooperating with all counties of the state. One thousand two hundred farm folks from all over the state participated in this pageant.

FORDYCE:

February 22.—Unveiling of picture of George Washington at the High School.

February 25.—Bicentennial program by the American Legion.

FORT SMITH:

February 21.—Bicentennial services in all churches.

February 22.—Bicentennial observance at the annual meeting of the State Bankers Association.

GURDON:

February 19.—Bicentennial program by the Kadohadacho Club. February 22, program by the Masons and Eastern Star. February 24, Community Celebration in the High School Auditorium. February 25, program by the Rotary Club. March 3, Gurdon Choral Club. April 7, all civic clubs of Gurdon presented a Washington program.

LITTLE ROCK:

February 22.—Observance in honor of Washington by the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Valley of Little Rock.

February 23.—A pretentious Bicentennial Costume Ball at which many of the notable people of Washington's day were represented, at Albert Pike. Some minuets and other colonial dances were presented and the ballet from the French Opera appeared.

February 24.—Bicentennial program sponsored by the Lions Club at which a pageant was presented by the school children depicting scenes in the Revolution.

March 28.—The State Home Demonstration Agent, in charge of Agricultural Rural Clubs, reports that every 4-H Club in the County has had a Bicentennial program and planted memorial trees. She reports that 3,248 shade trees, 3,678 fruit trees and 2,856 shrubs have been planted as memorials to George Washington in 16 Counties in the State.

MONTICELLO:

March 14.—Bicentennial commemoration program by the Masonic Lodge, featuring an impressive address on the Masonic career of Washington.

June 5.—Washington observance at the First Baptist Church sponsored by Masons.

PINE BLUFF:

June 1.—A Colonial Society Comedy called "The Heir of Mount Vernon," presented by the Seniors of Annunciation Academy.

ST. JOSEPH:

April 10.—Bicentennial presentation of James Fenimore Cooper's "The Spy," at the High School Auditorium.

STUTTGART:

Special programs in each of the Grade Schools, High Schools and organizations in the city. George Washington Costume Ball.

TEXARKANA:

February 21.—Tree plantings and dedication exercises.

February 22.—Bicentennial Ball.

February 26-27.—Colonial Exhibit. Two thousand five hundred children in a patriotic song competition.

WASHINGTON:

February 19.—Washington program sponsored by the Business Women's Club.

February 22.—Bicentennial commemoration in the High School Auditorium. Capacity audience.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 4,605 committees composed entirely of women who presented 6,215 programs.

CALIFORNIA

GOVERNOR JAMES ROLPH, JR., *Sacramento*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. Hugh L. Preston, Chairman, Sacramento.

Hon. Harry L. Todd, Secretary, San Francisco.

Dr. Rufus B. Von Kleinsmid, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

J. B. Levison, San Francisco.

Erwin M. Hirschfelder, San Francisco.

Sam P. Eastman, San Francisco.

E. H. Christian, Hayward.

David F. Bush, Oakdale.

Nelson T. Edwards, Orange.

Robert F. Fisher, Carlotta.

Frank L. Crist, Palo Alto.

Charles W. Fisher, Oakland.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Hon. Frank F. Merriam, Lieutenant Governor, Long Beach.

Hon. Edgar C. Levey, Speaker of the Assembly, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA

Population 5,677,251

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	16
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	28
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	48
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	58
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	77
Towns With Population Under 1,000	5,428
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	5,655
Post Offices in State (First Class)	70
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	182
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	292
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,027
Total Post Offices in State	1,571
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	4,089
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	5,262
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	6,450
Churches in State	4,346
Church Committees	4,346
Church Programs	10,260
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	3,735
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	3,488
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	9,310
School Units in State	41,408
School Committees	8,010
School Programs	165,632
*Women's Organizations in State	4,779
*Women's Organizations Programs	19,116
Agricultural Organizations	1,156
Agricultural Committees	1,156
Agricultural Programs	2,890
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	2,788
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	2,788
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	11,450
Music Clubs in State	120
Music Club Programs	245
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	328
Public Libraries Mailed Material	157
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	342
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	98,440
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	36,284
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	3,142
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	438,720
Total Number of Programs in State	225,353

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 7,770 committees composed entirely of women who presented 20,180 programs.

CALIFORNIA

Special Bicentennial Observances

CLOVERDALE:

The Annual Citrus Fair, which was held in February, had for its principal theme George Washington and Colonial Days. All of the exhibits were made in the form of portraits of Washington, scenes from his life, etc.

LONG BEACH:

February 22: Large Parade in the morning, Patriotic Celebration in the Municipal Auditorium in the afternoon and big Colonial Ball at night.

LOS ANGELES:

May 1: Anniversary observance of Washington's First Inauguration at Westlake Park, under the auspices of the City Bicentennial Committee.

May 19: Gigantic Patriotic Meeting at East Gate Masonic Temple under the auspices of the Masonic Lodges of the city.

July 24.—Post Office Day Celebration held by the Los Angeles Post Office Department cooperating with the city Bicentennial Committee.

September 18: Constitution Day Celebration at Westlake Park under the auspices of the Los Angeles Bar Association and the Bicentennial Committee.

October 9: Observance of Columbus Day at Westlake Park under the auspices of the Bicentennial Committee and Roosevelt Camp, United States Spanish War Veterans.

PALO ALTO:

February 29.—Bicentennial ceremonies in the home of President Hoover under the auspices of Stanford University.

PASADENA:

February 22.—Citywide impressive Bicentennial ceremonies. Large Public Program in the Civic Auditorium, pageants, plays, etc. All organizations cooperating with the city Bicentennial Committee.

October 15.—Mammoth Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Knights Templar of Pasadena Commandery. A large parade was held, followed by a banquet and public meeting in the evening at the Civic Auditorium.

SAN BERNARDINO:

February 18 to 28.—The National Orange Show was given over to Bicentennial atmosphere—all the exhibits having a Bicentennial form.

SAN DIEGO:

February 22.—Citywide Bicentennial Celebration, consisting of community ceremonies in the City Park, celebrations in all organizations and fireworks at night.

SAN FRANCISCO:

February 22.—Citywide Bicentennial observances, including mammoth gathering at the Civic Auditorium under the auspices of all veterans organizations; Tree Planting ceremonies; Regatta at Marina.

April 30.—Military and Colonial Parade in connection with the visit of the United States Battle Fleet and arrival of the

Airship Akron. Colonial Ball in the evening commemorating Washington's First Inauguration.

June 14.—Celebration under the auspices of the Patriotic and Military Organizations.

September 9.—The Society of California Pioneers and Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West had a Celebration and Parade in honor of George Washington.

SANTA BARBARA:

Flag Day, June 14.—An outstanding Patriotic program, participated in by Naval Reserves, Cadet Officers, etc., with massing of the Colors and other colorful numbers.

PERMANENT MEMORIALS IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO:

The new State Park was named the George Washington State Park.

The finest High School in the city was named the George Washington High School.

Several Boulevards and Highways were named for George Washington.

The new transbay Bridge from San Francisco to Oakland will be known as the George Washington Memorial Bridge. It will be the longest and the most expensive bridge in the world.

A monument to George Washington was erected in the Civic Center with funds raised by popular subscription.

BEAUMONT:

February 22.—Dedication of a grove of 200 California Redwood trees at the entrance of International Park, and named the GEORGE WASHINGTON GROVE.

BURLINGAME:

February 22.—Dedication of the city Park as the WASHINGTON PARK.

COLFAX:

On February 22 a Tree Planting Ceremony was held at Colfax Memorial Hall and a granite plaque was imbedded in the sidewalk in honor of George Washington.

FRESNO:

On March 7 the Dedication of the 15 acre WASHINGTON MEMORIAL GROVE at Roeding Park occurred.

LOS ANGELES:

February 22.—A GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL GROVE of 500 Redwood trees was formally dedicated by the Masonic Lodge in Santa Cruz, in Laveago Park.

September 6.—Unveiling of a statue of Lafayette by the Los Angeles George Washington Bicentennial committee and the Lafayette Society of California. (This was a Bronze Bust of Lafayette.)

November 27.—Dedication of 13 California Redwood trees to the 13 original states, by the Bicentennial committee of the city, in conjunction with the Boy Scouts.

PARADISE:

On February 24 trees and shrubs were planted on a piece of ground a block long in the heart of the village and called the WASHINGTON PLAZA.

SANTA MARIA:

February 22.—An acre of ground in the County Park was planted with trees and named the WASHINGTON GROVE, and the park itself has since been named the WASHINGTON PARK.

COLORADO

GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. ADAMS, *Denver*
STATE COMMISSION

Paul P. Prosser, Chairman, Denver.

Mrs. H. C. Bogert, Executive Secretary, Akron.

Governor William H. Adams, Honorary Chairman, Denver.

Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, Presidential Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

George S. Norlin, president, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Mrs. Inez Johnson Lewis, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Denver.

Charles A. Lory, president, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

C. C. Casey, president, Western State College, Gunnison.

Clifford Houston, dean, Grand Junction Junior College, Grand Junction.

Henry A. Dubbs, president, State Historical Society, Denver.

Mrs. Lily Bush, Adams State Normal College, Alamosa.

Judge Frank McDough, Denver.

John E. Gross, secretary, State Federation of Labor, Denver.

COLORADO

Population 1,035,791

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	3
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	5
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	10
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	9
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	42
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,152
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,221
Post Offices in State (First Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	48
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	137
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	511
Total Post Offices in State	705
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	1,516
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	653
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	460
Churches in State	1,384
Church Committees	1,329
Church Programs	840
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	968
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	766
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,420
School Units in State	8,356
School Committees	3,400
School Programs	33,424
*Women's Organizations in State	1,486

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 2,212 committees composed entirely of women who presented 2,667 programs.

*Women's Organizations Programs	5,944
Agricultural Organizations	1,198
Agricultural Committees	1,198
Agricultural Programs	1,090
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	476
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	476
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,524
Music Clubs in State	63
Music Club Programs	126
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	2,218
Public Libraries Mailed Material	66
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	57
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	41,600
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	10,912
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,410
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	216,024
Total Number of Programs in State	44,828

COLORADO

Special Bicentennial Observances

ASPEN:

February 22.—Washington's Birthday program at Fraternal Hall, featuring Pageant and colonial dances.

COLORADO SPRINGS:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration opened with one of the largest and best parades ever held in the city, followed by a capacity meeting at the Auditorium.

March 6.—Bicentennial Commemoration Exercises under the auspices of the Sons of Israel Congregation, the Council of Jewish Women and the B'Nai B'Rith.

DENVER:

February 17.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the Colorado Consistory Cathedral by the Masons.

February 21.—Great Mass Meeting in honor of the Bicentennial held in the City Auditorium attended by several thousand people.

February 23.—Bicentennial meeting at the Lions Club. Same club planted a Chinese Elm Tree dedicated to the memory of Washington on April 8th.

March 30.—A play called THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS presented by the members of Berkeley Masonic Lodge at the Scottish Rite Temple.

September 20 to 24.—Presentation of a George Washington play called BROTHER SERVICE BY THE GRAND LODGE OF COLORADO and the Masonic Lodges of Denver.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS:

August 20-21.—Combined Bicentennial Celebration and horse show. This consisted of a parade both days with colonial characters depicted in different forms. An old stage coach was used to stage a colorful hold-up. Hotel Colorado cooperated in this program and people from all over the United States staying there enjoyed the performance.

GREELEY:

April 22.—Tree planting Day. One hundred twenty-five trees were planted in Glenmere Park and dedicated in honor of Washington.

July 4.—Fourth of July Bicentennial commemoration celebrated by a big parade. George Washington, Liberty Bells, cherry trees, Colonial Dames and their escorts, spinning wheels and other colonial objects formed the parade which occurred in the morning.

MONTROSE:

September 9.—Washington Jubilee beginning with a parade, track events in the afternoon and Pageant in the evening.

PUEBLO:

February 23.—A Bicentennial observance by the Masonic Fraternity of Pueblo and Southern California in the City Auditorium, open to all Masons and families.

May 1-7.—The Annual Music week Festival featured the Washington Bicentennial motif in all of its programs.

SALIDA:

February 24.—George Washington program featuring minuets, colonial music.

March 16.—Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the County P. T. A.

STERLING:

The Lions Club of Sterling celebrated the Bicentennial by beautifying a small park in the city. A tree was planted for each member in the club, sowed the entire park in blue grass and planted beautiful flowers.

WALDEN:

February 19.—The Woman's Club presented a George Washington Pageant. This was repeated on March 5th.

WASHINGTON COUNTY:

The initial observance of the Bicentennial occurred over the Radio in this county. The schools sponsored and presented two plays during February. The High School planted trees on its grounds in honor of Washington.

CONNECTICUT

GOVERNOR WILBUR L. CROSS, *Hartford*

STATE COMMISSION

Lieutenant Governor Samuel R. Spencer, Chairman, Suffield.

George S. Godard, Secretary, State Librarian, Hartford.

Dr. E. W. Butterfield, Commissioner, State Board of Education, Hartford.

Charles Welles Gross, Hartford.

James L. McConaughty, Wesleyan University, Middletown.

CONNECTICUT

Population 1,606,903

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	12
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	12
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	5
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	4
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	7
Towns With Population Under 1,000	665
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	705
Post Offices in State (First Class)	27
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	51
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	88
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	150
Total Post Offices in State	316
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	389
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	705
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,150
Churches in State	1,501
Church Committees	1,432
Church Programs	1,506
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,010
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	894
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,140
School Units in State	9,592

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 2,212 committees composed entirely of women who presented 2,667 programs.

School Committees	1,658
School Programs	38,368
*Women's Organizations in State	799
*Women's Organization Programs	3,196
Agricultural Organizations	830
Agricultural Committees	830
Agricultural Programs	1,150
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	748
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	748
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,670
Music Clubs in State	39
Music Club Programs	78
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contests	1,093
Public Libraries Mailed Material	188
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	67
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	91,950
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	10,025
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	632
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	169,791
Total number of Programs in State	48,258

CONNECTICUT

Special Bicentennial Observances

ANDOVER:

February 17.—Bicentennial presentation at the Grammar School featuring plays put on by the students and representing events in Washington's life.

November 11.—Bicentennial program in the Town Hall under the direction of the Andover Bicentennial Committee, featuring a Bicentennial play.

BEDFORD:

February 22.—Bicentennial program featuring public speaking, mass singing, etc., in the Bedford High School Auditorium.

BRIDGEPORT:

September 24.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the United Patriotic Societies, Inc., featuring a huge parade followed by an Historical Pageant at Seaside Park.

CROMWELL:

October 26-28.—The Town of Cromwell presented an Historical Drama called, "The sage of Mount Vernon."

DARIEN:

Ivanhoe Lodge A. F. & A. M. celebrated the Bicentennial on April 15 with a dinner followed by a patriotic address.

EAST HARTFORD:

October 22.—Public Bicentennial Exercises in the High School Auditorium, followed by a Bicentennial Ball with participants in Colonial costumes.

EAST HAVEN:

June 18.—Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the American Legion Post consisting of a parade, pageant and Colonial Ball.

ENFIELD:

February 22.—The High School Auditorium was the scene of a splendid Bicentennial Celebration, sponsored by the local D. A. R., featuring a stirring patriotic address and mass singing.

November 11.—Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, featuring a parade in the morning, exercises in the afternoon and a pageant in the evening.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 799 committees composed entirely of women who presented 3,196 programs.

FARMINGTON:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration consisting of parade in the morning and a patriotic mass meeting in the afternoon.

GREENWICH:

May 3.—George Washington Celebration given under the auspices of the Empire Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F. at the Y. M. C. A., including a patriotic program and a play called, "Washington at Brandywine."

June 14.—Flag Day celebrated by Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M., dedicating an Elm tree and a Washington Memorial Boulder. The tree and boulder were taken from the grounds of the General Israel Putnam cottage on the Boston Post Road and placed on the lawn of the Masonic Temple.

November 11.—Largest and best parade ever held in Greenwich, presented by the George Washington Bicentennial committee in cooperation with the American Legion. Dedication of a tablet on the spot where George Washington stood when reviewing General Putnam's small company of men.

HADDAM NECK:

September 5.—Bicentennial observance held in connection with the annual State Fair, with a special display of Colonial antiques and premium ribbons carrying the Washington Bicentennial seal.

HAMDEN:

June 9, 10 and 11.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the American Legion, featuring patriotic addresses, School pageants and a Bicentennial Field Day.

HARTFORD:

February 22.—Community Bicentennial Celebration at the Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall.

April 2.—Dedication of the Washington Memorial to the Wadsworth Athenaeum by the State D. A. R., at the Tapestry Hall of the Morgan Memorial.

June 7-8.—Connecticut Bicentennial Celebration featuring a huge parade in which four of the most colorful military organizations in the state marched. Colonial Military Ball at the State Armory in the evening.

June 7-8.—Bicentennial Celebration featuring the Washington-Rochambeau Dinner given by the State Commission and the city of Hartford Committee, attended by the Governor and other notables.



THE FLOAT OF EMPIRE LODGE NO. 8, I. O. O. F., IN THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, GREENWICH, CONN.

September 17.—Constitution Day Bicentennial Exercises.

November 30.—Closing Bicentennial exercises of the Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Hereditary Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors in the Memorial Hall of the State Library. Unveiling of the portrait of Governor Cross, and the planting of a Scion of the Charter Oak in cooperation with the American Tree Association.

HAZARDVILLE:

July 4.—Community Bicentennial Celebration featuring parade, athletic events, public speaking and mass singing.

JEWETT CITY:

February 22.—Bicentennial exercises in all schools and churches, universal display of flags.

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration ushered in with the ringing of bells, special school programs, public parade, and athletic games.

November 11.—American Legion Bicentennial Celebration.

KENSINGTON:

June 14.—The city Bicentennial Committee presented a Celebration at the Town Hall consisting of a public patriotic program and an original play, entitled, "The Father of Our Country."

LEBANON:

October 8.—Patriotic Exercises on the green and surrounding historic spots under the auspices of the State Bicentennial Commission. Tablets erected on five historic spots in Lebanon.

LITCHFIELD:

June 16.—The D. A. R. dedicated a tree with appropriate exercises. School faculty and children and representatives of all local organizations participated.

MERIDEN:

The city park was dedicated "Washington Park" by the citizens of Meriden, on June 18. This ceremony preceded the annual Field Day.

NEW HAVEN:

March 1.—Mishkan Israel Brotherhood commemorated the Bicentennial with a Celebration in which moving pictures were shown and a patriotic address was given.

May 21.—New Haven Bicentennial Committee sponsored a Celebration which was most colorful and impressive. The parade marking the anniversary of the demand by Benedict Arnold for the keys to the powder house to equip his troops that they might go to the aid of the Massachusetts Colonials. The Governor and State Commission members were also present.

NEW LONDON:

November 11.—The Chamber of Commerce reports that more than 20,000 evergreen trees were planted on the land belonging to the Connecticut College for women.

NEWTOWN:

July 1.—Mammoth Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the city committee. Parade in the morning, exercises in the afternoon and Colonial Ball in the evening.

NORWALK:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration featuring the dedication of "Washington Circle."

NORWICH:

Three memorials were erected in Norwich in honor of the Bicentennial. One in honor of Samuel Chester Field, the designer of the American Flag of today and two others marking the site of the old ferry which was crossed by Washington during his visit to Connecticut.

February 22.—Celebration at Slater Hall with prominent speakers under the auspices of the United Hebrew Brothers and Congregation Brothers of Joseph.

RIDGEFIELD:

October 22.—Giant Bicentennial presentation beginning with a parade and ending with a series of tableaux depicting episodes in Washington's life.

SOUTHBURY:

City Bicentennial demonstration presenting an impressive parade with many floats, followed by a public ceremony and Military Dance.

THOMPSONVILLE:

November 11.—Bicentennial-Armistice Day Celebration under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

TORRINGTON:

February 22.—Community Celebration sponsored by the Mayor's Bicentennial Committee, capacity audience of 3,000 at the Auditorium.



CONTINENTAL FIFE AND DRUM CORPS, SOUTHBURY, CONN.

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the city committee—forty organizations in parade, ending at Coe Park for patriotic exercises.

October 12.—Columbus Day Celebration—featuring a torch light parade followed by exercises at the High School Auditorium.

WATERBURY:

May 25.—Bicentennial Ceremonies under the auspices of the Mattatuck Historical Society at Hamilton Park, at which the Governor spoke.

WEST HAVEN:

May 21.—Community Bicentennial observance consisting of parade of all the military, civic and fraternal organizations in the city in the afternoon and public exercises in the evening at the High School Auditorium at which an historical play was presented.

WESTPORT:

February 22.—Civic Celebration consisting of public exercises opened with a color bearers processional, followed by a parade of local organizations and public speaking. The city committee erected a flag pole on the old Training Ground and placed a bronze marker on it. It is to be known as the Washington Flag Pole. Bronze tablets were placed on the two houses in Westport at which it is known that Washington was entertained. A large Colonial Ball was presented by the Mayor's committee.

WETHERSFIELD:

June 7-8.—Bicentennial Celebration participated in by the State Commission and city committee. This ceremony was held in front of the General Webb House in which the conference was held with Washington and Rochambeau.

WILTON:

February 22.—Community Celebration at the Town Hall, at which historical plays were presented in conjunction with colonial music and public speaking.

DELAWARE

GOVERNOR CLAYTON DOUGLASS BUCK, *Wilmington*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. Robert P. Robinson, Chairman, Wilmington.
Charles H. Grantland, Secretary of State, Dover.
W. A. Speakman, Wilmington.
D. M. Wilson, Dover.
Herman C. Taylor, Dover.
W. F. Allen, Seaford.
Leroy Kramer, Wilmington.
J. Gilpin Highfield, Wilmington.
Harvey P. Hall, Smyrna.
Joseph H. Cox, Seaford.
William Winthrop, Wilmington.
William E. Virden, Wilmington.
James W. Carrow, Dover.
W. O. Cubbage, Wyoming.
Thomas C. Curry, Greenwood.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 535 committees composed entirely of women who presented 1,141 programs.

DELAWARE

Population 238,380

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	1
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	0
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	0
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	4
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	11
Towns With Population Under 1,000	227
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	243
Post Offices in State (First Class)	3
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	13
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	23
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	44
Total Post Offices in State	83
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	160
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	179
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Comittees	275
Churches in State	481
Church Committees	329
Church Programs	280
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	221
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	210
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	465
School Units in State	1,389
School Committees	425
School Programs	5,556
*Women's Organizations in State	340
*Women's Organizations Programs	1,360
Agricultural Organizations	205
Agricultural Committees	205
Agricultural Programs	650
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	147
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	147
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	612
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	27
Public Libraries Mailed Material	13
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	9
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	54,500
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	2,082
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	166
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	30,564
Total Number of Programs in State	9,198

DELAWARE

Special Bicentennial Observances

DOVER:

February 21.—Patriotic service in honor of Washington at the People's Church, in charge of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Delaware.

March 1.—Pageant in honor of Washington called, "MISS COLUMBIA ENTERTAINS"—presented by the American Legion Auxiliary.

June 30.—Official State Program, presenting a pageant of George Washington, public speaking and patriotic exercises.

LEWES:

Municipal Celebration honoring Washington. Boy Scouts served as ushers. Program opened by Bugle and gun fire by the U. S. Coast Guard. Colonial Play.

MIDDLETOWN:

February.—Celebration begun with a civic meeting in the city Auditorium, featuring a band concert of patriotic melodies and oratory.

WILMINGTON:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration of the seven Masonic Lodges of Wilmington in the High School Auditorium.

February 22.—Celebration given by the Jewish Societies of the city under the auspices of Wilmington Lodge I. O. B. B.

February 22.—George Washington program at the First Swedish Baptist Church.

April 16.—Special Bicentennial exercises at the High School conducted by the Wilmington Board of Education. Pageant featured.

The State Chairman reports that every church in the state had a George Washington program.

The Delaware State Grange planned to plant a grove of trees along the new dual highway that, when completed, will extend from one end of Delaware to the other and will be named after Washington.

The State Camp of Delaware, Patriotic Order Sons of America, held five meetings honoring George Washington.

Many bronze markers were placed by the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission marking historical places.

The following are some of the places marked (in Wilmington):

Sign of the Ship Tavern
William Shipley House
Joseph Tatnall House
Home of Governor Gunning Bedford
The Historic Museum
Van Dyke House
Home of Ryves Holt, Colonial Chief Justice
Old Block House.

Markers will be placed below Wilmington on the State Highway opposite the Peter Jacquet House; on the Commons Farm granted by William Penn and at Bear Tavern.

FLORIDA

GOVERNOR DOYLE E. CARLTON, *Tallahassee*

STATE COMMISSION

Ray Ferran, Chairman, Eustis.
George H. Baldwin, Jacksonville.
T. M. Shackleford, Jr., Tampa.
Colonel Walter P. Corbett, Frostproof.

FLORIDA

Population 1,468,211

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	7
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	7
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	17
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	27
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	52
Towns With Population Under 1,000	3,339
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	3,449
Post Offices in State (First Class)	22
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	52
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	139
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	570
Total Post Offices in State	783
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	2,666
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,921
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	2,856
Churches in State	3,942
Church Committees	2,849
Church Programs	2,100
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,330
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,170
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	960
School Units in State	18,557
School Committees	2,525
School Programs	42,228
*Women's Organizations in State	1,057
*Women's Organizations Programs	4,228
Agricultural Organizations	1,271
Agricultural Committees	1,271
Agricultural Programs	2,150
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	447
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	447
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,100
Music Clubs in State	90
Music Club Programs	180
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	1,558
Public Libraries Mailed Material	72
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	14
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	102,060
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	10,888
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,566
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	144,513
Total Number of Programs in State	55,802

*In addition to Women's Organizations there were 3,579 committees composed entirely of women who presented 4,583 programs.

FLORIDA

Special Bicentennial Observances

APOPKA:

February 22.—The American Legion, in conjunction with the local schools, held a very impressive community patriotic program, which included speeches about Washington and the planting of memorial trees on the school campus. This was followed by a patriotic concert and card party.

ARCADIA:

February 22.—Play, "The Indian's Prophecy", presented by the Bicentennial committee of the American Legion.

Ceremony in honor of George Washington given by the Odd Fellows Lodge. Program included the planting of memorial palm trees at the Court House.

BRANFORD:

February 22.—Bicentennial Municipal Celebration in the High School Auditorium, featuring patriotic addresses and music.

September 16.—Constitution Day observed with public ceremonies in the High School.

DAYTONA BEACH:

February 22.—Public ceremonies with the planting of a memorial tree at the Library in honor of Washington.

EUSTIS:

The State Chairman reports that 250,000 memorial trees were planted in the State of Florida. Declamation and Essay Contests in the Schools. Hundreds of clubs put on special Bicentennial programs and whole George Washington study courses. Many schools presented plays and pageants.

FORT LAUDERDALE:

The Chamber of Commerce reports that the Garden club undertook beautification of the 35 foot deep harbor at Port Everglades in honor of Washington; the D. A. R. had Washington programs at every meeting and that the Women's Club planted a Memorial Tree.

LAKELAND:

February 22.—George Washington program at the City Auditorium, featuring an operetta, "An Old Fashioned Garden", presented by the Tuesday Music Club.

LAKE WALES:

February 22.—Public ceremonies consisting of the dedication of George and Martha Memorial Palms in a part of the

park system which was named "Washington Square." Live oaks were planted by the Boy Scouts and Chamber of Commerce. After these ceremonies patriotic exercises were conducted at the school.

MIAMI:

March 18.—A patriotic pageant presented by Santa Clara School, called, "The March of Old Glory." Seven hundred students took part.

April 13-14.—Official city Celebration. Pageant portraying the life of Washigton held in the amphitheatre in Bayfront Park.

PENSACOLA:

George Washington Celebration in the Grotto Hall, under the auspices of the Masonic and Eastern Star bodies, on October 19.

ST. PETERSBURG:

March 31.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration featuring a huge parade, with floats representing Colonial scenes, colonial costumes, etc. This was "Festival of States" week, and the whole celebration had a Bicentennial motif—the ceremony of choosing the Queen being oenducted in a Mount Vernon background. Water-front pageant in the evening.

TAMPA:

November 11.—Armistice Day-Bicentennial Celebration, featuring parade and pageantry, under the auspices of the American Legion. The parade was military in character, ending at the Auditorium for memorial exercises.

WINTER HAVEN:

February 22.—Mass Meeting in the City Park, featuring patriotic address, salute of guns, band concert. George Washington pageant called "The Man of Vision," presented at the opening event of the Florida Orange Festival.

GEORGIA

GOVERNOR RICHARD B. RUSSELL, JR., *Atlanta*

STATE COMMISSIONERS

Mrs. Bun Wylie, Chairman, State Regent, D. A. R., Atlanta.

Mrs. H. M. Franklin, Tennille.

Mrs. Max Land, Atlanta.

Mrs. J. W. Daniels, Savannah.

Hon. W. M. Frances, president, S. A. R., Atlanta.

Dr. J. L. Beeson, president, G. S. C. W. Milledgeville.

Senator Walter F. George, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Congressman W. W. Larson, House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, Oglethorpe University, Oglethorpe.

Judge James Maddox, American Legion, Rome.

GEORGIA

Population 2,908,506

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	5
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	10
Cities With Populatoin of 5,000 to 10,000	16
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	33
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	91
Towns With Population under 1,000	2,773
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,928
Post Offices in State (First Class)	15
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	68
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	234
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	700
Total Post Offices in State	1,017



PAGEANT IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL AT THE FLORIDA ORANGE FESTIVAL, WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	1,911
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,590
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	2,385
Churches in State	9,283
Church Committees	7,082
Church Programs	3,840
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,874
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,759
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,840
School Units in State	20,089
School Committees	6,866
School Programs	80,356
*Women's Organizations in State	1,781
*Women's Organizations Programs	7,124
Agricultural Organizations	2,770
Agricultural Committees	2,770
Agricultural Programs	5,740
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	432
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	432
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,150
Music Clubs in State	77
Music Club Programs	154
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	340
Public Libraries Mailed Material	33
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	104
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	92,830
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	14,928
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,034
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	193,945
Total Number of Programs in State	104,589

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,316 committees composed entirely of women who presented 8,987 programs.

GEORGIA

Special Bicentennial Observances

ATLANTA:

February 22.—An elaborate Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the State Bicentennial Commission and city of Atlanta, beginning with a parade in the morning which ended at the Capitol where exercises were held in the hall of the State House of Representatives, and closing with a Cotton Colonial Ball in the evening. A picture of General Washington was presented to the State at the morning exercises.



"GENERAL WASHINGTON VISITS SAVANNAH," A COLONIAL PAGEANT PRESENTED AT THE BETHESDA HOME FOR BOYS, SAVANNAH, GA.

A Bust of Washington was presented earlier in the year to the Governor. Washington Colonial Luncheon by the D. A. R. on the 22nd and a 6.30 banquet of Washington-Lee Alumni.

February 24.—Bicentennial program held by Malta Lodge, F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple.

July 4.—The patriotic and civic organizations of Atlanta united in a Bicentennial Celebration at Piedmont Park. Band Music, patriotic exercises and oratory featured.

BOLTON:

February 27.—At the regular communication of Bolton Lodge, F. & A. M., a handsome portrait of George Washington was unveiled and dedicated. Addresses on Washington as a Mason were featured.

CARROLLTON:

The Chairman of the local Bicentennial committee reports that the most important Bicentennial accomplishment in Carrollton was the educational feature in which 12,000 school children took part.

DECATUR:

February 22.—The American Legion Post presented a Bicentennial parade in the morning and held a Barbecue in the afternoon.

FITZGERALD:

July 26.—Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the postal employees of Fitzgerald. Post office open for inspection.

JEFFERSON:

April 20.—The County Home Demonstration Agent reports Bicentennial observances by each of the 4-H clubs in the County.

May 16.—County Flower Show carried out the Washington Commemoration idea in flowers.

May 30.—Community party with May-pole dancing, folk dancing including the minuet and a pageant of Colonial times.

MACON:

May.—The presentation of Bicentennial Exercises in the Municipal Stadium featuring the making of a flag in the form of a drill by the school children. Fifteen thousand spectators.

June.—The High School Commencement Exercises were given over to Washington Bicentennial themes. A costume play of Revolutionary Days was given.

MARIETTA:

February 22.—Bicentennial reception by the D. A. R. Chapter. Tree planting on the school grounds.

SAVANNAH:

February 22.—City-wide Bicentennial observance, beginning with the ringing of bells, followed by a parade of school children and patriotic organizations. Planting of Memorial trees in the City Park by the Colonial Dames. Bicentennial exhibitions.

February 27.—Bicentennial celebration by the Kiwanis Club in the form of a banquet at the DeSoto Hotel with colonial music and decorations.

February 29.—Bicentennial Commemoration Exercises by all of the Masonic Lodges in the city at the Municipal Auditorium.

April 22.—Washington program at the Bethesda Home for Boys, presenting the play, "The Boy's George Washington."

IDAHO

GOVERNOR C. BEN ROSS, *Boise*

STATE COMMISSION

W. D. Vincent, Chairman, Commissioner of Education, Boise.

Tom DeCoursey, Caldwell.

Mrs. Thomas Ogden, president, Parent-Teacher Association, Boise.

Henry Dworshak, State Commander, American Legion, Rupert.

Mrs. Richard T. Erwin, State president, D. A. R., Boise.

Tom Hoskot, district secretary, Rotary Club, Boise.

Frank Baird, district lieutenant governor of Kiwanis, Caldwell.

W. J. Boone, president, College of Idaho, Caldwell.

M. G. Neale, president, University of Idaho, Moscow.

A. L. Freeshafer, Fayette.

L. C. Robinson, president, State Educational Association, Sandpoint.

C. E. Bocock, president, Albion State Normal School, Albion.

J. E. Turner, president, Lewiston State Normal School, Lewiston.

Mrs. Laurence Smith, Women's Club, Boise.

Miss Marie Aukerman, Women's Club, Pocatello.

Mrs. S. W. Wilson, Federation of Women's Clubs, Blackfoot.

Mrs. Ross, State president, P. E. O., Nampa.

Dr. J. C. Brosnan, University of Idaho, Moscow.

IDAHO

Population 445,032

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	0
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	2
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	5
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	14
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	22
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,173
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,216
Post Offices in State (First Class)	8
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	26
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	79
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	365
Total Post Offices in State	478
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	738
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,040
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	210
Churches in State	1,852
Church Committees	997
Church Programs	850
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	661
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	592
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	495
School Units in State	4,708
School Committees	1,688
School Programs	18,832
*Women's Organizations in State	585
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,340
Agricultural Organizations	1,037
Agricultural Committees	1,037
Agricultural Programs	1,360
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	407
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	407
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	950
Music Clubs in State	17
Music Club Programs	34
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	1,075
Public Libraries Mailed Material	44
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	8
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	34,400
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	5,062
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	956
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	118,487
Total Number of Programs in State	24,071

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 1,836 committees composed entirely of women who presented 1,932 programs.

IDAHO

Special Bicentennial Observances

ABERDEEN:

February 22.—Bicentennial opened with a community program sponsored by the American Legion and the School.

AMERICAN FALLS:

February 22.—High Schools and Grammer Schools presented programs honoring Washington, and the Ministers preached sermons about Washington on the 21st.

BLACKFOOT:

February 21.—A Washington Pageant was presented by Relief Society State Board, followed by tableaux.

BOISE:

Special program by the Rotary Club on February 22. This Club had supervision of the dedication of various historical points in surrounding counties to the memory of General Washington.

February 22.—Grand Military Ball in full uniform given in honor of the Bicentennial by the I. O. O. F. in the Temple.

November 7.—The State Chairman reports that the American Legion presented Bicentennial programs in every division of that state organization. Practically all of these were open to the public. They also provided speakers for many programs in other organizations. He also reports that every school in the state presented at least two programs. One school presented a program every month. The Ministerial Association saw to it that every church in the state provided Bicentennial religious ceremonies. The Federated Women's Clubs of the State took charge of tree planting and the naming of parks, highways and public buildings in honor of the Bicentennial idea. The State Grange featured the Bicentennial in all of its meetings. The Masonic Lodges gave wonderful cooperation, as did the service clubs of the State which provided a flag for every school room.

COEUR D'ALENE:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Elk's Temple, sponsored by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

February 22.—George Washington program at the Rotary Club.

EMMETT:

February 24.—Butte Lodge A. F. & A. M. held in a Washington Commemoration Exercise featuring a Washington play.

JEROME:

April 29.—Civic Bicentennial Celebration featuring patriotic program and tree planting in the town park.

KELLOGG:

February 22.—Bicentennial program by the Masonic Lodge at which a local Boy Scout Troop was entertained at dinner and Washington Movies were shown.

February 22.—Community Celebration at the High School Auditorium presenting tableaux.

LEWISTON:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration in the theatre under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge, featuring a play, musical numbers, an address and dancing.

MALTA:

February 22.—George Washington Birthday Ball given in the Meeting House, featuring Colonial costumes and minuet dancing. A patriotic program was also held in the School Building, including a Bicentennial play.

April 30.—Celebration commemorating Washington's First Inauguration.

June 23.—A slightly delayed Flag Day commemoration, featuring a parade.

STAR:

February 17.—As an early beginning to the Bicentennial the Parent-Teachers Association gave a Washington program at the School Hall. An interesting toast-program was presented following by music. On the morning of February 22 an hour's program was given in the schools by the pupils.

ST. MARIES:

Community gathering in the Legion Hall, followed by a Bicentennial Ball.

ILLINOIS

GOVERNOR LOUIS L. EMMERSON, *Springfield*

STATE COMMISSION

William G. Thon, Chairman, Chicago.
Hon. Harry G. Wright, DeKalb.
Walter H. Wood, Secretary, Chicago.
Hon. Wm. G. Bierd, Chicago.
Hon. Wm. B. Brinton, Highland Park.
Mr. Wm. F. E. Gurley, historian and poet, Chicago.
Hon. Lewis K. Torbett, Chicago.
Mrs. Sarah Bond Hanley, Monmouth.
Mrs. Laura B. Evans, Taylorville.
Mrs. Samuel W. Earle, Chicago.
Mrs. Edward G. Snodgrass, Chicago.
Mrs. Eugene Chubbuck, Peoria.
Professor James A. James, Evanston.
Professor L. E. Robinson, Monmouth.
Hon. George R. Heminway, Oak Park.

ILLINOIS

Population 7,630,654

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	24
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	34
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	56
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	78
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	211
Towns With Population Under 1,000	3,631
Total Cities, Towns and Villages in State	4,034
Post Offices in State (First Class)	72
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	166
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	538
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	776
Total Post Offices in State	1,552
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,449
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	4,035
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees.	5,317
Churches in State	9,039
Church Committees	8,536
Church Programs	10,700
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	5,907
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	5,827
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	14,450
School Units in State	55,964
School Committees	15,905
School Programs	233,856
*Women's Organizations in State	4,102
*Women's Organizations Programs	16,408
Agricultural Organizations	3,568
Agricultural Committees	3,568
Agricultural Programs	11,650
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	2,896
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	2,896
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	13,480
Music Clubs in State	67
Music Club Programs	134
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	10,183
Public Libraries Mailed Material	259
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	244
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	164,980
Number of Posters in School Rooms of State	59,394
Number of Posters in Post Offices of State	3,174
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	731,909
Total Number of Programs in State	144,707

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 12,980 committees composed entirely of women who presented 27,798 programs.

ILLINOIS

Special Bicentennial Observances

BLOOMINGTON:

February 22.—Bicentennial memorial in the form of a bronze tablet surmounted by a Bust of General Washington, encircled with a laurel wreath, placed in the lobby of the new post office by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

March 17.—The local American Legion Post, in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce, gave a public dinner attended by 1,200 persons at the Bloomington Consistory. The dining room was decorated to commemorate the original thirteen states in the Union.

September 11-17.—Constitution week celebrated by many organizations in the city, including church services, Bicentennial programs by the Rotary, Kiwanis and Young Men's Club and Educational Slides on the Constitution were shown to 1,970 school children.

CAIRO:

February 22.—Bicentennial Municipal Celebration at the Armory in the form of a pageant in which the fraternal and civic organizations, the Women's Clubs and the patriotic and Boy Scout organizations participated.

CHICAGO:

February 22.—An official salute inaugurated the Bicentennial Celebration in Chicago, attended by members of the Bicentennial committee, representatives of the Army and Navy and civilian dignitaries. A Bust of Washington was presented to the Mayor at a municipal ceremony at the City Hall.

April 30.—Washington's First Inauguration commemorated

by an Army and Navy Ball given in the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel and sponsored by the City Bicentennial committee. Military pageant and tableaux were presented. Inauguration of Washington faithfully portrayed. A memorial coin was struck and given to each of the participants.

May 3.—Polish Day celebrated in honor of the Bicentennial by the Polish National Alliance, in commemoration of the services rendered our country by General Casimir Pulaski.

June.—During the entire month of June while the Democratic and Republican Conventions were held in Chicago, the entire length of State Street was decorated in the Bicentennial theme. At each street intersection on the four corners was a 60-foot high copy of the Washington Monument, and on each lamp post a shield bearing Washington's picture.

June 24 to July 5.—George Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament at Soldiers Field Stadium. Two thousand soldiers, 500 horses, 120 airplanes participated. The tableaux from George Washington's Time were given on a 100-foot stage. George Washington appeared on a white stallion. Two hundred and fifty thousand people witnessed this Celebration.

November 20.—Military ceremony and Thanksgiving Service in honor of Washington in the University of Chicago Chapel, 2,000 people attending.

The Chicago Bicentennial Commission awarded 9 Distinguished Service Medals in gold and 50 silver medals to persons who rendered outstanding service in the Bicentennial Celebration in Chicago.

The American Farm Federation Bureau suggested the holding of Bicentennial ceremonies on July 4th by rural communities, which was done.

CICERO:

May 26.—The largest auditorium in Cicero was the scene of a Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Masonic and Associated Bodies of the city to pay honor to the memory of George Washington the Man and the Mason.

EAST ST. LOUIS:

February 20.—Celebration in honor of Washington, Mason, President, Soldier and Statesman, at the Ainad Temple Mosque under the auspices of the Associated Masonic Bodies of East St. Louis.

EVANSTON:

July 4.—Community Celebration in honor of Washington featuring a huge parade which was witnessed by 20,000 people and fireworks which were viewed by 15,000 people.

GALESBURG:

September 5.—George Washington Municipal Celebration in Lincoln Park sponsored by the Knox County Bicentennial Commission.

JACKSONVILLE:

February 22-27.—Washington Pageant presented by the High School pupils.

February 22.—Bicentennial commemoration by the Masonic Lodges featuring a patriotic address.

LISLE:

February 22-April 10-August 4.—Programs by the pupils of Sacred Heart Academy and Benedictine Convent, honoring Washington.

MOLINE:

February 22.—Public mass meeting in honor of the Bicentennial in the High School Auditorium under the auspices of the civic and patriotic organizations and the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MOOSEHEART:

Outline of Bicentennial activities in Mooseheart: The planting of a Washington Memorial Elm on Arbor Day with appropriate exercises; the showing of the Chronicles of America series of films; an original pageant which was given as a feature of the Commencement week program; entrance in the Illinois George Washington State Declamatory Contest and a special assembly, March 10, at which time an illustrative lecture on the life of Washington was given.

OBLONG:

January 22.—Oblong City erected a granite boulder with a bronze tablet commemorating the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Washington.

PEORIA:

February 22.—A Declamation contest was held in the County Court House by the Grade Schools, where an emblem was given to each of the contestants and a bronze medal awarded to the first three winners.

QUINCY:

February 21.—Open House at the Historical Society Building.

February 22.—Special exercises in all of the schools in the County, with a Colonial Costume Ball at night.

February 26.—Special Washington Commemoration program by the Masonic Lodges.

June 14.—Flag Day Exercises in all of the schools followed by a Boy Scout Parade and the presentation of a flag to the city at Washington Park.

July 4.—Patriotic program in Washington Park and the dedication of a cannon by the Spanish War Veterans with a salute and parade of Military and Patriotic organizations.

September 5.—Labor Day exercises emphasized the Bicentennial.

ROCKFORD:

Historical Jubilee at the Shrine Temple under the auspices of the Boy Scouts, featuring Washington pageants and tableaux.

SHELBYVILLE:

June 22.—George Washington Bicentennial pageant, "The Father of His Country," presented at Forest Park with an attendance of 4,000 people.

TILDEN:

June 9.—Two speakers, a quartette and a band concert, all featuring the Bicentennial Celebration, presented at a Washington program sponsored by the City Committee and all of the local organizations.

WASHINGTON:

Washington Bicentennial and Homecoming Celebration September 29-30, including Band Concert, Washington Cantata and Washington pageant, entitled "Washington Returns."

INDIANA

GOVERNOR HARRY S. LESLIE, *Indianapolis*

STATE COMMISSION

Hugh McK. Landon, Chairman, Indianapolis.

Miller Hamilton, Executive Secretary, Indianapolis.

George S. Cole, Secretary, Indianapolis.

Robert A. Woods, president, Southwestern Indiana Historical Society, Princeton.

Prof. A. L. Kohlmeier, Head, Dept. of History, Bloomington.

R. E. Eckert, Superintendent of Schools, Jasper.

Grafton Johnson, Greenwood.

Charles H. Barnaby, Greencastle.

Mrs. Roscoe O'Byrne, Brookville.

C. B. Coleman, Indianapolis.
Mrs. M. A. Doran, Muncie.
Charles C. LaFollette, Thorntown.
W. C. Bacock, Rensselaer.
Judge Sumner Kenner, Huntington.
Mrs. James B. Crankshaw, Fort Wayne.
Russell W. Smith, LaPorte.

ALTERNATES

John D. T. Bold, Evansville.
Mrs. James Riggs, D. A. R., Sullivan.
Mrs. Harvey Morris, Salem.
Miss Carolyn Ford, Madison.
R. C. Woody, Terre Haute.
Mrs. W. W. Gaar, Richmond.
Paul C. Stetson, Indianapolis.
Frank C. Ball, Muncie.
E. E. Neal, Noblesville.
Arthur G. Mitten, Goodland.
Miss Alice Goldthwaite, Marion.
Louis A. Warren, Fort Wayne.
Earle Rowley, LaPorte.
George B. Lockwood, Muncie.
Mrs. Tipton S. Bliss, Seymour.

INDIANA

Population 3,238,503

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	17
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	17
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	27
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	34
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	97
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,771
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,963
Post Offices in State (First Class)	43
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	89
Post Office in State (Third Class)	285
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	594
Total Post Offices in State	1,011
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,952
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,963
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	4,846
Churches in State	6,514
Church Committees	6,188
Church Programs	12,470
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	3,668
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	3,358
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	11,540
School Units in State	21,180
School Committees	4,721
School Programs	84,720
*Women's Organizations in State	2,634
*Women's Organizations Programs	10,536
Agricultural Organizations	3,070
Agricultural Committees	3,070
Agricultural Programs	13,050
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,309
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,309
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	6,950
Music Clubs in State	301
Music Club Programs	595
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	463
Public Libraries Mailed Material	233
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	248
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	456,150
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	30,079
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,022
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	469,413
Total Number of Programs in State	144,707

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 8,444 committees composed entirely of women who presented 24,428 programs.

INDIANA

Special Bicentennial Observances

BLOOMINGTON:

February 22.—Monroe County George Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the Indiana University Fieldhouse.

February 22.—City wide celebrations in schools, lodges, clubs, etc. Every school in the county rendered programs on this day.

FORT WAYNE:

May 9 and 10.—Pageant, "Washington, the Man Who Made Us," given by the class of 1932, Saint Catherine Academy.

HAMMOND:

September 11.—Large Celebration given under the auspices of the Catholic Central High School at Wicker Park, Highland. Church dignitaries and representatives from many foreign countries present.

INDIANAPOLIS:

February 22.—City-wide Celebration opening with Church Bells tolling 200 times. Big pageant in the afternoon and evening, over 18,000 people in attendance. Military Ball under the auspices of the American Legion at the Indiana Theatre Ballroom. Colonial Ball at the Marott Hotel. Patriotic Services at Christ Church with massing of the colors, etc.

April 6.—Army Day Celebration sponsored by the Indianapolis Bicentennial Committee with the cooperation of General Jamerson. This was a splendid pageant of Army activities.

April 19.—Patriots Day was celebrated by a beautiful parade sponsored by Captain Frank Clark's Committee. Some of the outstanding units were the Fort Harrison Military Band, the colors and squads of soldiers and the Navy Unit and colors. Other military organizations helped to make this Celebration a great success.

April 30.—A Celebration commemorating Washington's First Inauguration was given under the auspices of the Indianapolis Bicentennial Committee. This Committee later appeared before the Board of Park Commissioners and at their suggestion the Park Board approved the changing of the name of Dearborn Park to the WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARK.

The Indiana State George Washington Bicentennial Commission reports that more than one million trees were planted during the Bicentennial period in honor of George Washington, in the State of Indiana.

September 17.—Celebration of Constitution Day, honoring George Washington, under the auspices of the Indianapolis Bar Association.

November 24.—Thanksgiving Day services in practically every church in the state.

MICHIGAN CITY:

May 20.—Dedication of the George Washington Bicentennial Memorial Bridge at Washington Park.

MUNCIE:

April 1.—Arbor Day Program at the Field House, with Ceremonial Tree Plantings, in honor of General Washington.

NEWBURGH:

April 22.—Bicentennial Celebration given by all the Masonic Lodges of Warrick County. Big pageant presented.

PORTLAND:

June 12.—D. A. R. dedicated a marker on the site of the First School Building in Portland as a Bicentennial feature.

RICHMOND:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration officially opened for the County in a mass meeting held in the Coliseum.

April 29.—Colonial Ball, celebrating Washington's First Inauguration. One hundred and twenty persons in costume danced the minuet. Leading Colonial characters were represented.

ROCKPORT:

February 19 and 22.—Pageant, "The Patriot," at the Rockport Auditorium.

RUSHVILLE:

April 22.—Pageant, "Washington Returns," presented by the High School at the Auditorium.

June 14.—Flag Day Services, under the auspices of the B. P. O. E.

SAINT MARY-OF-THE-WOODS:

May 21.—George Washington Bicentennial Pageant, presented by Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College.

TERRE HAUTE:

February 22.—Washington's Birthday Celebrations in all the schools of the city.

April 30.—Inaugural Ball—Inaugural ceremonies in honor of George Washington's First Inaugural under the auspices of the Masons. Program given at Zorah Shrine Temple.

May 30.—Parade and mammoth celebration under the auspices of Veterans of all Wars.

IOWA

GOVERNOR DAN W. TURNER, *Des Moines*

STATE COMMISSION

Mrs. James E. Fitzgerald, Chairman, state regent, D. A. R., Sioux City.

Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, past state regent, D. A. R., Humboldt.

Col. Glenn C. Haynes, State Commander, American Legion, Des Moines.

Rev. C. E. Snyder, Sioux City.

Mrs. George Pritchard, Onaca.

R. W. Colflesh, Des Moines.

Miss Agnes Samuelson, State Superintendent Public Instruction, Des Moines.

IOWA

Population 2,470,939

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	10
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	11
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	14
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	46
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	123
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,022
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,226
Post Offices in State (First Class)	35
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	107
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	471
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	598
Total Post Offices in State	1,211
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	1,015
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,830
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	525
Churches in State	5,037
Church Committees	4,948
Church Programs	2,850
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	4,770
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	3,647
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	2,200
School Units in State	27,732
School Committees	13,150
School Programs	110,928
*Women's Organizations in State	3,617
*Women's Organizations Programs	14,468
Agricultural Organizations	9,745
Agricultural Committees	9,745
Agricultural Programs	20,460
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	948
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	948
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	3,850
Music Clubs in State	81
Music Club Programs	162
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	200
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	69
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	126,820
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	25,086
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,422
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	359,719
Total Number of Programs in State	155,443

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 10,309 committees composed entirely of women who presented 14,942 programs.

IOWA

Special Bicentennial Observances

AMES:

A series of George Washington addresses were broadcast from the Iowa State College Radio Station on Thursday of each week from February 4 to May 5.

June 29.—Mount Vernon-on-the-campus, a pageant presented by the 4-H girls at Iowa State College.

CEDAR RAPIDS:

February 22.—Special Bicentennial program, after which the Lions Club sponsored the dedication program beautifying one of the outgoing arterial highways by planting trees and shrubs, with the Governor in attendance.

CHEROKEE:

The Chamber of Commerce reports the planting of many trees in the city dedicated to George Washington, also special Washington programs by every civic and patriotic organization, the public and parochial schools, women's clubs and fraternities.

COUNCIL BLUFFS:

May 25.—Bicentennial Community program at Baylis Park featuring concert and chorus singing and the presentation of colonial plays.

DES MOINES:

February 11.—Joint Meeting of the Des Moines Masonic Lodges in honor of the Bicentennial. Presentation of the Masonic play, "John Brent."

February 21.—George Washington program at the Shrine Temple. The Shrine Band and the Shrine Chanters conducted

a special musical program. Patriotic exercises and public speaking.

June 20-21-22.—Annual convention of the Iowa Banker's Association featured the Bicentennial Celebration.

DUBUQUE:

February 22.—Celebration opened in the morning with the ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, etc. Memorial services in the churches and Bicentennial reception to the public by the ladies of the D. A. R. at the Public Library.

April 30.—Celebration in honor of Washington's First Inaugural.

September 5.—Labor Day parade and pageant in honor of the Bicentennial.

FAYETTE:

February 22.—A Washington Colonial party in Upper Iowa University Gymnasium, featuring a Grand March, colonial dances, plays and tableaux.

June 6-7.—Pageant presented at Upper Iowa University, sponsored by the Senior Class.

FORT DODGE:

February 22.—"Washington and Betsy Ross," a pageant, presented by the Student council in the city auditorium. Colonial dances and music. Banquet and Washington program under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club.

SIOUX CITY:

February 20.—Bicentennial Dinner, featuring patriotic exercises and address.

May.—Presentation of a pageant by the East High School, called "America the Beautiful," in which more than 300 children appeared.

The School Board purchased the film depicting the life of Washington and it was shown to all the school children.

The State Chairman reports that almost every town in the state has planted Washington memorial trees. The D. A. R. dedicated a George Washington Memorial Forest of 110 acres along the shores of Black Hawk Lake, planted with 18,000 trees.

WASHINGTON:

July 27-28.—George Washington pageant sponsored by the local Y. M. C. A. at Chautauqua Park. This pageant drew a large crowd and was a big success.

WAVERLY:

July 4.—Crowd of over 17,000 people enjoyed the Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Farm bureaus of four counties. Patriotic exercises with address by the Governor.

KANSAS

GOVERNOR HARRY H. WOODRING, *Topeka*

STATE COMMISSION

Mrs. Jonathan B. Carter, Chairman, Wilson.
Mrs. John Wiggam, Emporia.
Mrs. J. C. Mack, Newton.
Mrs. Mattie Toothaker Kimball, Manhattan.
Mrs. Fred Bonebrake, Topeka.
Mrs. C. W. Hunter, Attica.
Mrs. C. W. Bitting, Wichita.
Mrs. L. H. Brigham, Council Grove.
Miss Elizabeth Hudson, Fredonia.
Mrs. L. C. Haynes, Kansas City.
Miss Kate B. Miles, Salina.

KANSAS

Population 1,880,099

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	4
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	16
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	12
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	30
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	85
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,973
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,120
Post Offices in State (First Class)	25
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	94



A HIGH SCHOOL COLONIAL PAGEANT GIVEN AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Post Offices in State (Third Class)	329
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	567
Total Post Offices in State	1,015
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,105
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,120
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,940
Churches in State	4,232
Church Committees	3,904
Church Programs	5,770
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	3,272
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	2,722
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,965
School Units in State	18,755
School Committees	9,859
School Programs	75,020
*Women's Organizations in State	2,221
*Women's Organizations Programs	8,884
Agricultural Organizations	2,357
Agricultural Committees	2,357
Agricultural Programs	4,940
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	737
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	737
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	2,680
Music Clubs in State	111
Music Club Programs	222
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	425
Public Libraries Mailed Material	178
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	93
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	97,590
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	19,819
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,030
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	346,400
Total Number of Programs in State	101,421

KANSAS

Special Bicentennial Observances

ATCHISON:

February 22.—Observances of the Bicentennial in all schools, civic and fraternal bodies.

April 8.—Bicentennial tree planting by the Women's Clubs, placing trees at historic spots in the county.

ATWOOD:

May 3.—Program at the Masonic Temple with an attendance of 400. Unveiling of the Washington Masonic portrait.

AUGUSTA:

May 12.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Masonic Hall under the auspices of Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

BELLEVILLE:

February 22.—Bugle calls began the Bicentennial commemoration ceremonies, followed by a tree planting ceremony, after which a community service was held in the High School.

CHANUTE, NEOSHO COUNTY:

The County Chairman advises that George Washington programs were held in all the town and rural schools. A Washington tree was set on each of the rural school grounds. An official Bicentennial tree was dedicated in Highland Park, Chanute. George Washington program in each Women's Club. Program in each Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star Lodge. A pageant called "Betsy Ross and the Flag," presented ten times.

COFFEEVILLE:

The County Chairman of Montgomery County reports that several clubs studied the Twelve Programs sent out by the United States Commission. Each of the 8 clubs had special Bicentennial programs, many in costume. Eight memorial hard maple trees were planted on the High School campus.

DODGE CITY:

The Ford County Chairman reports that all of the organizations in the city and county presented Bicentennial programs, including the rural groups. Appropriate sermons were preached by all of the ministers. Many trees were planted.

ELLIS:

April 5 to February 22.—Georgeous Bicentennial pageant presented and the money made was used to plant trees along the road to the cemetery.

FORT SCOTT:

January 14.—The County Chairman reports 100 per cent cooperation in the schools, Federation of Clubs, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, American Legion, D. A. R. The Mayor and city officers of Fort Scott cooperated in planting trees along the drive to the National Cemetery and a tree was planted in the Cemetery in memory of George Washington.

GRAINFIELD:

May 24.—Bicentennial Celebration in the Masonic Temple given by three Masonic Lodges of Gove County.

HAYS:

The Ellis County Bicentennial committee was instrumental in having set aside a whole city block for a children's playground, to be officially known as "The George Washington Playground." The local Lion's Club purchased and donated an American Elm which was properly planted in this playground.

HERINGTON:

February 22.—Opening ceremony of the Bicentennial Celebration in the High School, presenting a George Washington pageant.

November 22.—Community Bicentennial program consisting of mass singing, public speaking and the presentation of two plays.

HERNDON:

February 22.—Bicentennial community celebration featuring a parade, Flag Raising ceremonies, music and tableaux.

JUNCTION CITY:

February 23.—Washington party given by the D. A. R. at the Guild Hall featuring a Colonial Tea with program including songs and plays reminiscent of Early American Days.

KANSAS CITY:

February 20.—Grand Military Ball under the auspices of the Kansas Chapter of the Reserve Officer's Association of the United States.

February 22.—The Bicentennial was opened at 10 o'clock a. m., on the grounds of the Memorial Building, where reveille, flag salute and flag raising occurred. Also a salute of 21 guns and bell ringing. In the afternoon tree planting and Washington programs in every school in the city. In the evening the Junior College Players presented a play called "Washington Marches On," and at the Masonic Temple the Scottish Rite Players presented the play "John Brent." "The Minuet," a one-act play, presented at the Rosedale High School.

March 29.—Schools of Kansas City Celebrate Music Week with plays, pageants and music of Washington's Time.

April 4.—George Washington Bicentennial Ball and pageant sponsored by the Women's Chamber of Commerce. This was a brilliant costume affair.

April 19.—Bicentennial meeting of the American War Mothers featuring the gift of five walnuts for memorial tree planting from a local Boy Scout troop.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,920 committees composed entirely of women who presented 8,647 programs.

August 26.—Bicentennial Dinner by the American Legion featuring public speaking, music and motion pictures.

November 11.—Bicentennial Celebration in Memorial Hall.

LEAVENWORTH:

February 22.—Civic Celebration featuring Military Concert and dedication of Washington Square. Washington Memorial Mass at the Cathedral.

May 30.—Program sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic with appropriate ceremonies at military cemeteries, Fort Leavenworth and the Soldiers Home.

November 11.—Armistice-Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations.

MORLAND:

February 22.—Municipal Celebration consisting of a parade in the morning ending at the Opera House where a community dinner was served. Public ceremonies in the afternoon at the High School.

OLATHE:

February 22.—Dignified Bicentennial program in honor of Washington with patriotic address.

ST. MARYS:

February 21 and 22.—Bicentennial Celebrations featuring patriotic program and Washington play and Minuet, followed by a Washington Ball, on the evening of the 22nd.

SEDGWICKS

February 22.—All day celebration in honor of the Bicentennial. Colonial relics on display all day, Washington Tea in the afternoon and pageant in the evening.

TOPEKA:

February 22.—Bicentennial Luncheon at the Jayhawk Hotel and a Colonial Tea at the Governor's House in the afternoon.

KENTUCKY

GOVERNOR FLEM D. SAMPSON, *Frankfort*

STATE COMMISSION

Colonel C. Frank Dunn, Chairman, Lexington.
J. Owen Reynolds, Secretary, Lexington.
Miss Margaret Anderson, Covington.
Mrs. W. B. Ardery, Paris.
Mrs. W. W. Barrett, Pikeville.
Temple Bodley, Louisville.
Dr. Arthur Braden, Lexington.
E. R. Bradley, Lexington.
Wm. Marshall Bullitt, Louisville.
James W. Bradner, Middlesboro.
Peter Campbell, Louisville.
Mrs. Jouett Cannon, Frankfort.
W. R. Chandler, Barbourville.
Rev. Robert A. Clark, Paducah.
Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Paris.
Alex Combs, Hazard.
Henry E. Curtis, Lexington.
Mrs. J. S. Dailey, Lexington.
Mrs. M. H. Dailey, Paris.
Mrs. James Darnell, Frankfort.
John Deidrich, Ashland.
H. H. Denhardt, Bowling Green.
Wm. Boone Douglass, Washington, D. C.



COLONIAL BALL UNDER AUSPICES OF WOMAN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Eldon S. Dummit, Lexington.
Ernest B. Dunkie, Covington.
Lucien Drury, Morganfield.
H. R. Dysard, Ashland.
Wm. J. Fields, Olive Hill.
B. F. Forgey, Ashland.
Mrs. W. T. Fowler, Lexington.
H. H. Fuson, Harlan.
Noel Gaines, Frankfort.
Mrs. Maurice L. Galvin, Covington.
Rev. James D. Gibson, Covington.
E. M. Glass, Lexington.
James H. Hager, Ashland.
Mrs. S. H. Halley, Lexington.
George Halmhuber, Frankfort.
M. L. Haevrin, Hartford.
Miss Eleanor Herr, Owensboro.
Mrs. A. T. Hert, Louisville.
S. French Hoge, Treasurer, Bicentennial Commission, Frankfort.
Orie M. Howard, Cynthiana.
Mrs. Geo. R. Hunt.
James L. Isenberg, Harrodsburg.
Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Lexington.
Dinwiddie Lampton, Louisville.
Mrs. Marion Lauderbach, Augusta.
Mrs. Graham Lawrence, Shelbyville.
Mrs. L. V. Love, Louisville.
Mrs. Wm. L. Lyons, Louisville.
H. V. McChesney, Frankfort.
Mrs. Virgil McClure, Lexington.
John L. McDermott, Fort Thomas.
Dr. Frank L. McVey, Lexington.
Mrs. George Madden Martin, Louisville.
Mrs. W. H. Martin, Midway.
O. M. Mathers, Hodgenville.
J. T. Metcalf, Winchester.
Dulin Moss, Frankfort.
Mrs. Eleanor Hume Offutt, Frankfort.
Rev. E. R. Overley, Louisville.
Mrs. Boswell Pierce, New Castle.
Mrs. Edmond Post, Paducah.
Mrs. Clyde E. Purcell, Paducah.
Frank D. Rash, Louisville.
Mrs. Mary Stallins Ray, St. Mathhews.
Dr. T. W. Rainey, Lexington.
Mrs. Stanley F. Reed, Maysville.
Mrs. William Rodes, Lexington.
Martin Rice, Carrollton.
Admiral Hugh Rodman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Hugh L. Rose, Pewee Valley.
Mrs. Annie E. Ryke, Latonia.
Miss Mary Mason Scott, Frankfort.
Mrs. John Shepard, Covington.
Mrs. T. C. Sherry, Bowling Green.
Mrs. A. T. Siler, Williamsburg.
Walter B. Smith, Pineville.
Miss Mary Stafford, Paintsville.
Mrs. Stella Starkey, Pikeville.
Mrs. W. N. Stice, Cerulean.
Omer C. Stubbs, Covington.
Pat Sullivan, Frankfort.
Mrs. Fanniebelle Sutherland, Paris.
Otis C. Thomas, Liberty.
R. C. Ballard Thrushton, Louisville.
William H. Townsend, Lexington.
Dean Martha Tull, Georgetown.
Dr. Chas. J. Turck, Danville.
Dr. C. B. Van Arsdall, Harrodsburg.
Mrs. Benjamin Waddell, Somerset.
Frederick A. Wallis, Paris.
Mrs. J. M. White, Greendale.
Lorain Whitely, Owensboro.
W. N. Whitnell, Fulton.
Mrs. S. S. Willis, Frankfort.
Samuel M. Wilson, Lexington.
Rev. Irvin C. Wise, Frankfort.
Hoffman Woods, Mt. Sterling.

KENTUCKY

Population 2,614,589

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	6
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	7
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	16
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	24
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	74
Towns With Population Under 1,000	5,226
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	5,353
Post Offices in State (First Class)	12
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	67
Post Offices in State Third Class)	192
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	2,381
Total Post Offices in State	2,652
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,648
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	5,306
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	5,955
Churches in State	6,419
Church Committees	5,316
Church Programs	5,140
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,444
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	2,135
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,300
School Units in State	16,862
School Committees	8,998
School Programs	67,448
*Women's Organizations in State	1,186
*Women's Organizations Programs	4,744

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 7,742 committees composed entirely of women who presented 10,232 programs.

Agricultural Organizations	2,313
Agricultural Committees	2,313
Agricultural Programs	4,450
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	421
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	421
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,620
Music Clubs in State	76
Music Club Programs	152
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	5,855
Public Libraries Mailed Material	77
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	72
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	96,600
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	19,072
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	5,304
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	257,006
Total Number of Programs in State	92,809

KENTUCKY

Special Bicentennial Observances

ASHLAND:

February 22.—Bicentennial Tea given by the D. A. R. at the Henry Clay Hotel. The handsome Ballroom of the Hotel was appropriately decorated with Colonial and other old fashioned motifs. The program was opened by the Mayor and followed by colonial dances and readings. Special Church services.

June 10.—A group of Colonial Episodes presented in tableau form by the pupils of Holy Family School.

June 12.—Bicentennial Folk Song Festival presented by the American Folk Song Society. Each successive step of America's musical history was presented in the festival in its proper sequence. The participants were in costume.

BARDSTOWN:

February 22.—Seventh Annual County Masonic Celebration held with the Bicentennial Celebration as its central theme. Banquet, with address by the Governor.

CORBIN:

Community Bicentennial Celebration on February 22 at the Hippodrome. Record breaking crowd in attendance. Band concert and addresses on Washington.

November 11.—Armistice Day program in conjunction with the Bicentennial, sponsored by the American Legion.

COVINGTON:

During the month of February each of the Civic clubs had at least one George Washington program and each of the Women's Clubs had an elaborate Bicentennial affair. A pageant was presented by the school children on Flag Day, June 14. Two Washington programs presented in May by St. Augustine School.

FRANKFORT:

The State Chairman reports that Kentucky had many Bicentennial Celebrations on the 22nd, many major programs occurring in Frankfort.

GLASGOW:

June 16-17.—Music Festival sponsored by the Ladies' Matinee Musicale at the Glasgow Armory, presenting a Bicentennial pageant and tableau.

LEXINGTON:

The State Chairman reports that six major Bicentennial Celebrations occurred in Lexington on February 22.

ST. LOUIS:

February 22.—Municipal Celebration at the Memorial Auditorium in the morning, 2,000 persons in attendance. Pageant by the school children called "The Making of the Flag." Collection of flags of different countries shown.

March 12.—Students of Presentation Academy present a pageant of episodes covering the life of George Washington.

March 26.—Fifteen trees planted in Seneca Park at a Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Federation of Women's Clubs.

April 30.—Thirty-two Patriotic organizations joined in a Bicentennial Celebration at the Armory. The program included a tableau of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a grand march of couples in costumes, minuets and other colonial dances.

May 21.—Bicentennial program featuring the dedication of a Tree and marker to the memory of George Washington by Louisville Chapter 573, Women of the Moose, at Memorial Circle, Shawnee Park.

June 20.—Bicentennial Celebration by the Women of the Moose featuring a series of tableaux depicting scenes in the life of Washington.

November 10.—Dedication of Bicentennial tree on the War Memorial Lawn by the American War Mothers.

PADUCAH:

February 22.—Tree planting ceremony under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. An avenue of Japanese Cherry Trees was planted between the two principal boulevards. Joint memorial ceremony by the two local Masonic Lodges.

LOUISIANA

STATE COMMISSION

Mrs. Frank Womack, Chairman, Baton Rouge.
Miss Essae M. Culver.
Mrs. L. U. Babin, Baton Rouge.
Robert A. Hunter, Shreveport.
Henry P. Dart, New Orleans.
Governor Huey P. Long, Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA

Population 2,101,593

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	4
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	4
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	11
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	29
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	53
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,737
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,838
Post Offices in State (First Class)	7
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	41
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	151
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	666
Total Post Offices in State	865
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	2,073
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,654
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	910
Churches in State	3,781
Church Committees	3,704
Church Programs	3,675
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,448
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,141
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	2,375
School Units in State	11,898
School Committees	3,623
School Programs	47,592
*Women's Organizations in State	549
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,196
Agricultural Organizations	1,429

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 3,205 committees composed entirely of women who presented 6,262 programs.

Agricultural Committees	1,429
Agricultural Programs	4,205
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	483
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	483
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,360
Music Clubs in State	33
Music Club Programs	66
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	2,434
Public Libraries Mailed Material	20
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	19
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	64,950
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	14,016
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,730
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	150,152
Total Number of Programs in State	62,379

LOUISIANA

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALEXANDRIA:

February 26.—George Washington, the Mason, was the subject of the address given by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, at the Bicentennial Commemoration in honor of Washington which was staged at the Masonic Temple under auspices of the Masonic Lodges and Eastern Star Lodges of Alexandria.

April.—Bicentennial Celebration by Rebecca Lodge B'Nai B'Rith.

BATON ROUGE:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the Louisiana State University and the Patriotic and Civic Organizations of the city. Tree Planting Ceremonies at the Old Spanish Arsenal, New State Capitol Grounds. Planting of trees by descendants of the Washington Family and the unveiling of the markers. Regimental Review of the R. O. T. C. Regiment at the State University parade grounds. Patriotic ceremonies in the Gymnasium-Armory Auditorium.

GRETNA:

February 22.—Special Bicentennial programs in both schools featuring Washington music and tableaux.

March.—Planting of two oak trees on the school grounds in honor of Washington.

LAFAYETTE:

The Bicentennial Chairman reports that every organized group in the city sponsored Bicentennial programs, including the schools and churches. The Woman's Club gave a beautiful pageant called "Betsy Ross and the Flag." The Aletheian Club gave a pageant entitled "Life at Mount Vernon." The D. A. R. featured Colonial Teas, and they dedicated and marked two live oaks honoring George and Martha Washington.

LAKE CHARLES:

February 22.—A number of schools and civic bodies celebrated the Bicentennial opening.

March 20.—The U. S. Frigate *Constitution* was in port at Lake Charles on March 20-21-22, during which time many patriotic programs were given.

NEW ORLEANS:

February 22.—Official flag raising atop the City Hall at 10 a. m. At noon a George Washington Luncheon. American Legion program at the Civic Auditorium.

April 3.—The Ladies of Mooseheart Legion No. 690 commemorated the Bicentennial with a pageant, "Washington the Great American."

June 3.—Celebration in the Lodge Rooms at the Masonic Temple by the Paul M. Schneidau Lodge. This Lodge also planted an oak tree at Tulane University which was marked with a bronze tablet.

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration reproducing the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

October 28.—The Grand Grove of Louisiana, Grand Circle of Louisiana, Druidic orders, presented a Bicentennial Celebration in which Washington pageants and tableaux were featured.

TIOGO:

April 30.—Celebration in honor of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Washington under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge at the High School Auditorium. Presentation of a portrait of George Washington, Colonial play and patriotic address featured. A number of trees were planted on the school campus as a tribute to Washington.

WALLACE:

August 20.—Johnson Camp, W. O. W., presented a Bicentennial program at Johnson Hall. Costume Ball was held after the patriotic program.

MAINE

STATE COMMISSION

V. C. Isola, Chairman, Augusta.
Clarence C. Stetson, Bangor.
Edgar C. Smith, Augusta.
Paul L. Bean, Lewiston.
Charles O. Beaks, Augusta.
Fred S. Doyle, Caribou.
Edgar B. Lord, West Lebanon.
George J. Stobie, Waterville.
Neil L. Violette, Augusta.
Frank P. Washburn, Augusta.
George F. West, Portland.

MAINE

Population 797,423

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	3
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	6
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	9
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	8
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	8
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,750
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,784
Post Offices in State (First Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	55
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	156
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	576
Total Post Offices in State	796
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,208
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,191
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	760
Churches in State	1,398
Church Committees	1,398
Church Programs	1,786
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,478
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,083
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	940
School Units in State	6,553
School Committees	2,868
School Programs	26,212

*Women's Organizations in State	752
*Women's Organizations Programs	3,008
Agricultural Organizations	1,233
Agricultural Committees	1,233
Agricultural Programs	3,540
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	367
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	367
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,200
Music Clubs in State	117
Music Club Programs	234
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	208
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	27
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	62,800
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	5,680
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,592
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed Into State	124,660
Total Number of Programs in State	37,680

MAINE

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALFRED:

February 22.—Bicentennial exercises at Notre Dame Institute, consisting of outdoor and indoor patriotic ceremonies. Presentation of a Flag to the Institute by the American Legion.

AUBURN:

March 20.—Special Communication in honor of George Washington by the Masonic Lodges of Auburn and Lewiston at the Masonic Hall.

BATH:

February 22.—Washington Memorial service at the Masonic Temple under the auspices of the two local Masonic Lodges.

February 22.—Bicentennial programs in the schools. Washington Elm planted in the City Park.

BRUNSWICK:

November 11.—Special Bicentennial Community Exercises honoring George Washington, under the auspices of the City Committee and the American Legion. Boy and Girl Scouts served as ushers. Program featured oratory and patriotic music.

DOVER-FOXCRAFT:

February 22.—George Washington Pageant presented at a Community Celebration sponsored by the Religious Education Council in the Town Hall.

The State Agricultural Agent reports that up to April 27 five 4-H clubs had presented Bicentennial programs; 7 Farm Bureau groups had included George Washington material in their programs and that 4 Farm Bureau groups had Bicentennial programs of reading and music.

KITTERY:

February 22.—Bicentennial program at Fraternal Hall which was called on of the most significant occasions ever held in Kittery. Patriotic music, dances in colonial costumes and oratory were featured.

LIMERICK:

February 22.—The Town of Limerick presented a great Bicentennial Celebration in cooperation with the Allied Organizations of the city. The Hall was packed and the program was especially impressive, including Flag Drills and George Washington Tableaux.

OAKLAND:

August 3.—Municipal Bicentennial Program—beginning with a parade which featured colonial floats and ending with Memorial Exercises in the Memorial Hall and a dance.

ROCKLAND:

February 22.—At 12 o'clock noon the Bicentennial was inaugurated in Rockland by the firing of a national salute from the local battery, the ringing of bells and the signalling of the fire alarms.

April 14.—George Washington Program at the High School Auditorium including Colonial Airs by the School Orchestra, Colonial Costume dances and tableaux and a cantata called "THE SPIRIT OF '76".

April 14.—The glamour of Colonial Days reigned this night at the Rubenstein Club with graceful minuets and the singing of Negro Spirituals.

SACO:

February 22.—General display of flags on all public buildings and streets. Bicentennial exercises in the schools.

June.—George Washington was featured at the Grammar School and High School graduations. Tree planting in honor of Washington at Pepperell Park with appropriate patriotic exercises and addresses. Special programs honoring Washington by fraternal organizations during the year.

STANDISH:

February 22.—Washington Historical Pageant written especially for the schools of Standish and presented on the steps of the Unitarian Church. Prologue called "Stepping stones to greatness" began the performance and episodes in the life of Washington followed.

MARYLAND

GOVERNOR ALBERT C. RITCHIE, *Annapolis*

STATE COMMISSION

DeCourcy W. Thom, First Chairman (deceased), Baltimore.

Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, Successor Chairman, Baltimore.

George S. Robertson, Secretary, Baltimore.
Ernest J. Clark, Baltimore.
James Harry Preston, Baltimore.
J. Alexis Shriver, Bel Air.
Edward D. Martin, Baltimore.
W. Frank Roberts, Baltimore.
J. Spence Howard, Baltimore.
Samuel S. Shannahan, Easton.
Hayward E. Boyce, Baltimore.
Mrs. Robert A. Welsh, Millersville.
Mrs. Robert H. LaPorte, Glyndon.
Mrs. Nicholas L. Dashiell, Baltimore.
Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, Baltimore.

MARYLAND

Population 1,631,526

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	3
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	6
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	9
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	8
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	8
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,863
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,897
Post Offices in State (First Class)	8
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	29
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	114
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	499

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 2,636 committees composed entirely of women who presented 4,113 programs.

Total Post Offices in State	650
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,247
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,897
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,897
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	3,465
Churches in State	2,883
Church Committees	2,639
Church Programs	3,950
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	999
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	878
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	562
School Units in State	8,259
School Committees	2,279
School Programs	33,036
*Women's Organizations in State	505
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,020
Agricultural Organizations	1,079
Agricultural Committees	1,079
Agricultural Programs	5,120
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	315
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	315
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,205
Music Clubs in State	71
Music Club Programs	142
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	136
Public Libraries Mailed Material	44
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	51
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	84,380
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	10,840
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,300
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	154,248
Total Number of Programs in State	49,500

MARYLAND

Special Bicentennial Observances

ANNAPOLIS:

February 22.—The Bicentennial Celebration was inaugurated in Annapolis with a municipal ceremony at the State House. A Bronze Tablet was unveiled in the lobby of the State House in memory of Revolutionary soldiers. The Bicentennial ceremony was presented in the Old Senate Chamber where Washington resigned his Commission as Commander-in-chief of the American Army.

June 21.—The Re-enactment of George Washington's resignation as Commander-in-chief of the American Armies was presented in the State House, in the exact spot where it originally occurred. This performance was given by the local Civitans, and the delegates of the International Civitan at that time in convention in Baltimore were present.

July 26.—Post Office Day was celebrated with a Bicentennial Celebration in front of the Post Office Building. Music by the U. S. Naval Academy Band, mass singing and public speaking and the presentation of a pageant showing the advancement of the mail service featured the program.

BALTIMORE:

February 22.—Bicentennial Luncheon at the Women's Civic Club. Celebration at Fort McHenry at 2.30. Bicentennial ceremonies at the Washington Monument at 3.30 with public speaking, mass singing, etc., 7 o'clock dinner at the Chesapeake Club under the auspices of the Sons of the American Revolution. Celebration by the Washington Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F. at 8 o'clock. At the Bicentennial dinner at 7 o'clock a series of character sketches portraying Washington's direct connection with Maryland were given.

February 23.—The Adelta Club and the Vee-O-Tee Sorority have undertaken the sponsorship of an unusual Bicentennial Celebration and this was presented by the Senior Council of the order of the YM & YWHA. This was a costume play, called, "Two Men of Destiny."

April 29.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration given by the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Maryland at the Polytechnic Institute Auditorium.

May 20.—George Washington Pageant given under the auspices of the Harford Pomono State Grange, at the Bel Air Armory.

June 3.—Bicentennial Celebration presented at the House of the Good Shepherd by the students.

June 11.—Sparks High School Athletic Field was the scene of a Bicentennial Celebration on this day, with children from many schools in the city participating.

July 4.—Municipal Celebration at the Baltimore Washington Monument, featuring mass singing and public speaking, with the showing of motion pictures.

August 15.—George Washington Bicentennial Dinner given under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore at Summit Inn.

September 5.—Bicentennial Celebration at Patterson Park under the auspices of Veterans of Foreign Wars, preceded by a large parade.

September 12.—Re-enactment of the Bombardment of Fort McHenry took place at Fort McHenry on this date. Ships of the U. S. Navy "attacked" and troops from the Third Corps Area were the "Defense." Before the bombardment a water pageant was staged.

September 26.—Patriotic Exercises at Patterson Park Casino under the auspices of the Polish Citizens of Baltimore. A huge pageant was presented called, "The spirit of Freedom."

November 19.—George Washington Bicentennial program under the auspices of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, Order of the Eastern Star.

An exhibition of Washingtoniana was presented by the Maryland State Commission throughout the Bicentennial Celebration period at the Washington Monument in Baltimore.

Ninety markers showing places where Washington visited in Maryland were placed by the State Commission.

November 24.—The final Bicentennial Ceremonies given by the Maryland State Commission occurred on this date in the corridors of the Washington Monument in Baltimore. Lantern slides were shown of places visited by Washington in Maryland, Washington films were shown, public speaking and mass singing. A resume of Bicentennial activities in Maryland was given.

BOONSBORO:

June 14.—Bicentennial celebration featuring a huge parade, with floats, Bands, etc. Under the auspices of the Lions Club.

August 24-28.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration with different features each day. Band Concert the first day, Pageant by the School children on the second, Reproduction of the Washington Inaugural Ball in costume on the third and a grand parade on the fourth day.

CAMBRIDGE:

May.—At the annual spring rally of the Home and Community clubs of Dorchester County the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration was featured in all programs. Two sketches and a play connected with the life of Washington were featured.

CATONSVILLE:

February 22.—The American Legion Post presented a fitting Celebration in honor of George Washington. The Rotary and Sterling Clubs cooperated.

CHESTERTOWN:

June 5-10.—The Commencement exercises of Washington College were dedicated to the Bicentennial Celebration and all of the programs had a Bicentennial motif, ending with a

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 3,404 committees composed entirely of women who presented 7,151 programs.

Colonial Ball with the setting representing the garden at Mount Vernon.

July 26.—Post Office Day was celebrated in the Postoffice Square. Chestertown was one of the original 75 postoffices in the United States.

August 5.—The County Agricultural Agent reported that the 4-H Clubs in the County planted Japanese Cherry Trees on either side of thirty-two miles of road traveled by Washington during the Bicentennial Celebration.

CLARKSVILLE:

April 16.—Bicentennial banquet given by the members of the Howard County 4-H Clubs.

CUMBERLAND:

February 22.—Special Washington night given by four local Masonic lodges in a joint communication.

April 21.—Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the patriotic orders of the city. Unveiling of a tablet in honor of Washington by the D. A. R.'s.

April 26-28.—The Eastern Star Chapters of Western Maryland presented an historical drama in 15 scenes called "Washington."

DAMASCUS:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration held in the High School Auditorium, which was filled to capacity, with public speaking and mass singing featured.

ELKTON:

June 14.—Bicentennial Exercises at Ye Fountain Inne with patriotic program.

July 26.—Postoffice Day Celebration at Ye Fountain Inne, where the first postoffice in Elkton was located in 1789.

October 7.—Opening at 2 o'clock with a public inspection of colonial homes in Elkton, a Bicentennial Celebration was presented by all the organized groups of Elkton in cooperation with the city committee. Big parade at 7.30, followed by an address and a Colonial Ball at 9 o'clock.

September 22.—Military Mass held at the old Bohemia Chapel in honor of Washington.

November 19.—The Federation of Homemakers Clubs of Cecil County featured the Bicentennial Celebration in their programs at the fall sessions.

FEDERALDSBURG:

March 1.—Bicentennial celebration held in the High School Auditorium featuring a Bicentennial pageant, called, "George Washington's Life", which was produced in silhouettes.

FREDERICK:

February 21.—Service at the Presbyterian Church in honor of Washington under the auspices of the S. A. R.

February 22.—Bicentennial Luncheon at the Francis Scott Key Hotel given by the Kiwanis Slub, with the chairman of the State Bicentennial Commission as the speaker.

March 23.—Pageant, "Living Pages from Washington's Diary", given at the Frederick High School.

May 30.—Memorial Day Bicentennial observance under the auspices of the American Legion.

July 4.—Parade and Pageantry featured the big Bicentennial Celebration in conjunction with the Homecoming Celebration.

HAGERSTOWN:

February 22.—Washington Dance given by Elks at the County Club. Bicentennial program given by Eastern Star Chapter.

April 19.—Two mile parade featured the Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the local Firemen, which was climaxed with Band Concerts and Fire Drills at the Hagerstown Fair Grounds.

HAMPSTEAD:

May 7.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, beginning with a parade at 2 o'clock, special program on the High School Campus at 3.30 and pageant in the evening called "Washington and Young America."

HAVRE DE GRACE:

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the American Legion Post consisting of morning, afternoon and evening Celebrations climaxed by a Grand Ball.

LA PLATA:

September 30-October 1.—The Charles County Bicentennial Committee sponsored a pageant called "Neighbor Washington", a pageant portrayal of Washington's life on the Tidewater Potomac.

LINEBORO:

Bicentennial Celebration with parade at 2 o'clock, program at 3, dinner at 4 and public mass meeting at the Carnival grounds at 7.45.

MANCHESTER:

September 5.—Community Bicentennial Celebration and dedication of the public school building.

MONTPELIER:

Bicentennial marker unveiled on the Bowie road near Laurel, marking a place where Washington stopped. Public invited to this unveiling.

REISTERSTOWN:

July 2-4.—Biggest and most colorful Celebration ever held in that part of Baltimore County presented as a joint Bicentennial committee and Volunteer Fire Company program in honor of Washington.

SALISBURY:

May 6.—Historical Revue with 15 scenes and a cast of 100 students was staged by the students of Wicomico High School.

August 8-13.—Big Bicentennial Celebration featuring an historic pageant covering the 200 years of Salisbury's existence.

TANEYTOWN:

July 4.—Carroll County's Bicentennial Celebration including the unveiling of a plaque commemorating the visit of Washington to Taneytown in 1791.

THURMONT:

September 2.—Gigantic Bicentennial Celebration featuring a colorful parade and historical pageant.

MASSACHUSETTS

GOVERNOR JOSEPH B. ELY, *Boston*

STATE COMMISSION

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian, U. S. George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Cambridge.

Hon. Francis Prescott, Vice Chairman, Grafton.

Major Robert E. Green, Executive Chairman, Boston.

George E. Heustis, Secretary, Boston.

Judge Felix Forte, Somerville.

Brig. General Charles H. Cole, Boston.

Alexander Brin, Boston.

Mrs. Carl L. Schrader, Belmont.

Alphonse S. Bachorowski, Salem.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, East Walpole.

Captain Thomas H. Ratigan, Watertown.

Hon. Joseph Legare, Lowell.

Gustave W. Everburg, Woburn.
Mrs. Stephen P. Hurd, East Milton.
Mrs. Frank Vogel, Jamaica Plain.
Mrs. Charles H. Hastings, Lynn.
Mrs. William C. Dwight, Holyoke.
Charles Fairhurst, Greenfield.

MASSACHUSETTS

Population 4,249,614

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	30
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	43
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	39
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	10
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	95
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,169
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,386
Post Offices in State (First Class)	49
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	78
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	191
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	313
Total Post Offices in State	631
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	660
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,093
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	7,900
Churches in State	3,176
Church Committees	3,104
Church Programs	5,425
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,176
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,896
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,750
School Units in State	27,554
School Committees	3,631
School Programs	110,216
*Women's Organizations in State	1,913
*Women's Organizations Programs	7,652
Agricultural Organizations	2,859
Agricultural Committees	2,859
Agricultural Programs	5,025
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,924
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,924
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	6,350
Music Clubs in State	80
Music Club Programs	160
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	414
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	154
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	172,630
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	32,931
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,262
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	236,030
Total Number of Programs in State	136,478

MASSACHUSETTS

Special Bicentennial Observances

AMESBURY:

February 22: Bicentennial Celebration at the Masonic Temple by three Masonic Lodges.

AMHERST:

March 19: Bicentennial pageant presented by 4-H boys and girls at the Massachusetts State College. Fourteen tableaux were presented.

ANDOVER:

February 22: The Andover Historical Society held a George Washington Ball in the Town Hall.

BEVERLY:

February 22: Municipal Celebration in the High School Auditorium featuring dances and tableaux. Patriotic organizations of the city assisted the city committee, and included in the program was the dedication of a boulder with a bronze tablet erected in honor of George Washington and the planting of memorial trees. Open House at the Beverly Historical Society. Masonic banquet and dance in the evening.

BOSTON:

February 21: Public meeting in Symphony Hall—chorus of 300 school children. Pageantry featured; colorful tableaux, historic declamations.

April 14: Graduating Exercises of the Hyde Park Evening Schools featuring Bicentennial plays and music.

April 19: Bicentennial celebration beginning at 9 a. m. with flag raising at the City Hall. Start of parade at 9:15. Reproduction of the Ride of Paul Revere at 10. Parade reached North End at 10:30, where presentation of message by Paul Revere to the Mayor was made and tablet was unveiled. These exercises were duplicated at Roxbury.

May 4: Observation of Jewish Book Week at the Boston Public Library.

May 8: Massachusetts Lodges, Independent Order B'rith Abraham held a Bicentennial ceremony at Faneuil Hall.

June 8-9: One of the major activities of the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission was the dedication of the George Washington Memorial Highway on the west side of the Connecticut River at the state border, through Springfield and Worcester to Boston. Three New England Governors, those from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, participated with their military staffs and representatives from all parts of New England attended. A reproduction of the ride of George Washington over this route in 1789 was held, those participating being in costumes of that period. Huge bronze tablets marked the Highway at all historical points.

June 14: Municipal observance of Flag Day, parade, patriotic exercises including trooping of the colors, massed bands and military review.

July 4: Independence Day Bicentennial exercises at the City Hall and Faneuil Hall. Band concerts and firework displays in the evening.

November 24: Radio broadcast presenting a comparison between the first Thanksgiving Proclamation and that of today.

It is estimated by the State Commission that at least 5,000 Bicentennial celebrations occurred in Massachusetts.

CHATHAM:

Joint Bicentennial meeting of the Lodges A. F. & A. M. of the 32d Provincetown Masonic District, on June 24.

July 4: Municipal program featuring parade and floats.

DEDHAM:

May 4: Program given by the Dedham Historical Society in honor of George Washington.

DORCHESTER:

April 15: Bicentennial program featuring pageantry and tableaux given by the pupils of St. Margaret's School.

FALL RIVER:

April 22: Bicentennial celebration at the Henry Lord High School.

FITCHBURG:

In February every school in the city gave Bicentennial programs and during the Anniversary period every organized group presented one or more programs. The schools presented a Bicentennial athletic festival in June, while on May 7

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,438 committees composed entirely of women who presented 14,225 programs.

the Athletic Club sponsored a Bicentennial Marathon. The last program of the celebration was carried out in late November by the Finnish citizens of Fitchburg.

GARDNER:

February 18: Community Bicentennial program in the Pearson Auditorium.

GLOUCESTER:

Four Day Bicentennial Celebration in July featuring parades, band concerts, fireworks, harbor illumination and the dedication of tablets.

February 24: Special communication held in Acacia Lodge, A. F. & A. M. to commemorate the Bicentennial.

HAVERHILL:

A Bicentennial pageant presented in June by the schools of Haverhill, called, "George Washington, the All American."

HOLYOKE:

March 16: A pageant-drama called the "Seven Ages of Washington" was presented by the Junior Class of the Holyoke High School.

IPSWICH:

February 22: Official opening of the celebration by the town selectman, with chorus, High School Band and speaker.

July 4: Parade of all Lodges, clubs and other organizations under the direction of the American Legion.

LAWRENCE:

April 11: The Lawrence Eleventh Masonic District presented a George Washington program at the Masonic Temple.

LEXINGTON:

Bicentennial Celebration commemorating the ride of Paul Revere on April 18, 1775. Parade of all the organized groups in the town.

LOWELL:

February 21: A civic service marking the beginning of the Bicentennial period at the Lowell Memorial Auditorium, attended by the Governor.

December 2: Colonial Ball under the auspices of the American Legion and the C. M. T. C., marking the close of the anniversary in Lowell.

LYNN:

March 28: Special Commemorative Religious Service held at Temple Beth-El by the Jewry of Lynn.

MANSFIELD:

Pageant of George Washington presented by the school children in the Town Hall, followed by tableaux.

MEDFORD:

Participation in the Bicentennial Celebration by every school in the city, including plays and pageants, essay contests, etc.

MEDWAY:

July 2: The Town of Medway presented a Bicentennial pageant called, "Marching Men of Medway," at West Medway Park.

NEW BEDFORD:

February 22: Inspiring opening Bicentennial ceremonies were held at the High School Auditorium, featuring trooping of the colors, public addresses and mass singing. Observances were held in many organizations in the city. During the summer of 1932 an impressive city celebration occurred wherein a huge parade was presented and a cannon from the United States Frigate Constitution was dedicated at Bridge Park.

May 6: The New Bedford Dramatic Club presented a pageant called, "George Washington of Young America."

NEWBURYPORT:

February 22: George Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the Masonic Temple. On account of its historic associations Newburyport observed the Bicentennial in many ways, including historical exhibitions, pageants and the marking of the George Washington Highway showing the route Washington took when he travelled that way.

NORTHAMPTON:

February 23: Public Bicentennial observance featuring a patriotic address.

February 29: George Washington program under the auspices of the Masons.

July 11: Municipal Celebration at the Memorial Park in connection with the 100th Anniversary of the first singing of "America."

July 26: Bicentennial Celebration by the Kiwanis Club.

NORWOOD:

October 12: George Washington program presented by the Norwood Historical Society featuring a Washington Cantata. As a pageant souvenir a unique program in the form of a hornbook was given.

ROCKPORT:

July 13: All day Celebration presented by the city Bicentennial committee. Dedication of a Washington Elm in the morning; open house at historical houses, yacht club races, athletic sports program and ball game in the afternoon and evening.



GIRL SCOUT RALLY AND BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

SCITUATE:

February 22: Scituate societies held a commemorative program in the First Parish Church. Fraternal and patriotic groups participated.

SOMERVILLE:

February 22: Three thousand people in the High School Auditorium observed a beautiful program consisting of dramatization, music and patriotic addresses.

July 4: Large community celebration featuring parade, drills and band competition.

SPRINGFIELD:

February 22: Official City Celebration at the Auditorium presenting an elaborate program consisting of pageantry, dances, music and mass singing. Reception by George and Martha Washington.

November 25: Dedication of a bronze tablet to the memory of George Washington on the site of the Springfield Armory. Washington endorsed the location of a Magazine and Laboratory in Springfield in 1777 and approved Springfield as a location of a national armory in 1794.

An Historical Exhibit was shown at the William Pynchon Memorial Building during the Bicentennial which attracted a great many visitors. A tablet was placed on the George Washington Memorial Highway at Agawam, near Springfield.

STOCKBRIDGE:

June 22: Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Washington in Stockbridge, including the dedication of a Memorial Tree and a pageant by the children of the public schools.

WORCESTER:

June 9: Worcester participated in the Historical Cavalcade, in which a bronze bas-relief of Washington was dedi-

July 26: Post Office Day Celebration in the Federal Court Room.

MICHIGAN

GOVERNOR WILBUR M. BRUCKER, *Lansing*

STATE COMMISSION

Dr. Randolph G. Adams, Chairman, custodian, W. L. Clements Library at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Mrs. Kate V. English, Secretary, Lansing.

Dr. Arthur E. Boak, History Department, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

E. H. Hyder, dean, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Prof. Carl E. Pray, Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

Prof. Smith Burbham, Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo.

Prof. L. A. Chase, Northern State Teachers College, Marquette.

Prof. Claude S. Larzelere, Central State Teachers College, Mt. Pleasant.

MICHIGAN

Population 4,842,325

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	17
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	23
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	32
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	42
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	111
Towns With Population Under 1,000	3,394
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	3,519
Post Offices in State (First Class)	46
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	104
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	358
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	631
Total Post Offices in State	1,139
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,380
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	3,029
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,350
Churches in State	5,352
Church Committees	5,066
Church Programs	9,600
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,945
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	2,553
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,800
School Units in State	35,760
School Committees	9,996
School Programs	143,040
*Women's Organizations in State	2,916
*Women's Organizations Programs	11,964
Agricultural Organizations	4,666
Agricultural Committees	4,666
Agricultural Programs	5,050
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	2,348
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	2,348
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	6,990
Music Clubs in State	197
Music Club Programs	384
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	230
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	150
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	164,160
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	28,263
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,278
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	285,749
Total Number of Programs in State	182,178

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 8,331 committees composed entirely of women who presented 13,395 programs.

MICHIGAN

Special Bicentennial Observances

ANN ARBOR:

Seven booklets called "Bicentennial Notes" were prepared by the Chairman of the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission and issued by the State Commission.

February 22: Exercises in honor of George Washington at the Hill Auditorium with addresses by the Mayor of Ann Arbor and the State Bicentennial Chairman.

May 2: Washington program under the auspices of the three local Masonic Lodges and the Eastern Star featuring a colonial minuet.

BAY CITY:

Municipal Bicentennial Celebration on Washington's Birthday.

BELLEVILLE:

February 16: A George Washington program consisting of patriotic music, a Washington oration by a high school student and an address on "Washington, the Gentleman Farmer," was given by the Community Club.

February 21: Washington sermon preached in the Community Church.

February 22: The school presented a Washington program under the direction of the Editorial Board of the school paper. In the evening the Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star gave an illustrated talk on "Washington the Mason" and a Colonial play called "Washington's Birthday Party."

February 29: Colonial Ball under the auspices of the Eastern Star.

CALUMET:

February 22: George Washington programs featured at the Ice Carnival. A bust of Washington carved out of ice was the centerpiece of an outdoor skating arena at which a colonial masquerade ball was given.

DETROIT:

February 22: A Union Meeting of Jews, Catholics and Protestants was held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church and was largely attended. Patriotic addresses.

May 3: Washington Elm planted on the grounds of the Main Public Library and dedicated to the memory of the Father of Our Country.

June 19: Patriotic Societies had a musical Bicentennial Celebration in Belle Isle Park.

July 4: Twenty thousand marchers passed in review in Detroit's Independence Day Bicentennial Celebration. Two centuries of America were represented in the parade that was witnessed by 100,000 people. People of all nationalities in native costumes paid honor to Washington and all of the organizations in the city participated. Sixty-seven floats and 16 bands were also in the parade. At the City Hall the procession stopped and songs of America were sung for more than an hour, after which 1000 people danced in the street. The street dance was sponsored by the American Legion.

July 26: Post Office Day celebrated in honor of Washington by the 3000 Mail Service employes in Detroit at the Main Post Office.

JACKSON:

February 22: The Mayor issued a proclamation asking the suspension of business from 10 to 2. At 10 the Bicentennial was inaugurated with a national salute of guns and the ringing of bells. At 10:15 the High School bands marched to the unveiling ceremonies at the Vocational School, where a statue of Washington was dedicated and unveiled. Later the bands played at the Post Office where a plaque of Washington was presented to the Government.

April 20: Sixty-eight Women's Clubs united in a great program in honor of George Washington at the High School Auditorium.

June 14: Great parade more than two miles long presented by the city and witnessed by more than 15,000 people. At the reviewing stand George Washington dismounted from his horse and walked to the platform, where he received his mother's blessing. Patriotic address.

MANISTEE:

February 19: Washington cantata called "George Washington, Father of Our Country" presented by the High School students.

June 14: Flag Day exercises by the Elks Lodge—audience of 5000 people.

MINNESOTA

GOVERNOR FLOYD B. OLSON, *St. Paul*

STATE COMMISSION

Ben W. Palmer, Chairman, Minneapolis.
Rufus R. Rand, Minneapolis.
Dr. Leon G. Smith, Montivedeo.
Miss Minnie Dilley, Northfield.
Mrs. A. I. Amundson, Little Falls.
Miss Caroline Punderson, St. Paul.
Stillman Bingham, Duluth.
Elmer E. Adams, Fergus Falls.
R. W. Hitchcock, Hibbing.
Dr. H. O. Skinner, St. Paul.
A. R. Rogers, Minneapolis.
Charles B. Cheney, Minneapolis.
Mrs. John Cussons, Stewartsville.

MINNESOTA

Population, 2,563,953

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	3
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	11
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	18
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	41
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	93



SCENE FROM "IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN," GIVEN BY STUDENTS OF ST. THOMAS' SCHOOL, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,221
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,387
Post Offices in State (First Class)	24
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	100
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	404
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	656
Total Post Offices in State	1,184
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	1,203
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,371
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	2,120
Churches in State	4,780
Church Committees	4,757
Church Programs	5,946
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,878
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,712
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,950
School Units in State	22,596
School Committees	9,968
School Programs	80,384
*Women's Organizations in State	2,518
*Women's Organizations Programs	10,072
Agricultural Organizations	2,709
Agricultural Committees	2,709
Agricultural Programs	12,450
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,179
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,179
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,230
Music Clubs in State	25
Music Club Programs	50
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	168
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	167
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	142,130
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	24,138
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,368
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	336,943
Total Number of Programs in State	78,620

MINNESOTA

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALBERT LEA:

February 22.—George Washington Masonic Celebration in the Auditorium. Program opened with a short Memorial Service by the Knights Templar, continuing with colonial songs and dances.

August 21-27.—Grand Pageant depicting scenes in the life of Washington from youth to old age was presented every night during Fair Week at the Fair Grounds under the auspices of County Agricultural Society. The principals of the pageant were Master Masons of the local Masonic Lodge.

DULUTH:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Lyceum Theatre under the auspices of the City Committee cooperating with the American Legion.

July 4.—Biggest Municipal Celebration ever held in Duluth, sponsored by the city committee and held in Lester Park.

September 20.—Tree Planting by the Duluth Women's Club assisted by the Boy Scouts.

FARIBAULT:

August 24.—Celebration in honor of Washington at the Minnesota School for the Blind.

FRANKLIN:

April 30.—A capacity audience witnessed the presentation of a Washington Pageant entitled, "The Days of Washington," as presented by the American Legion Post at the Village Hall.

LITCHFIELD:

On April 3rd a community service was held in the High School Auditorium.

April 3-9.—Entire week set aside by the city to pay tribute to Washington.

April 4.—Fellowship Day Community Dinner at the Masonic Hall.

April 5.—Meeker County Schools in charge of program.

April 6.—Biceintennial Celebration sponsored by the Boy and Girl Scouts.

April 7.—Social Day, Biceintenial Colonial Ball.

April 8.—School Children's Bicentennial pageant and Tableaux.

April 9.—Community patriotic exercises.

MINNEAPOLIS:

February 19.—Washington Commemoration Service at the Temple Israel.

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the American Legion.

February 24.—Bicentennial Dinner at the Radisson Hotel.

April 30.—Celebrated by the planting of Memorial Trees and public exercises.

May 30.—Memorial Day Bicentennial exercises.

July 4.—Washington pageants staged outdoors with Band Concerts and display of fireworks.

ST. CLOUD:

February 26.—The Masonic Bodies of St. Cloud together with the Order of Eastern Star held a joint program at the Nazarene Commandery.

SAINT PAUL:

February 22.—An elaborate Bicentennial Celebration at the Municipal Auditorium featuring tableaux; 4,000 people were seated in the auditorium and 4,000 were turned away for lack of seats.

March 2.—Three room Colonial Exhibit in the Golden Rule Department Store furnished by the 4-H Club Girls. On March 5th the girls told of their experience over the Radio.

May 1.—Second Municipal Bicentennial function in the form of an International Tea and the planting of an Elm Tree in honor of Washington. Folk dances were given by various nationalities in the city in the native costumes at Como Park. A Washington Elm was planted; 75,000 people in attendance.

June 17.—Patriotic-Fraternal Pageant presented by the Ancient Order of United Workmen at the German-American Club House.

August 29.—Washington Bicentennial One-Act Play Contest by the Dramatic Department of Playgrounds and Parks Department.

MISSISSIPPI

GOVERNOR THEODORE G. BILBO, *Jackson*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. Clayton Rand, Chairman, Gulfport.
Mrs. Egbert Jones, Holly Springs.
Mrs. R. B. Johnson, Cleveland.
Mrs. R. W. Chandler, Okolona.
Mrs. John Clark, De Kalb.
Mrs. Margaret Carraway, Gulfport.
Mrs. K. C. Price, McComb.
Mrs. L. V. Sutton, Jackson.
Mrs. D. C. Simmons, Jackson.
Mrs. J. B. Stirling, Jackson.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,864 committees composed entirely of women who presented 12,848 programs.

MISSISSIPPI

Population 2,009,821

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	11
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	4
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	22
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	55
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,204
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,298
Post Offices in State (First Class)	12
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	49
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	184
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	583
Total Post Offices in State	828
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,470
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,235
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,040
Churches in State	7,283
Church Committees	6,199
Church Programs	5,275
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,421
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,162
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,643
School Units in State	15,016
School Committees	6,537
School Programs	60,064
*Women's Organizations in State	800
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,098
Agricultural Organizations	2,537
Agricultural Committees	2,537
Agricultural Programs	7,180
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	338
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	338
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,160
Music Clubs in State	80
Music Club Programs	160
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	34
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	67
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	68,280
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	12,176
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,656
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	145,675
Total Number of Programs in State	78,620

MISSISSIPPI

Special Bicentennial Observances

ABERDEEN:

February 22.—George Washington Pageant put on by the First Christian Church.

February 22.—St. Albans Lodge No. 60 F. & A. M. held a George Washington program following the suggestions sent out by the Grand Lodge of Mississippi to all Masonic Lodges. After the dialogue between the officers of the Lodge all members joined in the Pledge to the Flag, after which an address was made on George Washington.

GREENVILLE:

February 22.—At the Greenville High School a George Washington Bicentennial program was presented, featuring a play called, "Washington takes the Risk." The Kiwanis Club of Greenville reports that on the second Tuesday of each month during the year a George Washington program was presented, and that they proved to be very interesting, entertaining and instructive.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 4,235 committees composed entirely of women who presented 8,149 programs.

JACKSON:

January 22.—Pearl Lodge No. 23, F. & A. M. held a Washington Memorial Celebration. The Hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, 21 Lodges were represented by 66 visitors.

February 22.—Churches and Civic Bodies united in a George Washington Celebration. Tree planted on the Capitol Grounds in connection with an impressive and appropriate ceremony.

May 16.—The Kiwanis Club advises that they have shown the Bicentennial Films to over 7,500 school children and have presented a pantomime with Colonial dances as a public Bicentennial observance.

LOGTOWN:

February 22.—The Bicentennial committee planted 100 live oak trees along the old Spanish Trail at their expense. Religious services were held at all the churches in the County and at the Masonic Lodges.

NATCHEZ:

February 22.—The Rotary Club presented a George Washington program with an appropriate address.

STARKEVILLE:

February 22.—Historical Pageant depicting scenes in the life of Washington presented at the Mississippi State College. Cast of 200 in Colonial costumes.

THRASHER:

February 22.—Each school room in both the Grade Schools and the High School combined their efforts in public program in honor of Washington.

TYLERTOWN:

Patriotic program honoring George Washington presented by the Tylertown Lodge No. 392, F. & A. M. at the Methodist Church, on February 17.

VICKSBURG:

March 18.—A George Washington Bicentennial Celebration presenting a Colonial Play entitled, "The Heir of Mt. Vernon", at the High School Auditorium. Every child from the third grade through the eighth wrote an essay on George Washington.

February 24.—"Living pictures from Washington's Diary" presented by all departments of the schools in costumes of the period represented.

February 25.—Bicentennial Tree Planting by the Schools.

February 26.—"When Martha and George Returned", a colonial play put on by the English Department of the High School.

WASHINGTON:

February 22.—Programs honoring George Washington presented by the Schools and Churches, participants wearing colonial costumes.

WATER VALLEY:

December 18, 1931.—Celebration honoring George Washington, the Freemason and the 10th Anniversary of the Occupancy of the New Masonic Temple.

MISSOURI

GOVERNOR HENRY S. CAULFIELD, *Jefferson City*

STATE COMMISSION

Lieutenant-Governor Edward H. Winter, Jefferson City.

Lieutenant-Governor Winter was given authority by Governor Caulfield to select his helpers on the state Commission. Additional names were not reported.

MISSOURI

Population 3,629,367

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	6
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	10
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	21
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	35
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	157
Towns With Population Under 1,000	3,751
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	3,980
Post Offices in State (First Class)	22
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	98
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	379
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,212
Total Post Offices in State	1,711
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,269
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	3,980
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	7,250
Churches in State	7,303
Church Committees	6,658
Church Programs	8,400
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	3,209
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	3,102
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	8,550
School Units in State	25,428
School Committees	11,165
School Programs	101,712
*Women's Organizations in State	2,428
*Women's Organizations Programs.	9,712
Agricultural Organizations.	2,541
Agricultural Committees	2,541
Agricultural Programs	7,100
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,333
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,333
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	3,462
Music Clubs in State	172
Music Club Programs	344
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	582
Public Libraries Mailed Material	91
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	110
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	132,580
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	25,648
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	3,422
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	426,583
Total Number of Programs in State	146,530

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 8,807 committees composed entirely of women who presented 17,381 programs.

MISSOURI

Special Bicentennial Observances

CARROLLTON:

February 22.—A Community Bicentennial Program was presented at the Dieterich School Auditorium, both afternoon and evening. Subsequent Bicentennial programs were presented in Carrollton every evening during the week of February 22 to 27 in the various churches and organizations, and flag displays and window Bicentennial displays were presented all week.

COLUMBIA:

February 19.—The Cooperative extension department of the college of Agriculture of the University of Missouri advises that every member of the rural women's clubs has planted a tree and that each club has had a Bicentennial program.

GLADNEY GROVE:

A George Washington Pageant "The Father of His Country" was presented by Lincoln County people on July 4th, 1932, at Gladney Grove, and 1,000 people were in attendance.

HANNIBAL:

February 25.—Costume program honoring George Washington, presented under the auspices of the Hannibal Chapter, Eastern Star, in the Masonic Temple.

INDEPENDENCE:

February 22.—Various organizations in the city paid tribute to the memory of George Washington in Bicentennial ceremonies. A memorial tree was dedicated in Slover Memorial Park, programs were presented in the schools and churches.

KANSAS CITY:

February 19.—George Washington Bicentennial program at Masonic Lodge 656, A. F. & A. M.

February 22.—Kansas City's official opening of the Bicentennial Celebration was most impressive. Beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning with the salute of guns, ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, etc., the celebration continued all day, with a ceremony in Convention Hall at 2.30 p. m., a Banquet in the Kansas City Athletic Club at 6.30 p. m. and the Bicentennial Ball at 9.30.

April 15.—Bicentennial Military Indoor Circus under the auspices of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps.

April 30.—A re-enactment of Washington's First Inaugural was staged in the Federal Building, all of the participants being in costume.

May 30.—Memorial Day Ceremonies were dedicated to the Bicentennial and were held at the Liberty Memorial, with oratory, Regimental Band Music and song.

June 14.—A colorful observance of Flag Day was held at Liberty Memorial Hill, which included a parade of the flags



"SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION," PART OF A GREAT OUTDOOR PAGEANT GROUPED ABOUT STATUE OF WASHINGTON IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

in which 50 organizations participated, public speaking and singing.

September 17.—City wide Celebration commemorating Washington's part in the Constitution of the United States, auspices city Bicentennial committee and the Bar Associations.

LEBANON:

July 4.—Municipal Celebration under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

MAPLEWOOD:

February 22.—The beginning of the Bicentennial was celebrated here with a parade of school children and all the organized groups of the community, followed by a public ceremony at the High School in which oratory and singing predominated.

MILO:

July 26.—Post Office Day Celebration, featuring oratorical contest and patriotic address.

PACIFIC:

June 14.—Bicentennial Celebration given by Pacific Chapter O. E. S. and Columbia Lodge A. F. & A. M., featuring an address by the Worthy Grand Patron O. E. S. of Missouri.

ST. CHARLES:

October 12.—Bicentennial Celebration with giant parade of 2,000 school children, led by the Military Band to Blanchette Park where a tree planting was held followed by public speaking eulogizing Washington.

ST. JOSEPH:

Presentation of the Pageant "Wakefield" in May, 1932. The performance was a huge success and there were 6,000 spectators.

ST. LOUIS:

February 11.—Pageant presented by the Central High School, "Washington, the Man who made us."

February 20.—Pageant and dance of the Daughters of America and the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

February 22.—The Masons of St. Louis City and County erected and dedicated a magnificent bronze statue of George Washington in their $400,000 Masonic Temple. Every one of the 625 Masonic Lodges in Missouri observed the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of Washington.

March 18.—Pageant at the Beaumont High School given by the Eliot School. The pageant symbolized the growth of our nation from Indian Days to Washington's Presidency.

May 5.—The pupils of Meramec School present a program of songs, drills and dances commemorating the Bicentennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington.

August 9.—Dedication of the George Washington Park, with the unveiling of a tablet to General Washington, and public speaking.

SPRINGFIELD:

February 22.—Bicentennial Mass Meeting in the afternoon featuring a drill showing the evolutions of our Flag, followed by a parade having floats from the 34 schools in the city, each representing scenes in Washington's life ararnged in chronological order. In the evening another mass meeting was held with the presentation of colors and patriotic address.

WASHINGTON:

September 15-16.—A George Washington Pageant presented at the Washington City Park, given under the auspices of the Bicentennial Committee.

MONTANA

GOVERNOR JOHN E. ERICKSON, *Helena*

STATE COMMISSION

Judge John J. Greene, Chairman, Helena.
Frank A. Hazelbaker, Dillon.
Charles C. Guinn, Hardin.
George W. Gustafson, Chinook.
E. H. Goodman, Townsend.
H. A. Simmons, Red Lodge.
T. E. Nelstead, Ekalaka.
Judge F. E. Strannahan, Fort Benton.
I. W. Church, Great Falls.
S. D. McKinnon, Miles City.
W. A. McDougall, Scobey.
Frank P. Leiper, Glendive.
Hon. Geo. P. Winston, Anaconda.
Judge Stanley E. Felt, Baker.
Seth G. Manning, Lewistown.
Hon. Judge Charles W. Pomeroy, Kalispell.
Hon. B. B. Law, Bozeman.
Robert E. Pursell, Jordan.
A. L. Michaels, Cut Bank.
Hon. Henry Thien, Ryegate.
John Featherman, Phillipsburg.
Judge C. B. Elwell, Havre.
Seth R. Roll, Stanford.
Supt. J. U. Williams, Polson.
Hon. Roy D. Church, Helena.
Hon. Leonard Plank, Chester.
Hon. M. D. Rowland, Libby.
Hon. M. M. Duncan, Virginia City.
Hon. James Crawford, Circle.
Judge W. L. Ford, White Sulphur Springs.
Supt. Bertha Rice, Superior.
Hon. John L. Campbell, Missoula.
A. A. Morris, Roundup.
Hon. B. E. Berg, Livingston.
Hon. George A. Burr, Winnett.
Hon. John Survant, Malta.
David Craig, Conrad.
Hon. S. A. Holt, Broadus.
Hon. S. J. Pauly, Deer Lodge.
Hon. Walter R. Flachsenbar, Terry.
Judge James M. Self, Hamilton.
Supt. Dan E. Kind, Sidney.
Supt. Frank N. Mirchell, Poplar.
Hon. E. E. Fenton, Forsyth.
Hon. J. D. Garber, Plains.
Hon. Howard Lewis, Plentywood.
Hon. Tom Davis, Butte.
Hon. J. W. Corwin, Park City.
Mrs. Eleanor S. Coit, Big Timber.
Hon. T. O. Larson, Choteau.
Supt. Wilbur E. Moser, Shelby.
Fred Lipp, Hysham.

Judge John Hurley, Glasgow.
Hon. W. C. Husband, Harlowton.
Hon. W. L. Staggs, Wibaux.
Judge Robert C. Strong, Billings.

MONTANA

Population 537,606

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	4
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	6
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	6
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	24
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,768
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,810
Post Offices in State (First Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	28
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	125
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	652
Total Post Offices in State	814
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	996
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,810
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,220
Churches in State	914
Church Committees	905
Church Programs	1,450
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	839
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	737
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	2,180
School Units in State	6,244
School Committees	3,768
School Programs	24,976
*Women's Organizations in State	609
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,436
Agricultural Organizations	1,038
Agricultural Committees	1,038
Agricultural Programs	910
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	196
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	196
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	660
Music Clubs in State	31
Music Club Programs	62
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	2,470
Public Libraries Mailed Material	51
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	57
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	50,820
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	6,086
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,628
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	201,246
Total Number of Programs in State	33,894

MONTANA

Special Bicentennial Observances

ANACONDA:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Rotary Club. Oratory and patriotic music featured.

February 22.—Bicentennial program by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

February 22.—Each School presented Bicentennial programs.

ASHLAND:

February 22.—At St. Labre's Mission for Indian children the birthday of the Father of our Country was fittingly celebrated by a salute to the Flag, by marching Indian Boys and a patriotic program.

BILLINGS:

February 22.—Patriotic program and Pageant depicting scenes in the life of George Washington presented at the Fox Theatre officially launching the Bicentennial in Billings.

April 12.—Illustrated Bicentennial lecture under the auspices of the Eastern Montana Normal School.

BRADY:

February 22.—Bicentennial Programs in the Schools, consisting of flag salutes and Washington plays, dances and music.

November 5.—Community Bicentennial program in the High School Gymnasium with appropriate Patriotic exercises.

BUTTE:

June 23.—Washington Bicentennial play presented by the Summit Valley Masonic Lodge at the Masonic Temple.

July 17.—Dedication of George Washington Memorial Tree at the Masonic Home by the Masonic Lodge.

In May the Butte Kiwanis Club planted two Washington Memorial Trees on the campus of the Montana State School of Mines.

November 15.—Washington Bicentennial program broadcast over the Radio, sponsored by the Masonic Lodge.

GREAT FALLS:

February 22.—Three squads of Veterans representing the American Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic marched from headquarters to the Court House Lawn where the Bugle Call was given and the National salute was fired. This was followed by the Church and School bells ringing for 5 minutes. Fire siren sounded 200 times. Every school in the city and county had a Washington Day program. Evening programs by the Masons, Knights of Columbus, Elks, Eagles and the D. A. R.

April 6.—Army Day celebration in charge of the Spanish American War Veterans.

May 10.—Arbor Day Bicentennial Exercises featuring tree planting by the boy and girl scouts and the schools.

HELENA:

February 22.—General Municipal Bicentennial Celebration inaugurating the Bicentennial in Helena. Held at the Algeria Shrine Temple. A chorus of 600 school children sang patriotic airs. Patriotic address.

March 11.—George Washington Bicentennial observance under the auspices of three Masonic Lodges in Helena at the Consistory Temple, the Grand Master of Masons in Montana presiding.

April 30.—Dedication of George Washington Memorial Trees on Washington Road in front of the State Capitol. Trees were contributed by patriotic, fraternal and civic organizations. Address by the Governor.

July 4.—Celebration of the 156th Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Sponsored by the Bicentennial committee and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

KALISPELL:

February 22.—Celebration in honor of George Washington at the Liberty Theatre sponsored by the local Bicentennial committee. Washington play featured.

NEBRASKA

GOVERNOR CHARLES W. BRYAN, *Lincoln*

STATE COMMISSION

Col. Frank D. Eager, Chairman, Lincoln.
Charles W. Taylor, Superintendent Public Instruction, Lincoln.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 2,343 committees composed entirely of women who presented 3,210 programs.

Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle, superintendent, Bancroft School, Lincoln.

Mrs. W. W. Whitfield, president, Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs, Lincoln.

R. D. Flory, State Commander, American Legion, Albion.

Mrs. O. W. Hahn, American Legion Auxiliary, Miller.

Phil L. Hall, State Commander, Veterans Foreign Wars, Greenwood.

Mrs. Marie Weeks, Norfolk.

J. H. Berger, State Commander, G. A. R., Omaha.

Mrs. Ira M. Innis, state president, W. C. T. U., Lincoln.

Mrs. E. H. Wescott, state regent, D. A. R., Plattsmouth.

Dr. J. J. Snipes, S. A. R., Lincoln.

Mrs. Ellery Davis, president, State League of Women Voters, Lincoln.

Dr. Frederick A. Stuff, president, S. A. R., Lincoln.

NEBRASKA

Population 1,377,963

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	6
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	9
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	18
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	73
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,165
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,273
Post Offices in State (First Class)	15
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	73
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	296
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	431
Total Post Offices in State	815
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	458
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	853
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	600
Churches in State	2,790
Church Committees	2,750
Church Programs	2,137
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,991
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,725
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,650
School Units in State	14,995
School Committees	8,219
School Programs	59,976
*Women's Organizations in State	2,001
*Women's Organizations Programs	8,004
Agricultural Organizations	3,454
Agricultural Committees	3,454
Agricultural Programs	5,140
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	567
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	567
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,217
Music Clubs in State	31
Music Club Programs	62
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	141
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	48
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	83,540
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	16,522
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,630
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	264,790
Total Number of Programs in State	78,786

*In addition to Women's Organizations there were 4,673 committees composed entirely of women who presented 5,372 programs.

NEBRASKA

Special Bicentennial Observances

AINSWORTH:

February 22: More than 100 flags of uniform size were placed along the curbs of three blocks down town. Representatives of all organizations coordinated in one central committee to present memorial exercises honoring George Washington. Big Bicentennial Ball in the evening.

ALLIANCE:

February 22: Bicentennial Celebration at the Masonic Temple featuring Washington Tableaux.

DAVID CITY:

September 23: A George Washington Pageant, entitled "The Father of His Country," was presented at the Butler County Fair under the auspices of the Butler County Schools.

HARTINGTON:

A unique Washington Memorial was originated in Hartington consisting of a number plate bearing the words, "George Washington Bicentennial—1732-1932" being placed on every residence and place of business in the town. The name of the main street, called Broadway, was changed to Washington Street. The Lions Club furnished and placed the plates.

LINCOLN:

February 22: The State Chairman reports that a large number of patriotic societies presented special Bicentennial programs on this date. The Ministerial Association cooperated with the Bicentennial Commission splendidly and every church presented a George Washington program.

NORFOLK:

April: A George Washington Bicentennial Review was put on for two nights at the Granada Theatre with 150 taking part.

NORTH PLATTE:

July 21-24: The annual North Platte Roundup featured the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in both the Covered Wagon Parade-Pageant and each day of the Roundup contests as well as in each night's performance of the pageant, "The Oregon Trail."

NORMAN:

July 26: A Big Historical Parade was the feature of the Post Office Day Bicentennial Celebration in Norman.

OMAHA:

February 27: A "Parade of Nations" program celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial was presented at the Omaha Municipal Auditorium under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. People of various nationalities in their native costumes participated; 6000 people were in attendance.

The Omaha Bicentennial Committee reports that the Bicentennial Celebration was brought to every one of Omaha's 214,206 citizens by newspaper publicity, radio and other mediums for spreading information. February 21 was designated "Patriotic Sunday" by the churches. Every private and public school in the city held a Washington program between February 20 and 27.

May 25: Bicentennial program presented by the combined lodges in Omaha of the Knights of Pythias. A Washington play was put on called "Matching Wits."

PALMYRA:

February 26: George Washington program rendered by Union Lodge No. 287, A. F. & A. M.

PLATTSMOUTH:

February 22: A specially prepared Bicentennial program held in every school in the town. Banquet in honor of Washington by the local Masonic Lodge. Every church held a Washington service on February 21. The Rotary Club gave a Washington Luncheon on February 23.

STELLA:

February 21: The well known Pawnee Chorus gave a George Washington program in the High School Gymnasium.

NEVADA

GOVERNOR FRED B. BALZAR, *Carson City*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. William David, Chairman, Reno.
V. S. Henderson, State Librarian, Carson City.
M. P. Jepson, Reno.
Mrs. Silas E. Roos, Reno.
Mrs. Walter Clark, Reno.

NEVADA

Population 91,058

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	0
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	1
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	1
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	3
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	5
Towns With Population Under 1,000	545
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	555
Post Offices in State (First Class)	2
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	21
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	133
Total Post Offices in State	165
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	390
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	247
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	380
Churches in State	102
Church Committees	102
Church Programs	55
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	253
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	202
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	160
School Units in State	771
School Committees	331
School Programs	3,084
*Women's Organizations in State	197
*Women's Organizations Programs	788
Agricultural Organizations	165
Agricultural Committees	165
Agricultural Programs	150
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	55
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	55
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	185
Music Clubs in State	0
Music Club Programs	0
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	28
Public Libraries Mailed Material	8
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	11
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	14,400
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	1,844
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	330
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	30,878
Total Number of Programs in State	4,802

* In addition to women's organizations there were 385 committees composed entirely of women who presented 465 programs.

NEVADA

Special Bicentennial Observances

BOWERS MANSION, DOUGLAS COUNTY:

June 12.—Bicentennial Celebration honoring Washington presented by the Farm Groups of the County consisting of an address on "George Washington the Farmer," athletic events and band concerts.

CARSON CITY:

February 22.—Washington's Birthday program at the School Auditorium consisting of patriotic addresses, music and readings by the pupils.

CHURCHILL:

July 4.—The largest crowd on record attended the George Washington Celebration at the Harmon Grove, featuring a picnic dinner, band music and patriotic exercises.

FALLON:

May.—Bicentennial program sponsored by the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

LAS VEGAS:

July 27.—The Kiwanis Club of Las Vegas reports a Bicentennial meeting.

LOVELOCK:

Bicentennial program under the auspices of the Lions Club. The Lions Club also joined in the community Bicentennial Celebration.

RENO:

February 21.—Bicentennial services at the Trinity Cathedral with the six Masonic bodies of the city as invited guests. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Nevada so warmly approved this initiative that he promptly wrote all Nevada Masonic Lodges suggesting a like observance in their localities.

February 24.—Celebration at the University of Nevada participated in by all the service and civic clubs of Reno. Address on the human side of Washington.

WINNEMUCCA:

March 4.—Community Bicentennial Celebration at the Nixon Opera House, featuring patriotic exercises, flag drills, colonial dances and music.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

GOVERNOR JOHN G. WINANT, *Concord*

STATE COMMISSION

Edwin L. Page, Chairman, Concord.
Prof. Wayne E. Stevens, Hanover.
Mrs. Gordon Woodbury, Bedford.
Mrs. Annie Wentworth Baer, Rollinsford.
Henry B. Stevens, Durham.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Population 465,293

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	3
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	7
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	4
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	4
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	0
Towns With Population Under 1,000	687
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	705
Post Offices in State (First Class)	10
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	28

Post Offices in State (Third Class)	82
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	252
Total Post Offices in State	372
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	343
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	445
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	360
Churches in State	807
Church Committees	807
Church Programs	590
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	783
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	685
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	650
School Units in State	3,328
School Committees	1,183
School Programs	13,312
*Women's Organizations in State	502
*Women's Organizations Programs	1,098
Agricultural Organizations	1,170
Agricultural Committees	1,170
Agricultural Programs	1,425
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	164
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	164
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	675
Music Clubs in State	12
Music Club Programs	24
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	221
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	19
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	54,350
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	3,538
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	71,744
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	71,333
Total Number of Programs in State	18,134

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special Bicentennial Observances

ANTRIM:

July 29-30.—George Washington Bicentennial pageant, "The Father of His Country."

CHARLESTON:

George Washington Bicentennial pageant in 12 episodes sponsored by the local Bicentennial committee.

CLAREMONT:

February 22.—George Washington program by the Loyal Order of Moose.

March 1.—Washington Bicentennial program at the Masonic Temple by Hiram Lodge No. 9, with an address by the Past Grand Master on the "Real Washington."

November 5.—Program in honor of Washington given by the Busy Workers of Green Mountain.

CONCORD:

February 21.—George Washington Bicentennial Community observance in the city Auditorium featuring patriotic songs and colonial plays.

February 22.—The business streets and shop windows were appropriately decorated. Special Bicentennial exercises in all of the schools.

The State Chairman reports that every Grange Society in the State had a Washington program in February and that all Masonic Lodges presented a Celebration. The schools without exception celebrated. The State Chairman wrote a book called, "George Washington in New Hampshire" which was published by the State Commission.

February 22.—A joint communication of St. John's Lodge and St. Andrew's Lodge in honor of George Washington was held in the Masonic Temple beginning with a 6 o'clock banquet, which was followed by an address on "Washington, the Mason and the Patriot." Over 700 Master Masons were in attendance.

DERRY:

July 4.—Community George Washington Bicentennial Pageant, entitled THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

DURHAM:

October 25.—The Director of the Agricultural Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture reports that many Home Demonstration Clubs and 4-H Clubs in the State presented George Washington programs.

ENFIELD:

April 11.—George Washington pageant, called, MANY WATERS, presented in the Whitney Hall.

HAMPTON BEACH:

August 24-27.—A George Washington Pageant presented under the auspices of the Women's Civic League.

HOOKSET:

August 6.—Pageant, THE GREAT AMERICAN, presented by the local Bicentennial Committee.

MANCHESTER:

February 22.—All the local Masonic organizations combined in a Bicentennial Celebration in the Masonic Temple.

May 29.—Community Bicentennial Celebration at the local theatre.

PORTSMOUTH:

October 30.—A service of praise and thanksgiving in honor of George Washington and in commemoration of the erection of Queen's Chapel in 1732, was held in the St. John's Church.

WALPOLE:

August 30.—Bicentennial Celebration in connection with Old Home Day, featuring a Washington play, called, THE WASHINGTONS AT HOME.

WEARE:

May 30.—Commiunity Bicentennial exercises at the Town Hall at which the Governor made the principal address. A walnut tree from Mt. Vernon was planted in front of the Weare Library with appropriate exercises.

NEW JERSEY

GOVERNOR MORGAN F. LARSON, *Trenton*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. George deBenneville Keim, Chairman, Edgewater Park.
Professor Arthur Adams, Pleasantville.
Mr. W. H. Savage, 215 Forest Ave., Lakewood.
Hon. Edward Casper Stokes, Trenton.
Hon. Walter E. Edge, Paris, France.
Hon. James F. Fielder, Jersey City.
Hon. Hamilton Fish Kean, Elizabeth.
Hon. David Baird, Jr., Camden.
Hon. William A. Stevens, Long Branch.
Hon. Edwin Robert Walker, Trenton.
Hon. William S. Gummere, Newark.
Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, Rumson.
Hon. Ogden H. Hammond, Bernardsville.
Mr. Merritt G. Perkins, Newark.
Mr. Edward D. Duffield, Newark.

* In addition to women's organizations there were 1,635 committees composed entirely of women who presented 1,890 programs.

Mr. Julius H. Rippel, Newark.
Mr. Robert Monro Boyd, Jr., Montclair.
Hon. Richard Hartshorne, Newark.
Major W. I. Lincoln Adams, Montclair.
Mr. Charles M. Lum, Newark.
Mr. William Clark, Newark.
Hon. Franklin W. Fort, East Orange.
Mr. Basil M. Stevens, Montclair.
Mr. C. R. Lindback, Ventnor.
Hon. Robert H. Ingersoll, Atlantic City.
Mr. Daniel Pomeroy, Engelwood.
Mr. Theodore Boettger, Lodi.
Hon. Cornelius Doremus, Ridgewood.
Mrs. Edward Byrd Grubb, Burlington.
Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Haddonfield.
Mr. Eldridge R. Johnson, Moorestown.
Mr. Arthur C. Dorrance, Camden.
Miss Mabel Clay, Beesley's Point.
General Wm. C. Heppenheimer, Jersey City.
Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Trenton.
Brigadier General Frederick Gilkyson, Trenton.
Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Princeton.
Hon. Edward L. Katzenbach, Trenton.
Dr. Carlos E. Godfrey, State House, Trenton.
Dr. John Grier Hibben, Princeton.
Rt. Rev. Paul Matthews, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey-Episcopal, Princeton.
Rt. Rev. Wilson L. Stearley, D.D., Bishop of Newark-Episcopal, 99 Main Street, Orange.
Dr. Charles H. Elliott, New Brunswick.
Rev. Wm. H. S. Demarest, New Brunswick.
Miss Mabel S. Douglass, New Brunswick.
Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Red Bank.
Miss Isabel Hudnut, Allenhurst.
Mrs. Samuel Heilner, Spring Lake.
Colonel Franklin D'Olier, Morristown.
Hon. Charles W. Parker, Morristown.
Mrs. Stanley Washburn, Lakewood.
Mr. Frank Lincoln Ilmstead, Lakewood.
Hon. Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood.
Mr. Julius Forstmann, Passaic.
Mr. William H. Hall, Salem.
Hon. Clarence E. Case, Somerville.
Mr. Frank H. Stewart, Woodbury.
Col. Arthur F. Foran, Flemington.
Hon. A. Crozer Reeves, Lawrenceville.
Mrs. Percy H. Stewart, Plainfield.
Mr. Arthur Wendell, Summit.
Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, Trenton.
Rev. Charles E. Eardman, Princeton.
Mr. Uzal McCarter, Rumson.
Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Newark-Catholic, Newark.
Rt. Rev. Rev. John J. McMahon, D.D., Bishop of Trenton-Catholic, Trenton.
Mrs. Frances Westervelt, Hackensack.
Hon. Robert Carey, Jersey City.
Hon. Vivian M. Lewis, Paterson.
Dr. Douglas Thomson, Englewood.
Mr. Willard I. Hamilton, Newark.
Louis V. Aaronson, Newark.
Hon. Nicholas Albino, Newark.
Louis Bamberger, Newark.
George E. Bates, East Orange.
Hon. Morris Barrison, Jersey City.
Hon. Harry Bacharach, Mayor, Atlantic City.
Rabbi Solomon Foster, Newark.
Rabbi Henry Fisher, Atlantic City.
Hon. Walter P. Gardner, Jersey City.
Louis Hood, Newark.
Abel Hansen, Metuchen.
Hon. Nicholas LaVecchia, Newark.
Michael Lakomski, Perth Amboy.
Hon. Adrian Lyon, Perth Amboy.
Rev. Henry Merle Mellon, Atlantic City.
Hon. Anthony Minisi, Newark.
Rev. Frederick Niedermeyer, Perth Amboy.
Rev. I. W. Roundtree, Trenton.
Kenneth Robbie, Plainfield.
John J. Stamler, Elizabeth.
Peter A. Smith, East Orange.
Rabbi Joseph Schulman, Newark.
Rev. Robert Schlotter, Perth Amboy.
Rt. Rev. Monsignor Joseph Urban, Perth Amboy.
Rev. C. C. Weathers, New Brunswick.
Mrs. Theodore Strong, New Brunswick.
William E. Blackman, Trenton.

NEW JERSEY

Population 4,041,344

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	26
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	40
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	50
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	53
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	90
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,400
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,659
Post Offices in State (First Class)	51
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	108
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	198
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	302
Total Post Offices in State	659
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,000
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1

Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,659
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	3,650
Churches in State	3,497
Church Committees	3,085
Church Programs	10,250
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,241
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	2,135
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	5,600
School Units in State	27,021
School Committees	2,876
School Programs	108,084
*Women's Organizations in State	2,418
*Women's Organizations Programs	9,672
Agricultural Organizations	3,916
Agricultural Committees	3,916
Agricultural Programs	7,950
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,516
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,516
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	3,149
Music Clubs in State	77
Music Club Programs	154
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	160
Public Libraries Mailed Material	234
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	66
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	258,420
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	31,181
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,818
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	378,281
Total Number of Programs in State	148,355

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 6,155 committees composed entirely of women who presented 12,799 programs.

NEW JERSEY

Special Bicentennial Observances
Dated *Bordentown, N. J.*, September 23, 1933
Poulation of City 4,405

The following is fairly typical of the participation of the Patriotic Order Sons of America in the Bicentennial Celebrations throughout the small towns and cities in the State of New Jersey. This order has been particularly outstanding in its presentation of flags to schools.

The following letter was addressed to Director Bloom. Date shown above:

". . . I will endeavor to give you a brief account of what we have done to make this event real.

"First we united with our County Association, which comprises some 16 Camps with 2,856 members.

"At Washington Crossing Park on the Jersey side, we planted an American Elm and dedicated it to George Washington with a suitable Marker. It was accepted by the Park Commission of the State.

"We organized a Pilgrimage to Washington's Crossing, some 7,000 members participating. Every County was represented by their Officers and Flags. To anyone that believes in America, this was certainly a sight never to be forgotten.

"Presented four trees to the First M. E. Church at Bordentown. Presented a Flag to the Clara Barton School in Bordentown. The Trees and the Flag were formally accepted by the State Board of Education.

"On Sunday, June 26th, 1932, we took our third Pilgrimage to Old Monmouth Battle Ground, where we conducted Patriotic exercises. The crowd was divided into two groups. The southern group left Gloucester Point at 12:00 noon and the northern group left Lambertville at the same time. The group starting from Lambertville placed an American Flag on an old stone house which is still in a good state of repair.



FLORAL NUMERALS AT WASHINGTON STATUE, NEWARK, N. J.

(Note. The writer did not state owner of the house). Each group reached the Battle Ground at the same time. The trip consumed about three and a half hours. At each Quaker Meeting House we passed, we left an American Flag. Some 179 miles were covered, and the contingents were led by the State Police from both sections of the march.

"We participated in Celebrations at Newark. Our members were in both American and British uniforms and staged a battle with all the array of cannon and gun powder, while overhead the airplanes were performing and dropping literature in honor of Washington. We had about 25,000 members in the parade. We went to Newark in special buses and private cars and were escorted by the State Police.

"All over Burlington County we have had church services, and in some cases we have taken our bands along. In every case we have had over-flow meetings, and in two instances we could not get into the church.

"As you perhaps know, we have named all of our local Camps after Washington. The number of the camp differentiates it from other camps. We never have a meeting that we do not FIRST pay a tribute to Washington before any business is transacted."

EAST ORANGE:

February 22.—Open air observance at which 2,000 people were present. A Presidential salute was fired, evolutions were performed by military units and a public meeting was held in the High School.

April 8.—Arbor Day-Bicentennial Celebration participated in by five communities. Tree planting exercises, including one tree from Mount Vernon.

OCEAN CITY:

July 4.—Patriotic services.

July 29-30-31.—Three day Bicentennial Celebration beginning with parade on Friday, Colonial Ball on Saturday and Water Carnival on Saturday also with services in all churches on Sunday with sermons featuring, "George Washington, the Christian."

ORANGE:

February 22.—City Bicentennial Celebration at the Auditorium featuring the presentation of colors, mass singing and patriotic addresses. Ninety-one organizations in the city participated.

July 4.—Orange and Maplewood presented a joint celebration with huge parade.

PLAINFIELD:

Community Bicentennial Celebration featuring pageantry.

PLEASANTVILLE:

October 16.—Bicentennial program presented by the Catholic Daughters of America.

POMPTON LAKES:

September 17.—Historic pilgrimage of the citizens of Oakland to historic spots in the Ramapo Valley, including Pompton Lakes. The Arent Schuyler House at Pompton Plains is of interest. It is picturesque and quaint in all its Dutch architecture. It is still standing.

PRINCETON:

April 4.—Special Bicentennial observance by Princeton Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

QUINTON:

May 19.—Celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the Skirmish at Quinton's Bridge and the Massacre at Hancock's Bridge.

RAMSEY:

May 27-28.—Community celebration at the High School Grounds.

RIDGEWOOD:

February 22.—Celebration opened with a patriotic dinner at the Elk's Club House, followed by historic tableaux and an address.

ROCKY HILL, near *Princeton*:

The Judge Berrien house was occupied by General Washington from August 29, to November 10, 1783. The place is restored and is filled with collections of items of Revolutionary interest and important value.

RUTHERFORD:

Municipal Celebration, featuring a drum corps contest, a parade of floats, the unveiling and dedication of a bronze memorial tablet on the Rutherford library wall and a pavement dance. After paying all expenses of the Bicentennial Committee, there was a balance of $302.02 which was given to the Rutherford Relief Committee.

SPRINGFIELD:

June 25.—Marathon Race and the unveiling of markers with patriotic exercises.

TRENTON:

February 22.—Approximately 6,000 persons crowded into Crescent Temple to attend the opening Bicentennial exercises in Trenton. Governor Moore was the orator of the day.

April 8.—Arbor Day Celebration by the Trenton Schools, D. A. R. and Mercer County Shade Tree Commission. Memorial tree planting.

April 19.—New Jersey dedicated to the memory of the First President an aboretum at Washington Crossing, at the point where Washington crossed the Delaware. In the Arboretum are 1,000 trees.

April 28.—Bicentennial program with tableaux given by the Sons and Daughters of Liberty.

November 13.—George Washington Celebration by the American Citizens of Polish Extraction held at the Soldiers and Sailors War Memorial Building.

UNION:

April 29.—Twenty Historical Markers were dedicated in Union Township marking places of historical interest.

May 30.—Memorial Day exercises with Bicentennial parade featuring musical units, many floats and many organizations.

VINELAND:

April 30.—Washington's First Inauguration was honored by a mass meeting at the High School Auditorium.

May 27.—Spectacular open-air pageant, "The Life of Washington," presented in Landis Park. Over 3,000 in the cast.

WANAQUE:

February 22.—Parade sponsored by the American Legion, followed by public ceremonies at the Soldiers Monument.

April 8.—Arbor Day Bicentennial ceremonies in front of the new municipal building.

WASHINGTON:

February 23.—Bicentennial Celebration given by the Kiwanis Club.

WHARTON:

February 24.—Patriotic program by North Star Lodge, F. & A. M.

July 4.—Municipal Celebration featuring a parade and mass meeting in the School Auditorium.

WOODBURY:

February 22.—Community Bicentennial program sponsored by the American Legion at the High School Auditorium.

NEW MEXICO

GOVERNOR ARTHUR SELIGMAN, *Santa Fe*

STATE COMMISSION

Mrs. Knox Taylor, Chairman, Santa Fe.
Hon. Richard C. Dillon, Albuquerque.

Senator Samuel Britton, Santa Fe.
Senator Bronson Cutting, Santa Fe.
Chief Justice Bickley, Santa Fe.
Judge Colin Neblett, Santa Fe.
Judge Miguel Otero, Santa Fe.
Brig. General Osborn Wood, Santa Fe.
Colonel Pearson, Roswell.
Mrs. Georgia Lusk, Santa Fe.
Miss Isabel L. Eckels, Santa Fe.
Dr. Zimmerman, President State University, Albuquerque.
Jesse Nusbaum, Santa Fe.
Mrs. Alvin White, Silver City.
Mrs. David Chavez, Santa Fe.
Hon. Dennis Chavez, Albuquerque.

NEW MEXICO

Population 423,317

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	1
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	2
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	4
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	9
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	11
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,245
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,272
Post Offices in State (First Class)	3
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	17
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	56
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	458
Total Post Offices in State	534
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	738
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	911
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	283
Churches in State	817
Church Committees	800
Church Programs	250
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	423
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	412
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,130
School Units in State	3,533
School Committees	1,193
School Programs	14,132
*Women's Organizations in State	221
*Women's Organizations Programs	884
Agricultural Organizations	422
Agricultural Committees	422
Agricultural Programs	1,060

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 1,094 committees composed entirely of women who presented 1,727 programs.



FLOWER SHOW IN HONOR OF THE BICENTENNIAL, AT CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	143
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	143
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	632
Music Clubs in State	19
Music Club Programs	38
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	768
Public Libraries Mailed Material	24
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	19
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	34,274
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	4,775
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	77,811
Total Number of Programs in State	18,509

NEW MEXICO

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALBUQUERQUE:

February 22.—Community Bicentennial observance inaugurating the Bicentennial Celebration in Albuquerque. A fine parade was featured, which included the Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, the United States Cavalry located there and other patriotic and civic organizations. Many bands participated in the parade, including an Indian Fife and Drum Corps. Following the parade a memorial service was held in McClellan Park, where a statue had been erected in memory of the Pioneer Mothers by the D. A. R. In the evening the Masonic fraternities had an open session.

April 30.—Commemorating the First Inauguration of Washington as President of the United States.

May 30.—Bicentennial celebration which included a wonderful parade, after which Memorial Exercises were conducted at the cemetery.

June 14.—Flag Day Bicentennial exercises at Highland Park under the auspices of the B. P. O. E.

CARLSBAD:

October 21-22.—The George Washington Bicentennial motif was featured at the Flower Show in Carlsbad.

FORT BAYARD:

Bicentennial Commemorative Exercises sponsored by the Masonic Lodges of Grant County, New Mexico, at the Sojourners Club.

MADRID:

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration and parade, featuring Washington floats. One float represented the Washington Monument. Fireworks presenting a huge picture of Washington were presented in the evening. Indian Dancers participated in the program.

SANTA FE:

The State Bicentennial Commission Chairman reports that there were local Bicentennial Celebrations in every town in the State on Memorial Day and July 4, with participation by the members of the American Legion, and the schools and colleges (in May) of patriotic, fraternal, civic and religious bodies. On July 4th the city of Santa Fe celebrated the Bicentennial with an all-day Celebration, a parade in which 2,000 children marched together with the State Guard and other organizations, followed by Memorial Exercises around the Historical Plaza, in which a 15-foot spruce tree was dedicated to Washington.

STATE COLLEGE:

The local Kiwanis Club participated in the Bicentennial Celebration with the presentation of a George Washington program.

SUGARITE:

February 22.—Community Bicentennial observance at the Sugarite Club House, presented by the school children.

WILLARD:

February 22.—This is a small community of mostly Mexican people. At 9 a. m. Bicentennial services were held in the Catholic Church, which was appropriately decorated and filled to capacity.

July 4.—Colonial Dance and entertainment.

NEW YORK

GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, *Albany*
LIEUT. GOVERNOR HERBERT LEHMAN, *Albany*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. Charles J. Tobin, Chairman, Albany.
Mrs. William Leffingwell, Watkins Glen.
Thomas F. Burchill, 347 W. 21st St., New York City.
Louis R. Cuvillier, 179 E. 121st St., New York City.
Millard Davis, Kerhonkson.
Hon. Arthur H. Wicks, Kingston.
Miss Harriet May Mills, Associate Director, New York Bicentennial Commission, Syracuse.
Hon. Alex G. Baxter, Ballston Spa.
Barron Collier, New York City.
A. Spencer Field, New York City.
Abbott Low Moffat, New York City.
Adelbert M. Scriber, Monticello.

NEW YORK

Population 12,588,066

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	23
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	47
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	41
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	85
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	146
Towns With Population Under 1,000	5,474
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	5,816
Post Offices in State (First Class)	102
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	242
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	557
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,264
Total Post Offices in State	2,165
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	3,651
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	5,416
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	8,142
Churches in State	9,744
Church Committees	9,342
Church Programs	10,237
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	7,516
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	6,450
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	14,440
School Units in State	78,140
School Committees	12,944
School Programs	312,560
*Women's Organizations in State	4,439
*Women's Organizations Programs	17,756
Agricultural Organizations	3,846
Agricultural Committees	3,846
Agricultural Programs	14,460
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	4,910
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	4,910
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	23,670
Music Clubs in State	168

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 14,007 committees composed entirely of women who presented 35,374 programs.

Music Club Programs	336
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	658
Public Libraries Mailed Material	512
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	356
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	322,180
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	77,997
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	4,330
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	729,082
Total Number of Programs in State	401,601

NEW YORK

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALBANY:

February 17.—George Washington Bicentennial Dinner under the auspices of the New York State Commission and the Sons of the American Revolution.

February 22.—George Washington Commemorative program in the Chancellors Hall, State Education Building. Address by the Governor of New York. Under the auspices of the State Bicentennial Commission.

February 22.—Patriotic pageant and Washington Bicentennial Costume Ball in the Tenth Infantry Armory.

BUFFALO:

February 21.—Designated by the Mayor as Washington Bicentennial Church Day and churches throughout the city devoted the morning services to Washington.

February 22.—Commemorative exercises and pageants in all of the city schools.

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration of the Martha Washington Republican Club.

DOBBS FERRY:

February 22.—A bronze Bust of George Washington surmounting a monument in front of a house used as headquarters for Washington and Rochambeau, was unveiled and dedicated to Washington with memorial exercises in which patriotic organizations participated in cooperation with the city committee.

DUNKIRK:

September 5-10.—Washington Bicentennial Pageant presented each day at the Chautauqua County Fair witnessed by several thousand people at every performance.

FREEPORT:

April 30.—Community George Washington Bicentennial Celebration presenting a one-act play and Washington Tableaux.

JOHNSTOWN:

June 14.—Bicentennial Celebration featuring a big street parade which was one of the largest and most picturesque ever held in Johnstown. It was made up of six divisions with 3,000 marchers and many floats.

KINGSTON:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration consisting of a Mass Meeting of the community, followed by a Colonial Costume Ball in the evening.

MOHAWK VALLEY:

July 17-24.—The New York State Bicentennial Commission in cooperation with the towns of the Mohawk Valley staged a reproduction of General George Washington's trip through the Mohawk Valley in company with Governor DeWitt Clinton in 1783. This was done in the form of a cavalcade made up of men representing George Washington, Gov-



CONTINENTAL GROUP AT GEORGE WASHINGTON BALL, KINGSTON, N. Y.

ernor Clinton, their 15 aides and soldiers with a 16-piece Colonial Band, augmented by a troupe of Indians. The cavalcade started from Schenectady and proceeded to Fonda, Fultonville, Fort Johnson, Amsterdam, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, St. Johnsville, Little Falls, Frankfort, Ilion, Mohawk, Herkimer, Rome and Utica. In each of the places visited a committee of citizens greeted George Washington and his escort at the Municipal line and after a brief welcome escorted the cavalcade to the town, where public exercises were held and patriotic addresses were heard. In some of the cities and villages parades were held and in all places where the cavalcade remained over night historical pageants were presented, after which a Costume Ball was held.

NEWBURGH:

May 28.—Mammoth Celebration at Temple Hill to commemorate the refusal of a crown by George Washington and the birth of the Republic, under the auspices of the State Commission and the city of Newburgh Bicentennial Committee. An extremely colorful military setting was arranged for this affair which included cadets from West Point and the New York Military Academy and a battalion of the 106th Field Artillery, National Guard. Masonic and other fraternal orders were represented in full dress uniforms. At the conclusion of the speaking, pageantry episodes were enacted.

NEW ROCHELLE:

February 16-19.—Loan Exhibit and Living Pictures of Revolutionary Days presented at the New Rochelle Public Library by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

February 22.—Official opening of the Bicentennial Celebration in New Rochelle at the Senior High School, under the auspices of the American Legion and other cooperating organizations.

April 22.—George Washington Commemorative Celebration sponsored by the city committee and the Huguenot and Historical Association.

April 30.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration commemorating the Inauguration of the First President of the United States.

May 5.—Tree Planting at Davenport Park in honor of the Thirteen Colonies.

June 14.—Celebrating Flag Day at the Thomas Paine Cottage.

October 24.—Dedication of Bronze Marker on a native Boulder at Davenport Park in honor of the 13 colonies.

NEW YORK CITY:

The following are the official Celebrations sponsored by the New York City George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

April 30.—Celebration Commemorating Washington's Inaugural as First President of the United States, consisting of a Water Parade and the Landing of George Washington at Fraunces Tavern, Wall Street. Pageant re-enactment of Governor DeWitt Clinton and Mayor Duane greeting Washington.

Land Parade and the re-enactment of the First Inauguration, followed by a pageant reproducing Washington's Farewell to his officers. Banquet in the evening at the Hotel Commodore. Massed Bands in concert at Federal Hall and Fireworks on the George Washington Bridge.

May 1.—Official opening of the house representing Mount Vernon in Prospect Park, with a reception by George and Martha Washington and spirituals by the Plantation Singers. Military parade through the streets of Brooklyn.

May 7.—George Washington Day at Van Cortlandt Manor. Official opening of the Bicentennial Exposition, Chisholm Mansion, College Point, Queens.

May 14.—Ceremonies at Borough Hall, St. George. Dedication of 13 trees at Conference Park. Stage Coach Trip from Borough Hall to Conference House, Staten Island.

May 22.—Dedication of Washington Arch at Huguenot Park, Staten Island. Children's Celebration, City Hall Park.

May 24.—George Washington Inaugural Ball at Madison Square Garden. Opening of Colonial Exhibition in the Staten Island Museum.

June 4.—Dedication of the Washington Stone Pyramids in Staten Island.

June 25.—Bicentennial Celebration at Old Fort Washington, 183rd Street and Fort Washington Avenue. Parade from Jumel Mansion to Fort Tryon. Sons of the Revolution Parade in City Hall Park.

July 4.—Independence Day Celebration by the Patriotic Society of Van Cortlandt Park. Bicentennial Regatta and Water Fete at Staten Island.

July 9.—The re-enactment of the reading of the Declaration of Independence to the American Troops with the George Washington Bicentennial Forum as sponsors.

August 27.—Re-enactment of the Battle of Long Island participated in by the United States Navy and the American Legion.

September 10.—Parade of floats in the Bronx and in Manhattan.

September 16.—Reproduction of the Battle of Harlem Heights and Parade.

November 26.—Commemorating Evacuation Day and the end of the Bicentennial Celebration. Parade of fraternal organizations in all boroughs. Patriotic meetings.

Miscellaneous Important Celebrations in New York City

January 29.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration by the Third Masonic District Association of Manhattan at the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall, featuring Washington's Inaugural Address by Brother Clarence E. Whitehill of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

February 22.—Bicentennial Ceremony and Official Dedication of the George Washington Memorial in the County of Queens. The Memorial is a living monument of American Elms extending in a double lane for a distance of one mile, from Hillside Avenue to Union Turnpike, on Queens Boulevard. The 13 malls comprising the monument typify the 13 original states and are individually marked with bronze tablets.

February 23.—New York Lodge No. 1, B'Nai B'rith presented a George Washington Illustrated Lecture.

March 10.—Bicentennial meeting by the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association.

April 2.—Special Washington Night by Frederik Lodge, F. & A. M., at the Masonic Hall.

April 10.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration by the Independent Order B'rith Abraham, at the Girls' Commercial High School in Brooklyn.

May 7.—The Richmond-Hill George Washington Bicentennial Committee sponsored a Colonial Ball commemorating Washington's Inaugural. Many historical spots in the village of Richmond were marked by the Committee on Historical Marking during the Bicentennial period.

June 14.—Flag Day Celebration at Forest Park.

October 5.—Bicentennial Celebration at Publicity Lodge No. 1000, F. & A. M., featuring a dramatization of Washington's First Inaugural.

November 5.—Celebration in honor of the Masonic Birthday of George Washington by Pacific Lodge, F. & A. M., with the Honorable Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, who is a member of this Lodge, as principal speaker.

ROCHESTER:

February 22.—George Washington Ball staged by the American Legion and given at the Moose Club. Colonial costumes and decorations.

Washington's Birthday dinner by the Sons of the American Revolution.

Four thousand Parochial school children of the upper grades participated in a Bicentennial Celebration and saw a Washington film. Many celebrations by other organized groups on

this day. A notable exhibit of Colonial Furniture and Art at the Memorial Art Gallery of the University of Rochester. Public Exercises at the Eastman Theatre.

March 15.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Chamber of Commerce featuring a patriotic pageant and Color Ceremony.

April 6.—Army Day celebrated under the auspices of the Rochester Military Groups.

May 17.—The Ukranian Colony of Rochester celebrated the Bicentennial with the Ukranian National Chorus and a Ukranian Folk Ballet as chief performers.

SYRACUSE:

February 22.—Bicentennial Military Ball sponsored by the American Legion.

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration by the New York State Grange at the State Fair Coliseum in Syracuse, featuring a parade, patriotic exercises and sports events.

Washington Relics owned by the Onondaga Historical Society on display. Dedication of Washington Memorial Elm at Kirk Park.

Bicentennial performance by the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, featuring "The Song of Faith."

NORTH CAROLINA

GOVERNOR O. MAX GARDNER, *Raleigh*

STATE COMMISSION

Judge Francis D. Winston, Chairman, Windsor.
Joshua L. Horne, Jr., Rocky Mount.
Clyde R. Hoey, Shelby.
Col. Wade R. Harris, Charlotte.
John D. Bellamy, Wilmington.
J. F. Hurley, Salisbury.
Mrs. Sidney Cooper, Henderson.
Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray.
Mrs. David M. Blair, Winston-Salem.
Mrs. E. D. Broadhurst, Greensboro.

NORTH CAROLINA

Population 3,170,276

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	8
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	13
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	17
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	30
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	91
Towns With Population Under 1,000	4,334
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	4,493
Post Offices in State (First Class)	22
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	77
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	215
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,058
Total Post Offices in State	1,372
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	3,126
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	4,493
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,053
Churches in State	9,592
Church Committees	8,389
Church Programs	3,740
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,191
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,945
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,280
School Units in State	24,861
School Committees	6,756
School Programs	99,444
*Women's Organizations in State	1,257
*Women's Organizations Programs	5,028
Agricultural Organizations	3,300
Agricultural Committees	3,300
Agricultural Programs	5,840
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	628
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	628
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	3,240
Music Clubs in State	117
Music Club Programs	234
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	4,338
Public Libraries Mailed Material	70
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	66
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	88,750
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	18,564
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	4,330
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	271,555
Total Number of Programs in State	119,859

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 8,377 committees composed entirely of women who presented 7,575 programs.

NORTH CAROLINA

Special Bicentennial Observances

AULANDER:

June 30.—Bicentennial trip given to a number of boys by seven County newspapers. The trip took six days and consisted of a visit to all historical points on the way to Washington, D. C., and return.

CHARLOTTE:

February 22.—General Community Bicentennial ceremonies. Schools and colleges, fraternal, civic and patriotic organizations and the citizens joined in a wonderful demonstration in honor of Washington, all stores and public buildings being appropriately decorated. Many trees were planted and dedicated to the memory of Washington.

EDENTON:

April 28.—Impressive Bicentennial Celebration upon the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to Joseph Hewes, signer of the Declaration of Independence and maritime adviser to George Washington. Patriotic exercises with the principal address by the Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

FAIRFIELD:

February 22.—Patriotic exercises on the school grounds, consisting of Flag Raising, Flag Salute, setting out and dedication of trees and patriotic exercises.

GASTONIA:

February 22.—Big Community Celebration, after which scores of Japanese Cherry Trees were planted and dedicated in honor of George Washington.

Orange County Schools Report on special Bicentennial Celebrations in all of the 120 schools in the County. Each grade made a study of Washington and the Commencement Exercises in each elementary school centered around the life of Washington.

GREENSBORO:

February 22.—Bicentennial program under the auspices of the Enterpe Club, participants wearing colonial costumes.

RALEIGH:

February 15.—George Washington program at the Masonic Temple, by the Masonic Lodge.

STATESVILLE:

February 22.—The entire student body of Mitchell College united to serve a Washington dinner, at which traditional incidents of George Washington's life formed the basis for attractive tableaux.

WASHINGTON:

February 22.—Washington, North Carolina, reputed to

be the first postoffice in the United States to be named for Washington, celebrated with a city-wide commemoration on the Court House Lawn, with many participants in colonial costumes. A parade began the festivities, which ended with the presentation of a huge birthday cake blazing with many red, white and blue candles.

WINSTON-SALEM:

May 28.—Reproduction of Washington's visit to Salem in May, 1791, by Salem College. George Washington and Major Jackson were driven in a coach and four up to the same stone-paved old Main Street of Salem and every conceivable detail was faithfully reproduced to bring back the surroundings of this notable visit. The actual music with which he was welcomed was used. Washington alighted at the Salem Tavern and was shown to the identical room in which he was entertained in 1791. Thereafter he went to the old Moravian Church and the Salem College for Women, where he was met by the Governor. The following Sunday Washington's Funeral service was reproduced in the Moravian Church. This service proceeded with infinite detailed attention to the original service.

NORTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR GEORGE F. SHAFER, *Bismarck*

STATE COMMISSION

Governor George F. Shafer, Chairman, Bismarck.
John W. Carr, Lieut. Gov., Jamestown.
Hon. Edwin Traynor, Starkweather.
Hon. Frank Hyland, Devils Lake.
D. H. Hamilton, Eckman.
W. S. Whitman, Grand Forks.
D. L. Peters, Wolford.
Vernon Freeman, Grand Forks.
C. N. Lee, Dodge.
B. F. Spalding, Fargo.
Dr. B. H. Krooze, Jamestown.
Rev. G. W. Stewart, Mandan.
George M. McKenna, Napoleon.
H. L. Halvorson, Minot.

NORTH DAKOTA

Population 680,845

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	1
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	3
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	6
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	2
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	29
Towns With Population Under 1,000	998
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,039
Post Offices in State (First Class)	8
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	29
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	245
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	385
Total Post Offices in State	667
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	372
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	700
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	550
Churches in State	2,200
Church Committees	2,200
Church Programs	3,180
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	843
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	691
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,596
School Units in State	8,233
School Committees	5,685
School Programs	32,932
*Women's Organizations in State	961
*Women's Organizations Programs	3,844
Agricultural Organizations	1,106
Agricultural Programs	2,590
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	413
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	413
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	560
Music Clubs in State	44
Music Club Programs	88
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	3,695
Public Libraries Mailed Material	61
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	220
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	72,530
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	5,394
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,334
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	218,422
Total Number of Programs in State	45,340

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 2,955 committees composed entirely of women who presented 4,238 programs.

NORTH DAKOTA

Special Bicentennial Observances

BEACH:

February 22.—Washington Bicentennial Commemorative exercises sponsored by the Lions Club with singing, addresses and other features. Every place of business was closed and a flag flew at the curb in front of every place of business.

February 26.—Joint Memorial banquet by the Masonic Societies of the city at the Masonic Temple Refectory, with Bicentennial decorations.

BUTTE:

February 24.—The main community Washington Bicentennial Celebration occurred on this date, with the two fraternal organizations, the school and the Band cooperating.

CANDO:

February 22.—Washington pageant, entitled "A Second Washington," presented at the Cando Auditorium by the President's Association.

DEVILS LAKE:

February 21.—Washington Bicentennial program in the Grand Theatre participated in by the entire county. All of the organized bodies in the city gave Bicentennial programs. The George Washington Film was shown to all the school children through the Extension Division of the State University. A detailed study of the life of George Washington was made a part of the course in both the grade and high schools in Devils Lake.

FARGO:

February 16.—Bicentennial commemorative program by the Kiwanis Club.

February 21.—Washington Bicentennial service in the First Baptist Church.

February 22.—Washington Birthday Dinner in the same church.

February 22.—A Celebration honoring Washington by Shiloh Lodge, A. F. & A. M.

May 8.—The George Washington Bicentennial banquet by the Knights of Columbus.

May 23.—Bicentennial observance at the State Council of the K. of C.

July 4.—The local Bicentennial committee staged a program at the Fargo College Stadium. Fireworks in the evening. Celebration by the S. A. R.

July 26.—Bicentennial observance of Postoffice Day with

an exhibit in the postoffice lobby showing the progress made by the postoffice department and other historic events.

FORT TOTTEN:

May 1.—Tree planting program in honor of Washington at the Fort Totten Indian School.

May 30.—George Washington Memorial program. Every Sunday night at the Indian School assemblies certain points of interest of Washington were discussed.

GRAND FORKS:

February 21.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the City Auditorium with appropriate program, including Washington Tableaux.

February 26.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Masonic Service and Study Club at the Masonic Temple. Advancement of the colors and Fife and Drum Corps featured.

VALLEY CITY:

February 21.—George Washington Bicentennial service at the Congregational Church of Christ.



"THE SPIRIT OF 1932," BY THE CLARK FAMILY, VALLEY CITY, N. DAK.

February 22.—Community Observance held at the State Teacher's College Auditorium, featuring Washington plays and tableaux.

May 6.—A Bicentennial observance of Patriots Day by the American Legion.

May 30.—Memorial Day Bicentennial ceremonies sponsored by the patriotic organizations.

WASHBURN:

February 21-22-23.—Three Day Bicentennial Celebration, beginning with Memorial Exercises on Sunday in the High School Auditorium and continuing through Monday and Tuesday with appropriate ceremonies.

OHIO

GOVERNOR GEORGE WHITE, *Columbus*

STATE COMMISSION

Senator Wm. I. Spangler, Director, State House, Columbus.

S. Peyton Baker, Secretary, Akron.

B. O. Skinner, Educational Director, Columbus.

Lieut. Gov. William Pickerel, Columbus.

Arthur Hamilton.

Senator L. L. Marshall, Columbus.

Virgil E. Cramer, Columbus.

C. B. Galbreath.

J. C. Campbell, Columbus.

Guy-Harold Smith.

F. D. Henderson.

Mrs. Walter F. Tobey, Hamilton.

Mrs. Ed S. Connors, Akron.

Mrs. Frank C. Martin, Columbus.

Mrs. Bernice Pyke, Cleveland.

Mrs. Sigmund Herzog, Cleveland.

Hon. Atlee Pomerene, Cleveland.

Dr. Wm. B. Guitteau, Toledo.

Prof. T. M. Hoover, Athens.

J. E. Hurst, New Philadelphia.

Jackson V. Sparrow, Cincinnati.

Supt. J. H. Finley, Paulding.

Prof. Wm. T. Utter, Granville.

Orton G. Rusk, Springfield.

Prof. A. H. Upham.

J. B. O'Reilly, Dayton.

Andrew Squire, Cleveland.

O. K. Reams, Zanesfield.

James A. Green, Cincinnati.

Wm. O'Neill, Akron.

Hon. Chas. W. Dick, Akron.

Prof. George Dietrich, Piqua.

Henry Diesel, Lima.

B. H. Barth, East Liverpool.

Ed M. Hawes, Marietta.

OHIO

Population 6,646,697

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	26
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	33
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	51
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	64
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	160
Towns With Population Under 1,000	4,037
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	4,371
Post Offices in State (First Class)	68
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	125
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	369
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	939
Total Post Offices in State	1,501
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,870
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	4,079
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	2,650
Churches in State	9,327
Church Committees	8,705
Church Programs	10,791
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	4,870
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	4,190
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	8,150
School Units in State	40,778
School Committees	9,125
School Programs	163,112
*Women's Organizations in State	4,531
*Women's Organizations Programs	18,124

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 11,562 committees composed entirely of women who presented 21,408 programs.

Agricultural Organizations	4,703
Agricultural Committees	4,703
Agricultural Programs	12,750
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	2,448
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	2,448
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	8,475
Music Clubs in State	186
Music Club Programs	372
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	212
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	164
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	222,580
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	42,596
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	3,002
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	465,294
Total Number of Programs in State	224,424

OHIO

Special Bicentennial Observances

AKRON:

The Schools of Akron were particularly active in Bicentennial work. Each school presented programs, plays, etc.

February 23.—Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Rotary Club.

CINCINNATI:

February 22.—Memorial exercises in honor of George Washington under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee at the Music Hall. This was an elaborate city program in which many organizations participated. The churches of Cincinnati all held Bicentennial services on February 19, 20 and 21.

April 22.—Bicentennial Celebration in honor of Washington, Master Mason, held at the Scottish Rite Auditorium under the auspices of the Masonic Lodges of the First Masonic District of Ohio.

May 31.—George Washington program given by the Eastern Star at the Cincinnati Masonic Temple, featuring flag drills, color guards and pageantry.

CLEVELAND:

February 16.—Flyer's Bicentennial Ball at the Cleveland Aviation Club. Washington Ball at Wade Park Manor. Washington Dinner Dance at the Cleveland Club.

February 22.—Birthday Luncheon in honor of Washington, 1,057 persons in attendance, sponsored by the city committee and supporting organizations. Flag Raising in the Public Square and many other ceremonies and programs presented by units of organized groups in the city.

February 23.—The D. A. R. placed a bronze tablet in the Western Reserve Historical Building commemorating the spot where Washington and his Army once camped.

March 17.—St. Patrick's Day-Bicentennial Civic Association Celebration.

April 10.—Celebration of the Polish-American citizens in honor of Washington.

May 22.—Ukranian Bicentennial Celebration at the Music Hall.

June 14.—City wide Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the City Bicentennial Committee, featuring a parade of 39,000 marchers.

June 14.—A handsome bronze tablet bearing the head of General Washington was erected and dedicated with an impressive ceremony at the corner of Euclid and East Third Streets, as a part of the civic Bicentennial Celebration.

August 26.—Parade of International Moose Convention in Bicentennial setting—7,000 marchers—50,000 spectators.

November 11.—Armistice Day Celebration at the Central Armory.

November 25.—Thanksgiving Day pageant at the Public Auditorium.

The Cleveland Bicentennial Committee secured action by the County Council in naming the new Main Street Bridge over the Cuyahoga River the *George Washington Bicentennial Bridge*.

COLUMBUS:

February 22.—Washington Inaugural Ball sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. A pageant sponsored by the Young Business Men's Club. Bicentennial commemoration program by the D. A. R. and S. A. R. George Washington pageant given by the Salvation Army, called "The Return of George Washington."

March 4.—South High School play, called "Washington, The Man Who Made Us."

April 2.—Arbor Day Celebration. Memorial trees planted by Boy Scouts, Service Clubs, Women's Clubs, Military organizations, patriotic groups and Girl Scouts.

April 6.—An especially impressive Army Day-Bicentennial Celebration at Fort Hayes participated in by all branches of the Army stationed there.

May 21-26.—The Ohio State George Washington Bicentennial Commission presented a trip to Washington, D. C., and nearby points to 30 winners of the George Washington



CELEBRATION JULY FOURTH AT FINDLAY, OHIO

Every-Pupil Test which was held in all of the schools of the State.

July 26.—Bicentennial observance of Post Office Day, commemorating the 157th Anniversary of the founding of the United States Postal System.

August 29 to September 3.—Bicentennial parade on the 29th and a huge pageant presented every night at the State Fair at the Ohio State Fair Grounds, entitled "Washington Lives."

October 21-31.—The State Commission sponsored the Re-enactment of Washington's Trip down the Ohio River in October, 1770. This Celebration began at East Liverpool, Ohio, and terminated at Point Pleasant, West Virginia. The entourage stopped at 13 towns on both sides of the Ohio River and pageant scenes were enacted at each stop reproducing Washington's actions at that place in 1770. Memorial tablets were placed at each stop.

DAYTON:

February 20.—Bicentennial meeting at the Business Men's Club. Parent-Teacher's Association presented a George Washington program. Bicentennial displays all over the city.

February 21.—Services in honor of Washington in all the churches.

February 22.—Bicentennial exercises in many organizations. Special Washington programs and schedules were continuously carried out under able leaders in the Public Schools.

June 19.—Pageant, "Washington Returns," presented by the pupils of Corpus Christi School.

FINDLAY:

February 21.—Church services in each community in the County.

February 22.—This entire week was given over to Bicentennial observances in the form of school programs, programs at patriotic assemblies and Public Exercises in honor of Washington.

June 14.—Worthy Bicentennial community celebration.

July 4.—Municipal celebration featuring parades and a pageant reproducing the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

September 17.—Constitution Day celebrated with a large parade ending at Riverside Park where a small reproduction of the Washington Monument (11 feet in height) was placed in a plat of ground in this park to be known as the *George Washington Memorial Park*, and dedicated in honor of Washington.

October 19.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Football Stadium featuring a pageant depicting scenes of the Revolution.

HAMILTON:

February 22.—City wide observance of the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration. All stores of the city closed from 1 to 3 p. m. Flag raising exercises in the morning. Mammoth parade in the afternoon, composed of all organized groups in the city. Patriotic program in the High School at night.

May 30.—Civic program sponsored by the city committee and the G. A. R. and other patriotic organizations, featuring a parade.

September 14-15.—Washington Bicentennial pageant given by the Bicentennial committee at the Butler County Fair Grounds, called "The Immortal Washington."

HANOVERTON:

February 22.—Municipal Celebration honoring George Washington.

April 4.—Tree Planting programs. Fifty trees planted on the Main Street which is on the Lincoln Highway. A suitable bronze tablet was set on a large granite boulder commemorating this tree planting service.

May 30.—Patriotic exercises.

July 4.—National salute early in the morning. Patriotic program featuring the reading of the Declaration of Independence in the afternon.

MARIETTA:

February 22.—A large stone monument in the form of a disc, with memorial plaques on each side, was dedicated to General Washington to mark a spot once occupied by General Washington and his army.

TOLEDO:

April 22.—George Washington Masonic Memorial Meeting in the Civic Auditorium.

May 5.—Dedication of a Washington Elm, marked with a memorial bronze tablet, at Highland Park, by the Sons of the American Revolution.

May 24.—Bicentennial pageant by the Toledo Choral Society featuring four episodes in the life of Washington.

OKLAHOMA

GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. MURRAY, *Oklahoma City*

STATE COMMISSION

General R. A. Sneed, Chairman, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. J. Hale Edwards, Vice Chairman, Lawton.
Senator T. P. Gore, Lawton.
Senator Elmer Thomas, Lawton.
Senator W. P. Pine, Okmulgee.
Dock McKay, Enid.
Ed Stennett, Enid.
J. Walker, Enid.
Senator Glasser, Enid.
L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee.
W. W. Dodson, Miami.
Zack Miller, Ponca City.
R. M. McCool, Norman.
Prof. Allen, Norman.
Dr. Bobo, Norman.
Dr. Knisley, Norman.
Pat Malloy, Tulsa.
Walter Colbert, Ardmore.
Frank Bailey, Chickasha.
Carl McGee, Oklahoma City.
Richard Elam, Wewoka.
Hon. Wesley E. Disney, Tulsa.
Hon. Tom D. McKeown, Ada.
Hon. F. B. Sawnk, Norman.
Hon. J. V. McClintic, Snyder.
Hon. W. Cartwright, McAlester.
Mack Rutherford, Tishomingo.
Mrs. C. N. Haskell, Muskogee.
Senator Saldini, Ponca City.
Corb Sarchett, Ponca City.
C. C. Hatchett, Durant.
Miss Maude Thomas, Beaver.
A. B. Ribble, Ardmore.
Leon Kahn, Ardmore.
W. B. Johnston, Ardmore.

Dr. W. W. Stallings, Tulsa.
Eugene Lorton, Tulsa.
Mrs. Reford Bonds, Chickasha.
Luther Harrison, Oklahoma City.
Hon. W. W. Hastings, Tahleguah.
Hon. Jed Johnson, Anadarke.
Hon. M. C. Garber, Enid.
Mrs. W. B. Hudson, Okmulgee.
Mrs. W. C. Hughes, Ada.
P. A. Norris, Ada.
T. C. Byrd, Tulsa.
Sol Lewis, Oklahoma City.
Miss Una Lee Roberts, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. Ho Mattison, Oklahoma City.
William Durant, Oklahoma City.
Henry S. Johnston, Perry.
Dr. W. C. Whittenberg, Stillwater.
Ed Trapp, Oklahoma City.
Ed Falkenburg, Medford.
Cham Jones, Duncan.
Carlton Weaver, Tulsa.
Wilburton Frank Frantz, Tulsa.
Dr. A. S. Riddle, Sulphur.
Tom Ferris, Sulphur.
Tom Latta, Tulsa.
Mrs. Walter Ferguson, Tulsa.
Judge Ed Vaught, Oklahoma City.
Hugh Jones, Hominy.
Robert Dunlop, Ponca City.
John Murray, Olustee.
George Van Noy, Tishomingo.
Tom Owen, Oklahoma City.
E. A. Walker, Oklahoma City.
J. Q. Major, Fairview.
A. S. J. Shaw, Oklahoma City.
George R. Tabor, Oklahoma City.
Roscoe Adams, Tulsa.
Henry H. Edwards, Guthrie.
Dr. Myron Stephen Gregory, Oklahoma City.
Daniel Wellman Jennings, Oklahoma City.
Edmund Lashley, Tulsa.
Lawrence Buell O'Connor, Tulsa.
Robert M. Rainey, Oklahoma City.
John Philip Taberman, Norman.
Jas. Monroe Craig Usher, Tulsa.
Mrs. Juanita Smith, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. Jas. S. Davenport, Oklahoma City.
Justice W. H. Kornegay, Oklahoma City.
Justice James R. Cullison, Enid.
Justice Robert Heffner, Ardmore.
Justice T. G. Andrews, Chandler.
Fletcher Riley, Lawton.
A. B. Beckett, Okmulgee.
Mrs. E. A. Stubblefield, Vinita.
Charles Enloe, Oklahoma City.
Wm. Darnell, Stillwater.
Guy Parkhurst, Oklahoma City.
Curtis Ward, Oklahoma City.
J. Newland, Frederick.
Harrington Wimberly, Altus.
W. D. Little, Ada.
Roy Harding, Nowata.
P. S. Bruner, Muskogee.
Guy Crossett, Caddo.
Earl Wilson, Tulsa.
Frank O. Hall, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. Bryon Norrell, Ada.
Mrs. Cash Cade, Shawnee.
Colonel Nikademon, Fort Smith, Ark.
Mrs. Melvin Cornish, McAlester.
Mrs. C. H. Pittman, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. Thomas Doyle, Oklahoma City.
Dr. John Standifer, Oklahoma City.
Jim Springer, Stillwater.
Henry E. Derwin, Guthrie.
Mrs. John Doolin, Alva.
Roy Allen, Duncan.
Barclay Morgan, Henryetta.
Jess Pullen, Sulphur.
John T. Young, Sulphur.
O. O. Owen, Tulsa.
Omer K. Benedict, Tulsa.
J. H. Cotterel, Guthrie.
Frank Shaw, Fairfax.
Johnston Murray, Oklahoma City.
J. T. Looney, Tishomingo.
Mrs. Sam W. Hayes, Oklahoma City.
George L. Bowman, Kingfisher.
John Easley, Ardmore.
J. V. Roberts, Enid.
J. V. Cross, Hugo.
J. B. Thoburn, Oklahoma City.
Harold J. Baker, Tulsa.
Rev. Hale V. Davis, Oklahoma City.
Horace H. Hogan, Tulsa.
Robert W. Kellough, Tulsa.
Thomas W. McKenzie, Tulsa.
Francis Henry Palmer, Clinton.
Chas. F. Schock, Okmulgee.
Creekmore Wallace, Sapulpa.
D. R. Johnston, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. W. H. Chappell, Oklahoma City.

Judge Thomas Edwards, Oklahoma City.
Justice E. F. Lester, Wilburton.
Justice Chas. Swindell, Woodward.
Justice Edwin R. McNeill, Pawnee.
Justice W. J. Clark, Atoka.
Mrs. Rube Geers, Oklahoma City.
Mrs. C. E. B. Cutler, Okmulgee.
Hugh Blunt, Milburn.
Adjutant Gen. Chas. F. Barrett, Oklahoma City.
G. C. McVay, Ardmore.
Paul Roberts, Tulsa.
Parker LaMoore, Oklahoma City.
C. R. Bellatti, Blackwell.
Lee Hills, Oklahoma City.
Robert P. Chandler, Muskogee.
George Evans, Chickasha.
Ned Sheplar, Lawton.
N. D. Welty, Bartlesville.
Clyde Muchmore, Poncha City.
E. B. Howard, Tulsa.
W. B. Groves, Oklahoma City.

OKLAHOMA

Population 2,396,040

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	4
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	12
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	22
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	30
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	99
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,975
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,142
Post Offices in State (First Class)	17
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	81
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	250
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	675
Total Post Offices in State	1,023
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,119
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,555
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	840
Churches in State	4,205
Church Committees	4,215
Church Programs	3,780
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,149
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,980
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,200
School Units in State	22,636
School Committees	6,806
School Programs	90,544
*Women's Organizations in State	1,657
*Women's Organizations Programs	6,548
Agricultural Organizations	4,307
Agricultural Committees	4,307
Agricultural Programs	10,900
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	883
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	883
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,560
Music Clubs in State	117
Music Club Programs	234
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	3,884
Public Libraries Mailed Material	88
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	53
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	81,230
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	19,710
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,046
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	238,174
Total Number of Programs in State	117,606

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,720 committees composed entirely of women who presented 10,140 programs.

OKLAHOMA

Special Bicentennial Observances

CLAREMORE:

May.—District Masonic Meeting with 35 Lodges represented from 7 states, 200 Masons in attendance. Washington Bicentennial featured.

GARBER:

February 18.—George Washington program featuring an address on George Washington, by Garber Lodge, A.F.&A.M.

February 25.—Bicentennial celebration put on by the Rotary Club.

April 2.—An historical pageant presented by the school children. Three hundred and twenty-eight children costumed as Indians, Colonial Girls and Revolutionary soldiers participated in the annual operetta, "When Betsy Ross Made Old Glory."

GUTHRIE:

January 26.—More than 1,500 persons attended the opening Bicentennial ceremony in Guthrie, which was a tree planting program at Highland Park.

February 11.—George Washington Bicentennial program at the High School Auditorium featuring an illustrated lecture.

April 22.—Bicentennial Celebration in conjunction with Eighty-Niner Day celebration. A five mile parade began the ceremonies, which ended at Mineral Wells Park where patriotic exercises were held. Banquet in the hotel at 7 p. m. Indian dances in the Fair Park later.

LAWTON:

February 29.—The Rotary Club rendered a Bicentennial program with an address on the life of Washington.

March 2.—The High School presented a Washington play before 1,200 students.

November.—Washington Pageant given by the Dramatic Department of the High School. The History students of the school presented a unit in the big pageant in Oklahoma City in the spring of 1932.

MANGUM:

February 22.—The Mayor requested all business houses to close from 9.30 to 12 noon so that every one could attend the patriotic exercises at the Municipal Auditorium.

Twenty-five hundred trees were planted in memory of Washington during the Bicentennial period and dedicated by the American Legion on Armistice Day.

OKLAHOMA CITY:

February 13.—Bicentennial Dinner by the Sons of the American Revolution.

February 22.—Campfire Girls planted 500 trees in Lincoln Park in honor of Washington.

April 22.—On the anniversary of the Land Rush which opened Oklahoma to white settlement in 1889, a pageant was presented in Oklahoma City in which was incorporated many George Washington episodes. Students from ten State Colleges, two National Guard Units, the town and High School of Lawton and more than a thousand people from Oklahoma City took part. The pageant was enacted on a tremendously large field and six bands played the music of Washington's time.

September 20.—State-wide Bicentennial meeting arranged by the State Bicentennial Chairman. Address by the Governor.

TULSA:

February 22.—State meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution featured the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

February 24.—George Washington Commemorative exercises by the Rotary Club.

May 4.—Washington play, called "The Washingtons at Home," presented by the Hyechka Club.

OREGON

GOVERNOR JULIUS MEIER, *Salem*

STATE COMMISSION

Judge Wallace McCamant, Chairman, Portland.
Hon. R. S. Hamilton, Salem.
Senator W. H. Strayer, Baker.
Colonel Percy Willis, Portland.
Frank J. Lonergan, Portland.
J. R. Roberts, Redmond.
Roy Durbin, Klamath Falls.
B. B. Beekman, Portland.
S. M. Garland, Lebanon.
Dr. J. B. Horner, Chairman, Educational Committee, Oregon Agricultural College.
R. R. Cronise, Albany.
Frank Jenkins, Eugene.
Mrs. E. A. Rockey, Portland.

OREGON

Population 953,786

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	4
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	9
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	13
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	29
Towns With Population Under 1,000.	1,769
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,826
Post Offices in State (First Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	32
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	119
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	172
Total Post Offices in State	332
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,060
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,406
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	320
Churches in State	1,364
Church Committees	1,359
Church Programs	950
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,448
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,007
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,280
School Units in State	9,191
School Committees	2,977
School Programs	32,764
*Women's Organizations in State	1,148
*Women's Organizations Programs	4,592
Agricultural Organizations	2,680
Agricultural Committees	2,680
Agricultural Programs	8,200
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	493
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	493
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,540
Music Clubs in State	61
Music Club Programs	122
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	178
Public Libraries Mailed Material	77
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	60
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	28,330
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	7,975
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,532
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	143,093
Total Number of Programs in State	49,768

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 3,222 committees composed entirely of women who presented 6,145 programs.

OREGON

Special Bicentennial Observances

ASTORIA:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration featuring a pageant in which scenes from George Washington's life were enacted, under the auspices of the city committee and all of the organized groups of the city.

CANYONVILLE:

November 23.—Washington Bicentennial Play presented by the Eastern Star Lodge, called "The Washingtons at Home."

CORVALLIS:

February 22.—Thirty-minute radio program in honor of George Washington put on by the Campus 4-H Club at the Oregon State College.

March 16.—"An Evening of Music at Mount Vernon," presented by the Woman's Club Choral at the High School Auditorium.

The State Club Leader of Agricultural Groups at the Oregon State College reports that every County in the State has participated in the Bicentennial Celebration by cooperation with the 4-H clubs. Five thousand trees were planted in one County (Lane) during the Bicentennial Celebration.

DALLAS:

The Masonic Lodge, in cooperation with the civic and social organizations of the city, sponsored a community Bicentennial Celebration at the Dallas High School Auditorium on February 22. Washington films were shown.

HUNTINGTON:

February 17.—George Washington Bicentennial program featuring costumes, dances and games of colonial days, sponsored by the Knights of Pythias.

March 30.—George Washington play presented in costume by the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

NEW PINE CREEK:

February 26.—George Washington Bicentennial program presented by the community, with all of the organized groups and the schools participating. This program was held in the theatre and there were 400 people present.

PORTLAND:

February 20.—George Washington program sponsored by the Grand Lodge of Masons of Oregon in the Municipal Auditorium, featuring the music of the Seventh United States Infantry Band, and the presentation of the Colors by a regiment from the same Infantry.

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebrations by all of the fraternal and patriotic organizations and high schools. Informal ceremony by the Sons of the American Revolution, in which they placed wreaths at the base of George Washington's Statue in Portland. Each of the grade and high schools in the city presented a George Washington program. Celebration by the Kiwanis Club at the Multnomah Hotel.

September 17.—Meeting of the Oregon Society, Sons of the

American Revolution, at the University Club. Address on Washington's Farewell Address.

SALEM:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Oregon State George Washington Bicentennial Commission, featuring the Intercollegiate State Oratorical Contest.

March 8 and April 26.—George Washington Commemorative Exercises under the auspices of the Kiwanis Club.

TILLAMOOK:

February 22.—Presentation of the George Washington Pageant, "Many Waters."

May 30.—Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Women's Relief Corps at the Coliseum Theatre.

PENNSYLVANIA

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT, *Harrisburg*

STATE COMMISSION

Thadeus S. Krause, Philadelphia.
Hon. A. P. Daix, Jr., Philadelphia.
Hon. A. B. Hess, Lancaster.
Allen W. Hagenbach, Allentown.
Mrs. Elizabeth Marton, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
Charles C. Henderson, Breckenridge.
S. E. Sproul, Chester.
Samuel W. Salus, Philadelphia.
George T. Weingartner, New Castle.
Herman E. Baumer, Johnstown.
Francis H. S. Edge, Pen Argyl.
Edwin C. Emhardt, Germantown, Philadelphia.
William C. Alexander, Media.
W. Albertson Haines, Bristol.
Henrietta D. Sheppard, Hanover.

PENNSYLVANIA

Population 9,631,350

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	27
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	75
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	103
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	149
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	215
Towns With Population Under 1,000	7,853
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	8,422
Post Offices in State (First Class)	87
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	243
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	562
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,904
Total Post Offices in State	2,796
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	5,626
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	6,734
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	13,800
Churches in State	13,327
Church Committees	12,150
Church Programs	19,500
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	5,725
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	5,131
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	9,400
School Units in State	64,635
School Committees	15,018
School Programs	266,540
*Women's Organizations in State	3,994
*Women's Organizations Programs	15,976
Agricultural Organizations	2,582
Agricultural Committees	2,583
Agricultural Programs	6,500
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	4,019
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	4,019
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	14,075
Music Clubs in State	128
Music Club Programs	256
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	283
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	365
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	258,660
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	65,774
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	5,592
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	716,288
Total Number of Programs in State	330,071

*In addition to Women's Organizations there were 14,308 committees composed entirely of women who presented 31,637 programs.

PENNSYLVANIA

Special Bicentennial Observances

BLOOMSBURG:

February 22.—City-wide Celebration with the greatest display of flags since the World War, ringing of bells, window displays, programmes in honor of George Washington. Town's official observance at 8 p. m. in the High School Auditorium.

April 19.—Patriots Day: Dedication of more than 1,700 trees in honor of Washington.

November 11.—Armistice Day Celebration, in charge of the American Legion.

CRAFTON:

April 19.—Patriots Day. Celebrations honoring George Washington both afternoon and evening, sponsored by the City Committee and women's fraternal organizations.

April 30.—Ceremonies commemorating Washington's First Inauguration.

May 30.—Memorial Day Exercises, including parades, etc.

EASTON:

February 22.—The roar of guns booming out from the top of College Avenue at 7 o'clock in the morning opened Easton's Bicentennial Observances. Bicentennial exercises occurred in all of the organizations and churches of the city and municipal programs were presented in the City Park.

May 17-21.—Centennial Celebration of Lafayette College was combined with the Bicentennial Celebration in impressive programs and pageants.

ERIE:

July 15-16.—The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh projected and carried out an historical pilgrimage from Pittsburgh to Presque Isle Bay, covering the route of George Washington in December, 1753, as closely as possible.

FRANKLIN:

May 28.—A Pageant was presented depicting scenes in the life of General Washington, at the High School Commencement exercises.

June 14.—Flag Day Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the B. P. O. E.

September 16.—Celebration in honor of Constitution Day and the Bicentennial Anniversary held in the Franklin High School Auditorium.

HANOVER:

February 22.—A splendid George Washington Commemoration was held throughout the town, including the salute of

21 guns, the ringing of bells, church services and organization programs.

June 14.—Impressive Bicentennial Ceremonies, including parades and the Dedication of a Bronze Marker marking the site of the tavern in which George Washington stopped when passing through Hanover on July 2, 1791.

HOMER CITY:

April 30.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration commemorating the First Inauguration of General Washington, in charge of the Lions Club.

IRWIN:

April 5.—Dramatization of Washington's Inaugural Address by Shidle Lodge, F. & A. M.

JOHNSONBURG:

February 22.—Washington Bicentennial pageant under the auspices of the Dramatic Department of the Johnsonburg High School at the High School Auditorium.

KENNETT SQUARE:

The American Legion of Kennett Square presented a pageant called "Building a Nation," in the summer of 1932.

LEBANON:

February 22.—City-wide ceremonies. Parade, church services, celebrations in lodges and clubs.

NEW CASTLE:

June 1.—Spectacular spoken drama entitled, "George Washington," given by the Scottish Rite Bodies.

NEW OXFORD:

May 21.—Washington Bicentennial Celebration on the Public School Grounds, including parade and speeches.

PHILADELPHIA:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration opened with a parade which culminated in a community rally in the new municipal Convention Hall, under the auspices of the Allied patriotic societies of Philadelphia, featuring a pageant of George Washington's Birthday Ball in Philadelphia, with oratory, music and song.

June 14.—Flag Day. Large demonstration in Independence Square, with the Boy Scouts of the city and various Chapters of the D. A. R. participating, and the D. A. R. presented a regulation size American flag and pole to each Boy Scout Troop.

July 4.—Parade and municipal Celebration at Independence Square.

August 22-25.—State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America featured the Bicentennial Celebration in all of their meetings.

September 5.—Celebration under the auspices of the Labor Organizations of the city.

September 17.—Constitution Day exercises held in Independence Square, in which the Allied Patriotic societies and the legal fraternities participated.

October 12.—Columbus Day Celebration under the Philadelphia Chapter of the Knights of Columbus at the Metropolitan Opera House.

October 12.—On Columbus Day the Italian Colony of the city banded together and, with other civic and patriotic groups, featured the Bicentennial in their exercises.

November 11.—The Philadelphia official Armistice Day Celebration featured a parade of the military, naval and civic units of the city with a review at Independence Hall and an address by the Mayor of Philadelphia.

During the Anniversary period various exhibits were held at the Art Museum Historical Society of Pennsylvania, community museums, etc., under the auspices of the Philadelphia Bicentennial committee.

PITTSBURGH:

May 4-5.—Colonial Play and cantata by the Ursuline Academy.

June 24.—A pageant in honor of George Washington founded on scenes from his life, presented by the graduating class of the Alleghany High School in the Heinz Auditorium.

READING:

February 22.—Public Celebration in Embassy Theatre with oratory and song.

February 23.—Pageant, "Washington, Greatest American,"



"THE MINUET WITH WASHINGTON," AT URSULINE ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

given by Reading Consistory, A. A. S. R., at the Rajah Theatre, 330 men and women in the cast, 6,000 in audience.

April 30.—Inauguration of First President—50 men in Colonial costume.

May 30.—Bicentennial parades and ceremonies—30,000 American Legion members and Veterans of Foreign Wars assisted in this celebration.

July 4.—Large pageant at Albright College, "Battle of Yorktown." Three hundred in cast—14,000 spectators.

September 5.—Labor Day. Ten thousand Firemen in a Military demonstration in honor of George Washington. Eighty thousand spectators.

November 11.—Military demonstration by the American Legion and other Veterans' organizations, as a tribute to Washington's Military genius. Ten thousand participating, 40,000 spectators.

Over 500,000 people witnessed Bicentennial events in Reading and Berks County. The Bicentennial Committee was instrumental in naming the City Park, Park Washington.

SCRANTON:

April 30.—Mammoth parade celebrating the George Washington Bicentennial, 15,000 boys in the parade, floats, etc.; 60,000 people witnessed the parade.

SOUDERTON:

July 4-7.—Historical Pageant presented as a feature of the Bicentennial Celebration.

UNIONTOWN:

July 4.—Dedication ceremonies of the restoration of Fort Necessity, with oratory, bands and song.

WARREN:

June 14.—Major Celebration of this borough held on this day. Featuring a huge parade and pageant.

YEADON:

Huge parade and patriotic program. Airplanes of the 103d Observation Squadron participating. Flag pole presented to the Borough President.

YORK:

Pageant, "The Flame," at the York County Fair Grounds, presented by the people of York in honor of George Washington.

RHODE ISLAND

GOVERNOR NORMAN S. CASE, *Providence*

STATE COMMISSION

John W. Haley, Director, 26 Custom House St., Providence.

Hon. Frederick S. Peck, State House, Providence.

RHODE ISLAND

Population 687,497

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	7
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	7
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	4
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	1
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	10
Towns With Population Under 1,000	232
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	261
Post Offices in State (First Class)	5
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	6
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	34
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	42
Total Post Offices in State	87
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	164
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	184
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	95
Churches in State	511
Church Committees	490
Church Programs	210
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	376
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	327
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	190
School Units in State	4,095
School Committees	590
School Programs	16,380
*Women's Organizations in State	474
*Women's Organizations Programs	1,896
Agricultural Organizations	327
Agricultural Committees	327
Agricultural Programs	525
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	282
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	282
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	360
Music Clubs in State	20
Music Club Programs	40
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	66
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	20
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	60,102
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	5,970
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	174
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	46,586
Total Number of Programs in State	19,696

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 805 committees composed entirely of women who presented 690 programs.

RHODE ISLAND

Special Bicentennial Observances

NEWPORT:

February 21.—The Grand Lodge of Masons in Rhode Island opened the Bicentennial Celebration with a religious service in Trinity Church.

February 21.—George Washington Commemorative Service in the Rogers High School Auditorium under the auspices of the Elks Lodge.

April 3.—George Washington Bicentennial Banquet under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus, at the Hotel Viking.

PROVIDENCE:

February 12.—George Washington Bicentennial meeting by the British Empire Club.

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, including a parade of the Uniformed Commands of the Rhode Island Militia. Procession reviewed by state and city dignitaries from the City Hall steps.

February 23.—Impressive Bicentennial ceremonies by the Rhode Island General Assembly at the State House with the Governor as guest of honor.

May 4.—Celebrated in all of the schools of the State as Rhode Island Independence Day.

May 13.—Designated as Rhode Island Arbor Day for planting trees in honor of Washington.

May 25.—Elaborate George Washington pageant staged at the Rhode Island School for the deaf.

May 26.—Celebration in honor of Washington by the Providence Masonic Lodges in Infantry Hall. A descendant of Washington was installed as Master and the setting was a reproduction of the old Lodge Room at Alexandria, Va. The officers of the lodges were dressed in colonial costumes.

June 25-26.—State Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars featuring the Bicentennial Celebration.

July 4.—Independence Day-Bicentennial Celebration featuring parade, pageant and exercises.

George Washington Bicentennial Exhibit by the Rhode Island Historical Society.

A tract of 140 acres of woodland was deeded to the State by the Edgewood Women's Club as a George Washington Memorial gift, to serve as a forestation demonstration area and a roadside show window.

SMITHFIELD:

February 21.—Joint Bicentennial religious service participated in by the Masons and other organizations.

February 22.—Community George Washington Celebration at the Town Hall. Participants in colonial costumes. 400 in attendance.

May 4.—George Washington Music Festival by the Schools and the Bicentennial Committee.

May 30.—Memorial Day-Bicentennial ceremonies in charge of the American Legion and the Boy Scouts.

November 11.—George Washington Bicentennial exercises featuring the dedication of the Adin B. Capron Memorial Bridge and tablet in memory of the local boys who served in the World War.

November 27.—Memorial Exercises on the Village Green in Greenville, Smithfield, dedicating a tablet in memory of the boys who served their country in the World War, in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration.

WESTERLY:

George Washington Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the Masonic Bodies of Westerly. Washington address featured.

SOUTH CAROLINA

GOVERNOR IRA G. BLACKWOOD, *Columbia*

STATE COMMISSION

Daniel Ravenel, Chairman, Charleston.
Thomas R. Waring, Charleston.
Mrs. James G. Padgett, Walterboro.
Mrs. R. A. Easterling, Denmark.
W. J. Thomas, Beaufort.
R. E. McCaslan, Greenwood.
Mrs. T. J. Mauldin, Pickins.
Macbeth Young, Union.
Mrs. John Cary Evans, Spartanburg.
C. J. Shannon, Camden.
Mrs. W. D. Maginnis, Rock Hill.
George W. Holladay, Gallavants Ferry.
Mrs. John C. Coulter, Columbia.
Sheppard K. Nash, Sumter.
Mrs. Philip H. Arrowsmith, Florence.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Population 1,738,765

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	4
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	5
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	12
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	19
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	54
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,734
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,828
Post Offices in State (First Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	36
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	125
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	466
Total Post Offices in State	636
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,192
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,828
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	940
Churches in State	5,482
Church Committees	4,645
Church Programs	3,840
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,127
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,039
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	675
School Units in State	13,280
School Committees	4,440
School Programs	53,120
*Women's Organizations in State	725
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,900
Agricultural Organizations	293
Agricultural Committees	1,682
Agricultural Programs	2,740
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	293
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,682
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,265
Music Clubs in State	87
Music Club Programs	174
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	203
Public Libraries Mailed Material	47
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	32
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	79,860
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	10,306
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,272
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	123,834
Total Number of Programs in State	65,654

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 3,744 committees composed entirely of women who presented 4,730 programs.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Special Bicentennial Observances

BEAUFORT:

George Washington Bicentennial Celebration at the Community Club, featuring Washington plays and tableaux. A tree from Mt. Vernon was planted near the Gold Eagle Tavern, the home of the first Director of the Mint under Washington. Over a hundred other trees planted in the city and county honoring Washington.

CHARLESTON:

February 21.—Bicentennial Religious services were generally held throughout the State on this date in the churches.

February 22.—Washington's Birthday was celebrated in Charleston by an elaborate military parade, followed by patriotic exercises in the public park.

February 23.—Public Dedication of a memorial tree from Mt. Vernon in Washington Park, which adjoins the City Hall. This park was named in honor of Washington in 1791 after he had visited there.

May 2.—Bicentennial Celebration on the anniversary of the date that Washington visited Charleston.

October 3.—Unveiling of a mural tablet to George Washington in the French Huguenot Church by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA:

February 22.—Community Bicentennial observation given by the city committee, with address on "President Washington's Tour Through South Carolina in 1791."

March 3.—Performance of the University of South Carolina Symphony Orchestra at the University Chapel in honor of Washington.

March 4.—Special Bicentennial exercises with the Governor of Maryland as speaker. Audience of 4,000. Military parade, followed by an historic pageant called, "Turning Back the Pages of History."

GEORGETOWN:

April 22.—An historical pageant commemorating the visit of Washington to Georgetown in 1791 was presented under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Episode Four contained the exact language employed by the Citizen's Committee, the Masonic Committee and Washington. The entire comumnity participated in this pageant.

April 22.—Washington Bicentennial Palmetto planted at the Masonic Temple by the Girl Scouts.

November 7.—Washington Commemorative program given by the Georgetown Music Club.

GREENVILLE:

February 22.—Many Bicentennial programs were presented in Greenville on this date. Washington Trees planted, addresses in the colleges, school pageants, joint meeting in the Masonic Temple of the Masonic Bodies at which two portraits of Washington were presented.

SOUTH DAKOTA

GOVERNOR WARREN E. GREEN, at *Pierre*, served as the only member of the South Dakota Commission.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Population 692,849

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	1
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	5
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	2
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	8
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	941
Towns With Population Under 1,000	952
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,909
Post Offices in State (First Class)	9
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	43
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	186
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	387
Total Post Offices in State	625
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	384
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	804
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	264
Churches in State	1,993
Church Committees	1,989
Church Programs	525
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,057
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	946
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	697
School Units in State	8,400
School Committees	5,714
School Programs	33,600
*Women's Organizations in State	811
*Women's Organizations Programs	3,244
Agricultural Organizations	1,850
Agricultural Committees	1,850
Agricultural Programs	568
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	284
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	284
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	488
Music Clubs in State	11
Music Club Programs	22
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	3,741
Public Libraries Mailed Material	73
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	31
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	68,830
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	9,329
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,250
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	179,187
Total Number of Programs in State	39,408

*In addition to Women's Organizations there were 1,271 committees composed entirely of women who presented 2,986 programs.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Special Bicentennial Observances

ABERDEEN:

May 25-26.—Pageant, "1776—Pageant of Washington," presented by the Northern State Teachers' College at the Johnson Athletic Field.

Aberdeen Board of Education reports 23 major Bicentennial celebrations in the city schools, beginning with a patriotic concert on February 19 and ending with a Bicentennial music contest at the State Fair Grounds on May 27.

BERESFORD:

February 21.—Nine churches presented Bicentennial services.

February 22.—Bicentennial Community service at the High School Auditorium in which a George Washington pageant was given by the school children. Capacity audience.

COLMAN:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration presented by the combined organizations of the community in the gymnasium.

DE SMET:

June 10.—All-Day Bicentennial Celebration beginning with a parade in the morning and ending with the presentation of a pageant in the evening.

HURON:

The Masonic Grand Lodge Bicentennial committee arranged a program for all subordinate Lodges in the State and for all district meetings. The Grand Secretary sent out letters urging the various lodges to put on a program and the response was 100%. At the Grand Lodge annual meeting in June the entire program was Bicentennial in spirit.

LANGFORD:

February 22.—Bicentennial program in the High School Auditorium given by the School and the American Legion, presenting a flag drill, music and Washington play.

MARTY:

July 26.—Celebration of Postoffice Day at St. Paul's Indian Mission. The program was opened by the arrival of persons impersonating George and Martha Washington and Uncle Sam, after which patriotic exercises were held.

PINE RIDGE:

The Indians of Pine Ridge Indian Reservation prepared a nine months' petition as follows: "We, the members of the Episcopal Church in Pine Ridge Reservation, pledge ourselves, in memory of George Washington, to pray and work with quietness for our country, the President of the United States and all in civil authority; and for rain, God's blessing be descended, and to give us seasonable weather during the Bicentennial year."

RAPID CITY:

The heads of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Roosevelt are being carved in the side of Mount Rushmore. The head of Washington is nearly completed.

ST. FRANCIS:

February 22.—George Washington program given by the Indian children at St. Francis Mission. Five subsequent Bicentennial programs rendered at this same Indian School.

SIOUX FALLS:

February 18.—City-wide Bicentennial review held at the Coliseum, in which over 800 people took an active part. Six of the largest musical organizations of the city, dancing organizations from three colleges, and two large college choruses presented a series of tableaux.

February 22.—All the noon-day clubs held Washington programs. The Lodges of the city held Washington Night, and the Masonic order combined their three Blue Lodges in a ceremony with over 600 in attendance. All the women's Clubs presented Washington programs, the History Club putting on a play.

TENNESSEE

GOVERNOR HENRY H. HORTON, *Nashville*

STATE COMMISSION

Judge John H. DeWitt, Chairman, Nashville.
J. A. Roberts, Secretary, Nashville.
Prof. P. L. Harned, Nashville.
Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, Nashville.
Judge Samuel C. Williams, Johnson City.
Hon. Wardlow Steele, Ripley.
J. A. Roberts, Nashville.
Hon. W. T. Kennerly, Knoxville.
Mrs. Joseph H. Acklen, Nashville.
Mrs. W. H. Freeman, Memphis.
Mrs. T. G. Settle, Nashville.

TENNESSEE

Population 2,616,566

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	5
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	3
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	14
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	26
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	49
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,980
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	3,077
Post Offices in State (First Class)	10
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	61
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	172
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	708
Total Post Offices in State	951
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,126
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	3,014
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	2,250
Churches in State	7,683
Church Committees	6,725
Church Programs	5,100
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	2,081
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,803
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,150
School Units in State	17,535
School Committees	6,163
School Programs	70,140
*Women's Organizations in State	1,096
*Women's Organizations Programs	4,384
Agricultural Organizations	2,875
Agricultural Committees	2,875
Agricultural Programs	5,400
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	415
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	415
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,680
Music Clubs in State	157
Music Club Programs	314
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	3,980
Public Libraries Mailed Material	26
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	55

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 6,666 committees composed entirely of women who presented 8,790 programs.

Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	64,890
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	21,415
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,902
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	177,170
Total Number of Programs in State	92,418

TENNESSEE

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALAMO:

April 14.—The County School Superintendent reports that each school in the 49 communities in the county presented George Washington exercises.

CHATTANOOGA:

February 22.—Community Bicentennial Celebration, including a parade, a flag ceremony and band concert, followed by a patriotic program in the Tivoli Theatre at which tableaux were presented.

CLARKSBURG:

February 22.—Opening Bicentennial ceremonies at 10 a. m. with a program at the Austin Peay Normal, after which the audience went to the High School campus where a George Washington Elm was dedicated. They then went to the State Highway where the Garden Club dedicated trees in honor of Washington. In the evening a celebration occurred at the American Legion Club Room.

JASPER:

The 4-H Agricultural clubs sponsored 4 Bicentennial meetings and set out trees. The South Pittsburg Garden club also gave a program and planted trees.

KINGSPORT:

February 22.—Bicentennial celebration in the High School Auditorium, featuring a play and patriotic exercises. Each major celebration day during the Bicentennial period was in charge of one of the local organizations.

KNOXVILLE:

February 22.—Bicentennial opened with the unveiling of a bust of Washington at the Court House at 2 p. m. with patriotic exercises. Meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution at 7 in the evening in honor of the Bicentennial. The Home Demonstration Agent of the Department of Agriculture reports that every school in Knox County had a program on February 22 in which the county rural groups participated. All Women's groups had tree planting ceremonies and all club girls planted a memorial tree at their homes.

LOUDON:

February 22.—The Celebration in Loudon County opened by programs in all schools with a special program in the Court House in which a bust of Washington was unveiled.

MAURY:

February 22.—Tree planting ceremony by the Boy Scouts, assisted by the Girl Scouts. Patriotic exercises.

MEMPHIS:

February 22.—Official opening of the Bicentennial in Memphis held at the Ellis Auditorium. Program included the advance of the colors, pledge to the flag, colonial dances, patriotic songs and addresses.

Meeting of the Salin Circle in the Poplar Avenue Temple. Tablet dedicated to the memory of Washington at Overton Park by the Colonial Dames. The COMMERCIAL APPEAL announced that 150 Bicentennial programs occurred in Memphis between 10 a. m. and midnight on February 22.

NASHVILLE:

February 22.—City-wide Bicentennial Celebration consisting of three principal mass meetings. The first one at the War Memorial Building in which all patriotic organizations

in the city participated; the second was a mass meeting at the Labor Temple and the third a municipal celebration at the Neely Memorial Auditorium where the first of a series of lectures on George Washington was given. All churches and schools presented Bicentennial programs.

SEWANEE:

February 21-22-23.—Three-day community Bicentennial Celebration.

July 4.—Bicentennial parade with many Colonial floats. School children in Colonial costumes in parade.

November 11.—Morning and afternoon Bicentennial ceremonies.



CHILDREN'S GEORGE WASHINGTON PAGEANT, SEWANEE, TENN.

TEXAS

GOVERNOR ROSS STERLING, *Austin*

STATE COMMISSION

Hon. Geo. Waverly Briggs, Chairman, Dallas.
Hon. W. L. Clayton, Houston.
Hon. Ellison Harding, Fort Worth.
Gus. A. Amundsen, Jr., Galveston.
Charles A. Fisk, Amarillo.
Tucker Royall, Palestine.
Col. W. E. Talbot, Dallas.
W. W. Woodson, Waco.
Mrs. Ben C. Oneal, Wichita Falls.
Robert Lee Bobbitt, Laredo.
Harry Hertzberg, San Antonio.
Penrose B. Metcalf, San Angelo.
Colonel Carl L. Estes, Tyler.
Robert F. Klingelhoefer, Fredericksburg.
Walter Jones, Del Rio.
Judge W. R. Ely, Abilene.
Sam D. Young, El Paso.
Sam Bronson Cooper, Beaumont.
Judge F. C. Dillard, Sherman.
Prof. W. A. Jackson, Texas Theological College, Lubbock.
Walter C. Woodward, Coleman.
Roy Miller, Corpus Christi.
Mrs. Jane Y. McCallum, Secretary of State, Austin.
P. L. Sanders, Nacogdoches.
Major Rufus F. Scott, Jr., Paris.
Senator B. F. Berkeley, Alpine.

TEXAS

Population 5,824,755

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	16
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	20
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	47
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	76
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	189
Towns With Population Under 1,000	5,902
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	6,250
Post Offices in State (First Class)	38
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	301
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	504
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,444
Total Post Offices in State	2,287
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	4,063
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	6,250
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	4,766
Churches in State	12,773
Church Committees	10,863
Church Programs	10,079
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	4,397
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	3,514
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	7,675
School Units in State	39,210
School Committees	13,691
School Programs	156,840
*Women's Organizations in State	3,291
*Women's Organizations Programs	13,164
Agricultural Organizations	4,856
Agricultural Committees	4,856
Agricultural Programs	6,945
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,843
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,843
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	5,670
Music Clubs in State	372
Music Club Programs	744
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	8,863
Public Libraries Mailed Material	109
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	174
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	108,570
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	35,839
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	4,374
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	408,287
Total Number of Programs in State	205,883

TEXAS

Special Bicentennial Observances

CORPUS CHRISTI:

February 22.—The main Bicentennial Celebration occurred from February 14 through February 22, during which time the frigate OLD IRONSIDES remained in port at Corpus Christi. Nearly 100,000 people visited the ship while there and some coast guard ships were sent there on the 22nd to join the parade given in honor of Washington in which all organized groups participated.

DALLAS:

February 19.—Pageant of Nations presented by 800 Girl Scouts of Dallas against a background of 48 flags of all nations.

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial programs

* In addition to women's organizations there were 12,663 committees composed entirely of women who presented 17,577 programs.

held in every school in the city. The principal municipal celebration was held at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, consisting of a dinner, reception and dance. Bicentennial programs in all of the organized groups of the city.

June 14.—Public Commemorative exercises in charge of the Elks Lodge.

July 4.—George Washington Celebration sponsored by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations.

EL PASO:

February 22.—Public Bicentennial Celebration in Liberty Hall attended by more than 2,000 people. George Washington play and pageant presented, followed by a patriotic program.

May 9.—George Washington Commemorative Exercises presented by the Masonic Bodies of El Paso at the Scottish Rite Cathedral.

FORT WORTH:

February 22.—Tree planting ceremonies in Burk Burnett Park at which the R. O. T. C. Band played. Washington oration and the showing of the Washington films in one of the theatres. In February more than 40 Washington addresses were made in Fort Worth.

The outstanding Bicentennial event in Fort Worth was a great evening pageant in the Texas Christian University Stadium giving the history of Washington in music and pantomime with 10,000 people in attendance.

GALVESTON:

February 21.—Combined city-wide service by all the churches of the city at the Municipal Auditorium.

February 22.—Military Parade. Opening of the Bicentennial in Galveston by the Mayor.

March 2.—Combination Bicentennial-Texas Independence Day Celebration. Pageant showing the history of Texas under six flags.

May 5.—Music Festival—Music through the ages with tribute to Washington.

SAN ANTONIO:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial opening Celebration by the city in the Municipal Auditorium, featuring Washington pageants and tableaux, followed by a Colonial Ball.

Washington Bicentennial Exhibit at the Witte Museum during February and March.

TEXAS CITY:

George Washington Bicentennial Memorial Service at the City Auditorium sponsored by the three Masonic Clubs of the city.

UVALDE:

Special Bicentennial exercises were held here by the Parent-Teachers Association, El Progresso Club, the Lions and Rotary Clubs, the Masonic Lodges and the Schools.

WACO:

April 6.—Washington Bicentennial Community Celebration participated in by all the organized groups of the city, beginning with a mammoth parade and ending with a special patriotic meeting in Waco Hall at Baylor University.

UTAH

GOVERNOR GEORGE H. DERN, *Salt Lake City*

STATE COMMISSION

Chauncey P. Overfield, Chairman, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. R. L. Bristol, Ogden.

Stuart P. Dobbs, Ogden.

Ray L. Olson, Ogden.

A. W. Irvine, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. W. C. Hurd, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. E. C. Howard, Salt Lake City.

Thomas Hall, Salt Lake City.

John F. Fitzpatrick, Salt Lake City.

Harold P. Fabian, Salt Lake City.

Dr. C. E. Jensen, Salt Lake City.

S. H. Goodwin, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. A. H. Parsons, Salt Lake City.

George A. Yager, Salt Lake City.

Dr. George Thomas, President, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Ben L. Rich, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Robert Murray Stewart, Salt Lake City.

Mrs. R. L. Allen, Provo.

Dr. E. G. Peterson, President, Utah State Agricultural College, Logan.

O. K. Clay, Price.

Ed Money, Spanish Fork.

Sterling K. Heppler, Richfield.

Samuel M. Barlow.

Mrs. J. G. Falck.

Mrs. George S. Ballif.

UTAH

Population 507,847

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	2
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	1
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	4
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	14
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	34
Towns With Population Under 1,000	1,110
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	1,165
Post Offices in State (First Class)	4
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	11
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	61
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	262
Total Post Offices in State	338
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	827
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	765
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	1,210
Churches in State	619
Church Committees	615
Church Programs	1,130
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	350
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	328
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	850
School Units in State	4,228
School Committees	694
School Programs	16,912
*Women's Organizations in State	206
*Women's Organizations Programs	8,024
Agricultural Organizations	763
Agricultural Committees	763
Agricultural Programs	3,060
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	774
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	774
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,880

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 1,622 committees composed entirely of women who presented 4,065 programs.

Music Clubs in State	66
Music Club Programs	132
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	81
Public Libraries Mailed Material	56
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	20
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	56,070
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	4,793
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	676
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	408,287
Total Number of Programs in State	33,198

UTAH

Special Bicentennial Observances

BRIGHAM CITY:

April 21-22.—Pageant, "Washington Returns," presented as a feature of the Bicentennial Celebration by a cast of 400 pupils of the Brigham City Schools.

CALLAO:

July 23.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in conjunction with the observance of Pioneer Day. Three communities cooperated and they made their own floats portraying the progress of mail delivery.

HAMLINE VALLEY:

April 30.—Almost every citizen in the valley attended a George Washington Celebration at the postoffice on this day, featuring a patriotic program and a banquet.

JENSEN:

July 24-26.—Bicentennial-Pioneer Day Celebration with an attendance of 2,500. This Committee sponsored the proposed Washington shrine near Jensen in the form of a Monument and Boulevard to be dedicated in honor of Washington.

LOGAN:

February 22.—Extensive Bicentennial Celebration by the entire city in honor of Washington. George Washington Memorial Tree dedicated in the City Park.

OGDEN:

February 22.—Bicentennial Commemorative Ceremonies in the Ogden Tabernacle, featuring patriotic music, songs and addresses.

May 10.—George Washington Musical Program by the Sempre Musical Society.

PROVO:

George Washington Bicentennial Celebration featured at the annual meeting of the Utah State Dental Association on April 11.

SALT LAKE CITY:

The State Chairman of the Bicentennial Commission advises that over 150,000 George Washington Memorial trees were planted in Utah during the Bicentennial period, and that he travelled over 15,000 miles attending Bicentennial Celebrations in different parts of the State. He reports that over 3,000 meetings, plays, parades, pageants and exercises were held in honor of Washington in the state of Utah, and that every school in the state held Bicentennial observances through the splendid cooperation of the State Department of Education.

February 22.—Patriotic service inaugurating the Bicentennial Celebration in Salt Lake City held at the Salt Lake Tabernacle. Thousands of people in attendance. This program was broadcast.

February 22.—The Elks of Utah sponsored a joint visitation of the Elks Lodges in Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado and California at the Hoover Dam site. A large flag pole made of Utah iron in a cement base, with a



SEMPRE MUSICAL SOCIETY, COLONIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, OGDEN, UTAH

plaque of Utah copper marking it, was erected on a large mound in honor of Washington.

June 14.—Flag Day Fiesta at the City Park, featuring the massing of the colors, with airplanes from the Reserve Officers Flying Corps flying overhead, and patriotic exercises. Colonial dances were presented.

September 17.—Constitution Day celebrated by the dedication of a magnificent reproduction of the Declaration of Independence in the rotunda of the Utah State Capitol. The bronze alloy used in making this memorial came from Utah copper.

November 24.—Thanksgiving Day Bicentennial ceremonies marking the conclusion of the Bicentennial Celebration were most impressive, extending through the entire day.

VERMONT

GOVERNOR STANLEY C. WILSON, *Montpelier*

STATE COMMISSION

John Spargo, Chairman, Bennington.
Mrs. Arthur W. Norton, Vergennes.
John E. Weeks, Middlebury.
Mrs. Edw. Bentley Huling, Bennington.
Miss Mabel L. Spencer, St. Johnsbury.
Henry A. Elliott, Barnet.
Miss Consuelo B. Northup, Burlington.
Guy W. Bailey, Burlington.
Miss Hortense A. Quimby, Averill.
Franklin D. Hale, Lunenburg.
Mrs. Edw. C. Smith, St. Albans.
Mrs. Oscar Rixford, Highgate.
Mrs. Helena H. Skeels, Isle La Motte.
Mrs. Roy C. Stafford, Morrisville.
Gale H. Shaw, Stowe.
Miss Mary E. Priest, Randolph.
Stephen M. Kelly, Jr., Bradford.
Mrs. Olin M. Rowell, South Albany.
Franz A. Hunt, Newport.
Miss Shirley Farr, Brandon.
Wm. H. Field, Mendon.
Mrs. Horace M. Farnham, Montpelier.
Chas. M. Plumley, Northfield.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Daniels, Grafton.
W. C. Belknap, Bellows Falls.
Mrs. Charles Fitch, Windsor.
Mrs. Otis C. Sawyer, Sharon.
William E. Bissell, Bennington.

VERMONT

Population 356,611

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	0
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	3
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	7
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	4
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	20
Towns With Population Under 1,000	593
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	627
Post Offices in State (First Class)	8
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	29
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	990
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	254
Total Post Offices in State	1,281
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	246
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	455
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	160
Churches in State	763
Church Committees	763
Church Programs	285
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	566
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	498
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	215
School Units in State	2,937
School Committees	1,501
School Programs	11,748
*Women's Organizations in State	561
*Women's Organizations Programs	2,244
Agricultural Organizations	852
Agricultural Committees	852
Agricultural Programs	470
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	191
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	191
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	744
Music Clubs in State	0
Music Club Programs	0
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	66
Public Libraries Mailed Material	222
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	17
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	42,020
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	2,759
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	762
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	63,749
Total Number of Programs in State	15,866

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 1,379 committees composed entirely of women who presented 937 programs.

VERMONT

Special Bicentennial Observances

BARTON:

February 22.—George Washington Commemorative Exercises presented by the Masonic Lodge on both the afternoon and evening of the 22nd, in the Masonic Hall.

BENNINGTON:

February 22.—Public reception in honor of Washington with historical tableaux in the Historical Museum.

BURLINGTON:

February 22.—Public Bicentennial Celebration held in the Memorial Auditorium with band music and patriotic address.

June 14.—Celebration in charge of the Elks Lodge featuring a Flag Drill.

September 17.—Commemorating Washington's First Inaugural with a public celebration and Washington address.

October 12.—Celebration sponsored by the Knights of Columbus with an open meeting.

November 11.—City-wide Bicentennial-Armistice Day Celebration, featuring a large parade and a patriotic address.

EAST HIGHGATE:

February 29.—Bicentennial ceremonies featuring the unveiling of a portrait of Washington, Washington tableaux by the school children, flag drill and the presentation of Washington plays.

MONTPELIER:

February 22.—Appropriate Bicentennial Public Celebration under the auspices of the American Legion.

February 24.—George Washington Celebration by the Rotary and Exchange Clubs.

February 26.—The Sons of Veterans and allied organizations presented a program in honor of Washington.

MORRISVILLE:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration presented by the Rotary Club. The Women's Club celebrated the occasion with an all day program beginning with the salute of guns at daybreak, the ringing of bells at 10 a. m. and a play in the evening. Washington programs also given by the American Legion, People's Academy and the Masonic Lodge.

RUTLAND:

April 11.—The Secretary of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce reports that they sponsored a city planning and zoning campaign in honor of Washington, and that six communities are planning "Washington Specials," which are special village meetings to discuss the question of zoning.

ST. JOHNSBURY:

February 22.—The Bicentennial was inaugurated with the ringing of bells at 10 a. m. and an elaborate display of flags in all public places. The main feature of the Celebration was the Colonial Ball staged at the Armory with a pageant presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

February 26.—Large Bicentennial party given by the Masons at the Masonic Temple.

June 12.—Bicentennial Celebration and parade sponsored by the organizations of the city in cooperation with the city Bicentennial committee.

WOODSTOCK:

July 4.—Bicentennial Celebration at the Fairgrounds, beginning with a parade containing many historical floats. Historical pageants. Colonial Ball in the evening. Fireworks.

VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, *Richmond*

STATE COMMISSION

Governor Pollard, Chairman, Richmond.

Col. John W. Williams, Secretary, Richmond.

John Garland Pollard, Jr., Executive Secretary, Richmond.

Hon. James H. Price, President, State Senate, Richmond.

Hon. J. Sinclair Brown, Speaker of the House, Salem.

Robert Lecky, Jr., Richmond.

Hon. Robert O. Norris, Jr., Lively.

Hon. A. E. Shumate, Pearisburg.

Hon. Robert Gilliam, Jr., Petersburg.

Hon. Ashton Dovell, Williamsburg.

Hon. Charles E. Stuart, Montrose.

Hon. Charles W. Moss, Richmond.

VIRGINIA

Population 2,421,850

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	7
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	9
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	10
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	19
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	42
Towns With Population Under 1,000	4,391
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	4,478
Post Offices in State (First Class)	17
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	65
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	245
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,772
Total Post Offices in State	2,099
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,379
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	4,074
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	4,650
Churches in State	7,213
Church Committees	6,311
Church Programs	7,750
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,878
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,878
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,444
School Units in State	17,418
School Committees	6,182
School Programs	69,672
*Women's Organizations in State	984
*Women's Organizations Programs	3,936
Agricultural Organizations	2,077
Agricultural Committees	2,077
Agricultural Programs	3,250
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	474
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	474
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	2,370
Music Clubs in State	130
Music Club Programs	260
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	4,021
Public Libraries Mailed Material	56
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	132,700
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	18,813
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	3,544
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	369,458
Total Number of Programs in State	95,332

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 6,657 committees composed of women who presented 10,732 programs.

VIRGINIA

Special Bicentennial Observances

ALEXANDRIA:

February 21.—Services in Christ Church opening the Bicentennial Celebration in Alexandria. Attended by President and Mrs. Hoover. Bicentennial Mass in St. Mary's Catholic Church, with many Church and Government dignitaries present. Bicentennial services in Old Presbyterian Meeting House with many Masonic dignitaries present.

February 22.—Wreath placed at Mount Vernon by the George Washington Birthday Association. Planting of Memorial Tree in the churchyard of the Old Presbyterian Meeting House. Bicentennial parade. Masonic banquet. Bicentennial Reception and Birthnight Ball held at Gadsby's Tavern under the auspices of the Women's patriotic organizations.

April 6.—Bicentennial Army Day Banquet held under the auspices of the American Legion.

April 16.—The Washington Society unveiled a bronze tablet on the house in Alexandria in which Washington was first addressed as "President of the United States."

April 28.—Visit to Alexandria by the Governors of 26 States to pay tribute to George Washington at Gadsby's Tavern.

May 12.—Official dedication of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial with representatives of all Grand Lodges of Masons present.

October 19.—Bicentennial Celebration Old Dominion Commandery Knights Templar.

November 29 to December 3.—Bicentennial Loan Exhibit of century or more old heirlooms at Gadsby's Tavern.

December 14.—The Washington Society unveiled a bronze tablet on the wall of the ancient Alexandria Academy, which

was endowed by George Washington and in which he supported 20 orphan children.

December 18.—Memorial exercises in Christ Church on the anniversary of Washington's funeral.

BOWLING GREEN:

February 22.—Municipal celebration in honor of Washington at the School Auditorium, featuring appropriate music, public speaking and plays.

July 26.—Post Office Day Bicentennial Celebration. Bowling Green was one of 13 post offices serving the country in 1789.

October 12-14.—Bicentennial County Homecoming Celebration.

CHARLOTTESVILLE:

February 22.—Memorial Tree planted in Lee Park in cooperation with the American Legion. Twin tree planted in the yard of the old Meeting House Church. Colonial Ball in the evening.

October 31 to November 5.—Week's celebration held with feature celebrations each night. Programs included choral and band concerts, dances, George Washington Fox Hunt and union civic banquet.

CLIFTON FORGE:

July 4.—City-wide Bicentennial celebration. Parade with each organization in the city represented by a float, followed by a public mass meeting.

EDINBURG:

November 20.—Bicentennial services under the auspices of Hunter Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Boy Scouts served as ushers. Very large attendance, with oratory and song featured.

FREDERICKSBURG:

January 1.—The Bicentennial year was opened at the home of Mary Washington, when the ticking of the old Mary Washington clock was broadcast over the N. B. C. Radio network to the entire nation with an address by Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

February 22.—Birthday Memorial exercises at St. George's Episcopal Church with address by the Bishop of Virginia.

April 8.—Re-enactment of Washington's official visit to Fredericksburg in 1791, at Kenmore.

April 28.—The Governor of Virginia and Governors of 26 States paid a visit to Kenmore.

May 8.—Bicentennial Mothers' Day Exercises at the Grave of Mary Washington. The home of Mary Washington was opened to the public.

May 12.—Colonial Ball.

July 21.—The officers of Quantico Marine Post entertained at a civic reception at Kenmore.

October 16.—Religious Liberty Celebration. A stone monument was unveiled by Governor Pollard as the climax of exercises commemorating the religious life of George Washington. This monument was made possible by the contributions of 16 leading religious faiths in America. A bronze tablet was presented by the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission.

November 4.—Washington's Masonic Birthday. A large celebration was held in a huge tent erected on the farm where George Washington lived as a boy and which he owned for 40 years. It was held under the auspices of Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., where Washington was first made a Mason. About 2000 Masons from all parts of the country attended.

HOLLINS:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration at Hollins College, with Colonial numbers in costume.



BICENTENNIAL PAGEANT, PRESENTED BY STUDENTS OF HOLLINS (WOMEN'S) COLLEGE, HOLLINS, VIRGINIA

LEXINGTON:

April 12.—Celebration commemorating the day, April 12, 1797, when George Washington gave 100 shares of James River Canal Stock and consented to having the Washington and Lee University bear his name. Celebration held at the University.

NEWPORT NEWS:

February 22.—City-wide Bicentennial Celebration featuring parades, participation of the American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, public speaking and songs.

NORFOLK:

February 22.—Bicentennial Mass Meeting in the City Auditorium. Massing of the colors. Patriotic speaking and singing.

February 23.—Celebration at the City Hall under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias, with public speaking, band music, etc.

March 18.—Bicentennial Ceremony at the Masonic Temple under the auspices of Lodge No. 346, A. F. & A. M.

April 14.—Re-enactment of Washington's notification of his election on April 14, 1789, at Fort Norfolk.

PETERSBURG:

February 22.—Bicentennial Ball featuring tableaux presented by the local military company, the Petersburg Grays, showing the progress of Washington's Old Regiment during its existence. Sponsored by the American Legion.

PORTSMOUTH:

February 22.—Appropriate exercises featuring city-wide exercises. Dedication of the George Washington Park and a live oak tree.

July 26.—Portsmouth Post Office force presented a Bicentennial Celebration in the lobby of the Post Office, with public speaking and appropriate music.

RADFORD:

February 29.—American Legion Bicentennial Celebration.

February 15 to 19.—General Assembly Radford State Teachers College, featuring Bicentennial programs each day.

RICHMOND:

February 11.—A celebration by the GRAND LODGE of Virginia in the Masonic Temple.

February 21.—Bicentennial Communion Service at St. John's Episcopal Church, under the sponsorship of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

February 22.—The opening of the Bicentennial by the Virginia State George Washington Commission was a pilgrimage to the six points most closely associated with Washington's life in Virginia: Wakefield, Fredericksburg, Pohick Church, Alexandria, Mount Vernon and Richmond, with closing ceremonies in the evening at Richmond, beginning at 8 o'clock with a patriotic rally and closing with a Bicentennial Ball at the Hotel John Marshall.

April 24-28.—The Governor of Virginia extended an invitation to the Governors of all other states to visit Virginia during the Bicentennial Celebration. A tour was arranged for the Governors to visit all historical places in the State, reserving April 28 for a visit to the "land of George Washington."

April 25-30.—Virginia State Choral Festival featuring Bicentennial programs.

October 3-8.—Bicentennial features at the Virginia State Fair.

October 15 to November 15.—Carillon Concerts featuring Bicentennial numbers.

October 29.—Girl Scout Rally and Washington Bicentennial Tree Planting.

December 18.—Under the auspices of the Virginia State Bicentennial Commission Memorial Exercises were held commemorating the anniversary of the Funeral of Washington. At 12.30 noon the Governor and the Bicentennial Commission gave a dinner to those attending the ceremony, following which they journeyed to Mount Vernon and placed wreaths on Washington's tomb, closing the ceremonies with a service in Christ Church, Alexandria, Virginia, at 3 p. m.

ROANOKE:

July 4.—Two thousand citizens of Roanoke attended a mass patriotic meeting in Elmwood Park in honor of George Washington.

July 26.—Post Office Day Clebration in honor of Washington at Hotel Roanoke.

WILLIAMSBURG:

February 11.—Bicentennial program at the College of William and Mary, featuring Colonial songs and dances.

March 11.—Pageant in honor of George Washington given jointly by the James County and Williamsburg committees. Twenty-two organizations in the city and county were represented in the program.

WINCHESTER:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebrations, featuring: At 9 a. m. the Handley School presented a George Washington play; at 10 a. m. the church bells rang; at 3 p. m. the school children pledged allegiance to the Flag at Washington's Headquarters; at 6.30 p. m. the church chimes played patriotic airs; at 8 p. m. a public ceremony was held at Christ Church with patriotic addresses and songs.

April.—The American Legion Auxiliary planted 12 Red Oaks along Handley Boulevard as Bicentennial memorials to local World War veterans.

The George Washington Office Board repaired Washington's Headquarters, opening the building for visitors. Two hundred seventy-seven persons from 28 states registered in three months.

May.—The outstanding Bicentennial event for the year in Winchester was the George Washington Historical pageant given during the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, May 4 and 5.

September.—The Winchester Lodge A. F. & A. M. held a Bicentennial meeting which was attended by visitors from other lodges in the state.

November.—The Boy Scouts presented 200 trees to the County Schools and shipped to the U. S. Department of Agriculture over 200 bushels of walnuts for reforestation throughout the United States. They planted and marked Mount Vernon Walnut trees at Fort Loudoun, Washington's Headquarters and at the Handley Library.

WASHINGTON

GOVERNOR ROLAND H. HARTLEY, *Olympia*

STATE COMMISSION

Major Elias A. Wright, Chairman, President, S. A. R., Seattle.

Mrs. Frank L. Cooper, State Regent, D. A. R., Everett.

Lloyd E. Gandy, Spokane.

Reno Odlin, Department Commander American Legion, Seattle.

H. B. Gilbert, Speakers' Bureau, G. W. B. C., Seattle.

WASHINGTON

Population 1,563,396

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	5
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	10
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	4
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	19
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	42
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,525
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,605
Post Offices in State (First Class)	16
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	54
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	167
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	619
Total Post Offices in State	856
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,749
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,026
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	965
Churches in State	2,002
Church Committees	1,979
Church Programs	2,470
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,436
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,122
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	3,250
School Units in State	11,643
School Committees	2,905
School Programs	46,572
*Women's Organizations in State	2,135
*Women's Organizations Programs	8,540
Agricultural Organizations	1,738
Agricultural Committees	1,738
Agricultural Programs	2,910
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	916
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	916
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	950
Music Clubs in State	60
Music Club Programs	120
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	1,853
Public Libraries Mailed Material	77
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	189
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	70,230
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	16,699
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	1,712
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	201,540
Total Number of Programs in State	65,777

WASHINGTON

Special Bicentennial Observances

CHENEY:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in the City Auditorium participated in by the students and faculty of the normal school and many of the towns people. Washington pageant and address.

EVERETT:

February 22.—Bells tolling 200 times inaugurated the Bicentennial in Everett. In the afternoon the War Veterans led the patriotic exercises and sponsored a tree planting at Clark Park. Two banquets were given in the evening, followed by a Colonial Ball.

April 30.—Bicentennial Celebration featuring a reproduction of Washington's First Inauguration.

May 30.—Memorial Day-Bicentennial observance in charge of the Spanish War Veterans and the G. A. R.

June 14.—Flag Day Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of American Legion.

October 12.—Program in charge of the Knights of Columbus and Pioneers Club.

SEATTLE:

February 19.—The opening of the Bicentennial Celebration in Seattle began in the Hebrew Synagogues and fraternal organizations on this date.

February 21.—Bicentennial services in practically all of the churches of Seattle.

February 22.—Tolling of all church bells at 10 a. m. Dedication of the magnificent George Washington Memorial Bridge by the State Chairman. This Bridge spans the United States Government Canal leading from Puget Sound through the city of Seattle to Lake Washington. In the evening the Sons of the American Revolution tendered a banquet. Later a public celebration was held in the Civic Auditorium which was the greatest and most impressive patriotic ceremony the city of Seattle had ever known.

July 4.—General Bicentennial Celebration at Woodland Park, Seattle, under the auspices of the American Legion.

October 12.—Discovery Day Celebration in conjunction with the Bicentennial commemorating the discovery of America by Columbus. In charge of Historical Societies and State Pioneer Societies.

SHELTON:

July 26.—Post Office Day celebrated with an historical pageant parade depicting the development of the Post Office Department.

SPOKANE:

February 10.—A mammoth birthday cake prepared by the Spokane Federation of Women's Clubs and sent to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission in Washington, D. C.

February 22.—*Noon:* A parade participated in by the Fourth United States Infantry and by the National Guard and many civic organizations. *Evening:* A Banquet at the Spokane Hotel attended by 600 people.

May 4.—Pageant at Natatorium Park by all school children of the city.

June 14.—Beautiful white stone George Washington Bicentennial Memorial shaft and a cast bronze drinking fountain located in Manito Park dedicated by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

June 26.—A 4-foot sun ball erected on Mount Spokane by the Women's Federation.

November 11.—There was dedicated a memorial in the form of a 100-foot flag staff and a 38-foot American Flag.

SUNNYSIDE:

June 3.—An historical pageant re-enacting Washington's First Inauguration.

TACOMA:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Celebration inaugurated with parade, public ceremonies and Washington address.

WEST VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR WM. C. CONLEY, *Charleston*

STATE COMMISSION

Governor Conley, Chairman, Charleston.

W. F. Alexander, Vice Chairman, Charles Town.

Wm. B. Mathews, Secretary, Charleston.

M. Z. White, President, State Senate, Williamson.

J. Alfred Taylor, Speaker of the House, Fayetteville.

Senator Clyde B. Johnson, Charleston.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 3,640 committees composed entirely of women who presented 5,272 programs.

Senator W. Edwin Wells, Newell.
Senator C. O. Weissenburger, Point Pleasant.
Senator McGinnis Hatfield, Welch.
Representative A. J. Barnhart, Charleston.
Representative Fred B. Watkins, Grafton.
Representative C. L. Haines, Charles Town.
Representative George A. Laughlin, Wheeling.
Howard Sutherland (Washington), Elkins.
Mrs. Clement L. Shaver, Fairmont.
Miss Rose McGraw, Grafton.
Judge H. Roy Waugh, Buckhannon.
M. J. Lockhart, Parkersburg.
W. B. Hines, White Sulphur Springs.

WEST VIRGINIA

Population 1,729,205

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	5
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	5
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	12
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	17
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	62
Towns With Population Under 1,000	3,784
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	3,885
Post Offices in State (First Class)	11
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	50
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	153
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	1,598
Total Post Offices in State	1,812
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	2,043
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	2,879
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	760
Churches in State	4,286
Church Committees	3,806
Church Programs	2,285
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,454
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,083
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	2,045
School Units in State	15,779
School Committees	6,568
School Programs	63,116
*Women's Organizations in State	980
*Women's Organizations Programs	3,820
Agricultural Organizations	1,338
Agricultural Committees	1,338
Agricultural Programs	1,290
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	595
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	595
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	1,185
Music Clubs in State	103
Music Club Programs	206
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	1,854
Public Libraries Mailed Material	23
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	77
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	72,950
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	17,451
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	3,624
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	250,243
Total Number of Programs in State	74,707

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 4,350 committees composed entirely of women who presented 3,782 programs.

WEST VIRGINIA

Special Bicentennial Observances

BERKELEY SPRINGS:

October, 1931.—Pre-Bicentennial Observance consisting of the placing of a Tablet in honor of Washington on the lots across from the postoffice in Berkeley Springs which were once owned by him.

February 22.—Official opening of the Bicentennial in Morgan County.

March 18-19.—Bicentennial Celebration staged by the youth of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties celebrating the 184th Anniversary of the day when Washington, a youth of 16, visited Berkeley Springs.

April 30.—Celebration in honor of Washington's First Inauguration.

July 4.—Mammoth Bicentennial Celebration, featuring a mile-long parade in which many floats appeared, sponsored by the American Legion Post. Attended by 6,000 people.

September 1-5.—Bicentennial-Homecoming Celebration featuring patriotic exercises, pageants, plays, parades.

CHARLESTON:

February 22.—Bicentennial community Celebration featuring a Washington address.

May 4.—The Seventh annual Commencement Exercises of the Boy Scouts Patrol Leader's Training School featured the Bicentennial motif.

May 23-26.—The Spring Reunion of the Scottish Rite Masonic Bodies of Charleston was devoted to George Washington ceremonials.

The State Bicentennial Chairman reports that 11 bronze tablets containing a bas relief of the Houdon Statue and a suitable historic inscription were erected in the state to mark each of the tracts of land owned in West Virginia by Washington. The State Road Commission cooperated with the Bicentennial Commission in devoting part of its Monthly Road Map to Washingtoniana and it also afforded engineering assistance in locating sites for the Washington markers. West Virginia joined with Ohio in presenting a reproduction of Washington's trip down the Ohio River. It began October 21 at East Liverpool in Ohio, and on the 23rd reached Wheeling, West Virginia. Monuments were unveiled at Powhatan, Ravenswood and Mt. Vernon Farm, Point Pleasant.

CLARKSBURG:

February 22.—Bicentennial Celebration at the High School. Washington Tree Planting.

February 24.—Washington program by the Rotary Club.

June 14.—Inter-city meeting of 12 Rotary Clubs in honor of Washington.

GRAFTON:

February 22.—City-wide Bicentennial ceremonies sponsored by the local Masonic clubs, presented at the City Hall Auditorium, in cooperation with all the organized groups of the city.

July 4.—Outdoor pageant on the Athletic Field featuring several hundred characters.

HUNTINGTON:

February 21.—Fraternal and Patriotic Rally at the City Auditorium sponsored by the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

NEW MARTINSVILLE:

July 4.—Independence Day-Bicentennial Celebration consisting of a pageant called "The Father of His Country," given on the athletic field under flood lights.

PARKERSBURG:

October 27.—George Washington pageant and entertainment, Re-enacting the Great Sachem's Prophecy to George Washington and its fulfillment in Tableaux.

WHEELING:

May 30.—Wheeling's largest patriotic spectacle celebrating the Bicentennial, featuring a mammoth parade of 3,000 marchers, followed by patriotic exercises at the Fair Grounds.

July 4.—Bicentennial Festival of Nations honoring George Washington.

WISCONSIN

GOVERNOR PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE, *Madison*

STATE COMMISSION

Senator Walter H. Hunt, Chairman, River Falls.
John Callahan, State Capitol, Madison.
Judge H. L. Maxfield, Janesville.
John F. Kuehnl, Kenosha.
Gustav Haas, Milwaukee *Herald*, Milwaukee.
Dr. W. W. Kelley, Green Bay.
Dr. A. Gunderson, La Crosse.
Mrs. Marie Sill, Chippewa Falls.
Mrs. Eric Johnson, Frederic.
Dr. Gustav Schmidt, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Julia Anderson Schnetz, Racine.
Prof. J. F. Crawford, Beloit.
Dr. Roman Paradowski, Milwaukee.
Miss Elizabeth McCormick, Superior.
Miss Anita Koenen, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Elizabeth Maloney, Stevens Point.
T. S. Spaanem, Mt. Horeb.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cushing, Portage.
T. A. Roycraft, Chippewa Falls.
Miss Frances Jelinek, Milwaukee.
Miss Minnie E. Foulkes, Milwaukee.
Miss Ethel M. Gardner, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN

Population 2,939,006

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	13
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	14
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	20
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	36
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	87
Towns With Population Under 1,000	2,399
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	2,569
Post Offices in State (First Class)	38
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	107
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	374
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	509
Total Post Offices in State	1,028
Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D	1,541
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	1,232
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	880
Churches in State	4,651
Church Committees	4,632
Church Programs	2,950
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	1,981
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	1,578
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	1,278
School Units in State	20,734
School Committees	9,190
School Programs	82,936
*Women's Organizations in State	1,839
*Women's Organizations Programs	7,356
Agricultural Organizations	2,749
Agricultural Committees	2,749
Agricultural Programs	4,870
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	1,056
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	1,056
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	2,485
Music Clubs in State	100
Music Club Programs	200
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	20
Public Libraries Mailed Material	226
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	464
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	134,870
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	20,427
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	2,056
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	273,248
Total Number of Programs in State	102,955

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 5,623 committees composed entirely of women who presented 6,321 programs.

WISCONSIN

Special Bicentennial Observances

APPLETON:

May 3-7.—Celebration of the Bicentennial in conjunction with the 75th Anniversary of the incorporation of the city of Appleton. Huge pageant presented with 2,000 pupils of public and parochial schools participating. Audience of several thousand.

BRILLION:

May 20.—Washington Bicentennial pageant and parade sponsored by the various organizations in the town. It was the first time in the history of the town that every organization joined hands in a common cause. Reproduction of Paul Revere's Ride.

CALEDONIA:

June 29.—The largest crowd ever gathered in the town assembled in Midway Park Hall to pay honor to the memory of George Washington. Patriotic music, plays, dances and oratory featured.

EAU CLAIRE:

February 22.—Greatest patriotic demonstration ever held in Eau Claire in peace times. During the day Washington programs were held in the schools, and in the evening a great public celebration was held in the City Auditorium with more than 5,000 people present.

GREEN BAY:

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial Municipal Celebration, featuring a night street parade with 10 visiting bands, many historical floats, military organizations, etc., making a three-mile parade. Nearly 1,000 people dressed in colonial costumes attended the reception for "George Washington and his lady." Bronze busts were presented to three High Schools. The merchants had a "Washington Window" contest.

LA CROSSE:

February 22.—Joint meeting of all the civic clubs and the Chamber of Commerce honoring George Washington. Washington music and address.

July 2-3-4.—Three Day Celebration dedicated to George Washington. Washington pageant with cast of 600 people presented four times. On the 4th a parade two and a half miles long featuring floats was carried out.

MILWAUKEE:

February 21.—Celebration in honor of George Washington in all of the churches of Milwaukee. Ringing of all church bells 200 times.

February 22.—Official opening of the Bicentennial with a large municipal Celebration in the Milwaukee Auditorium. Celebration begun with an assemblage at the Lake Front in the morning with gun salute and reveille from an airplane. Parade in the afternoon, which ended at the Washington Monument with the placing of wreaths at its base. Tree planting at the Court House. Evening program at the Auditorium featuring Washington Tableaux. Attendance, 12,000.

February 22.—Bicentennial program honoring Washington presented at Palmer Temple by three Masonic Lodges.

April 6.—Official "Army Day Bicentennial Celebration" under the auspices of the Army and Navy Union.

April 27.—Colonial Ball and stage presentations of important events in the life of Washington, presented by the American Legion.

April 30.—Civic Bicentennial Celebration under the auspices of the City Committee in the Auditorium. Pageant and folk dances presented, movies on the life of Washington and colonial dances. Attendance, 5,000.

May 6.—Arbor Day: One thousand trees dedicated to George Washington, as well as a beautiful bird bath and two boulders.

June 14.—Flag Day Bicentennial exercises held outdoors. Washington pageant, patriotic addresses, music, etc. Attendance, 5,000.

WYOMING

GOVERNOR FRANK C. EMERSON, *Cheyenne*

STATE COMMISSION

George E. Brimmer, Chairman, Cheyenne.
L. T. Oldroyd, Secretary, Cheyenne.
H. C. Hilton, Laramie.
A. C. Holdreth, Cheyenne.
Dr. A. C. Crane, Laramie.
Miss Margaret Sullivan, Casper.
Colonel R. L. Esmay, Cheyenne.
F. S. Burrage, Laramie.
W. H. Pauley, Basin.
I. W. Dinsmore, Rawlins.
Harry P. Ilsley, Sundance.
C. S. Greenbaum, Gillette.
L. L. Newton, Lander.
C. O. Downing, Torrington.
Mrs. Vera C. Bain, Thermopolis.
Thos. E. Kuiper, Buffalo.
George Howlett, Cheyenne.
Dr. M. J. Goldberg, Kemmerer.
Mrs. B. B. Brooks, Casper.
Mrs. Alfred Johnson, Lusk.
Miss Margery Ross, Cody.
A. D. Faville, Wheatland.
C. Watt Brandon, Sheridan.
Perry W. Jenkins, Big Piney.
Mrs. Felix Buchenroth, Jackson.
Mrs. Howard Mosey, Evanston.
C. H. Harkins, Worland.
Walter Schoonmaker, Newcastle.

WYOMING

Population 225,569

Cities With Population of 25,000 and up	0
Cities With Population of 10,000 to 25,000	2
Cities With Population of 5,000 to 10,000	3
Cities With Population of 2,500 to 5,000	3
Cities With Population of 1,000 to 2,500	17
Towns With Population Under 1,000	693
Total Cities, Towns and Villages	718
Post Offices in State (First Class)	4
Post Offices in State (Second Class)	23
Post Offices in State (Third Class)	44
Post Offices in State (Fourth Class)	303
Total Post Offices in State	374



SCENE FROM A TWO-ACT PLAY ENTITLED, "OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG," MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Towns and Villages Served by R. F. D.	344
Commission Appointed by Governor of State	1
Committees Appointed for Cities and Towns	461
Programs by Cities, Towns and Village Committees	450
Churches in State	335
Church Committees	335
Church Programs	512
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Organizations	545
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Committees	526
Fraternal, Patriotic and Civic Programs	463
School Units in State	2,956
School Committees	1,617
School Programs	11,824
*Women's Organizations in State	331
*Women's Organizations Programs	1,313
Agricultural Organizations	580
Agricultural Committees	580
Agricultural Programs	1,085
Boy and Girl Scout Units in State	80
Boy and Girl Scout Committees	80
Boy and Girl Scout Programs	95
Music Clubs in State	10
Music Club Programs	20
Schools in Declamatory and Essay Contest	1,050
Public Libraries Mailed Material	27
Educational and Professional Libraries Mailed Material	12
Number of News Items Appearing in Newspapers of State	20,790
Number of Posters Placed in School Rooms of State	4,966
Number of Posters Placed in Post Offices of State	748
Number of Pieces of Literature Mailed into State	71,077
Total Number of Programs in State	15,773

WYOMING

Special Bicentennial Observances

CASPER:

February 22.—The most outstanding civic enterprises ever undertaken by the town of Casper began on this date with the creation of a Washington Memorial Park on the 27-acre plateau near the center of the town.

February 22.—George Washington Bicentennial program at St. Anthony's School.

CHEYENNE:

The Chairman of the Wyoming State Commission reports that the main activity of his Commission was to sponsor the creation of George Washington Memorial Parks and Boulevards in each County in the State. It was determined that 2½ acres should be adopted as the minimum park area for a Memorial Park and should be designated as a park unit. On account of the different altitudes in the state, it was divided into three zones with a different list of varieties of trees and shrubs provided.

February 22.—Cheyenne Lodge, I. O. O. F., presented a Washington program each week during the Celebration.

February 22.—Civic Bicentennial Celebration sponsored by the city committee.

April 18.—Celebration in honor of George Washington by the Masonic Lodges of Cheyenne, at the Masonic Temple.

CODY:

February 22.—Opening of the Bicentennial Celebration in Cody took the form of a pretentious patriotic program at the Cody Club.

February 26.—Combination Buffalo Bill-Bicentennial Birthday Dinner, with address by the Governor.

EVANSTON:

March 5.—George Washington Bicentennial Memorial Exercises in the Masonic Temple by the local Masonic Lodges. At the close of the patriotic program a colonial minuet was danced in colonial costumes.

MIDWEST:

February 21.—The first of a series of Bicentennial programs began on this date with religious services at the Midwest Community Church.

February 22.—Public Bicentennial ceremonies at the High School Auditorium, at which patriotic songs were sung and a patriotic address was given.

March 22.—Washington program by the Odd Fellows Lodge.

March 23-24.—Showing of the motion picture depicting scenes in Washington's life.

During the month of April the Masonic Lodge had charge of the program, and from then on until Thanksgiving Day the various organizations in the community presented an appropriate program at least once a month.

POWELL:

February 22.—The Bicentennial Celebration had an auspicious beginning in Powell with a generous display of flags by the business houses, programs in the schools and public exercises in the City Park with tree planting in memory of Washington. Washington program at the Lyric Theatre, and in the evening a Bicentennial ceremony was held in the High School Auditorium with an address on Washington, and appropriate music.

THERMOPOLIS:

February 22.—Celebration of the Bicentennial in the public schools, with Washington programs and Declamation contests.

February 25.—Memorial service in honor of George Washington, the Mason, by the Masonic Lodge at the Masonic Hall.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, Chairman.
Dr. George C. Havenner, Director.
John Poole, Treasurer.
Mrs. Philip S. Smith, Secretary.
Clarence A. Aspinwall.
Dr. George F. Bowerman.
William W. Bride.
Thomas E. Campbell.
Col. John H. Cowles.
Col. Harrison H. Dodge.
W. W. Everett.
Robert V. Fleming.
Isaac Gans.
Edwin C. Graham.
Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor.
John Hays Hammond.
J. Leo Kolb.
David Lawrence.
Charles Moore.
Brig. Gen. George Richards.
A. K. Shipe.
Ernest M. Smith.
Edgar C. Snyder.

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 991 committees composed entirely of women who presented 1,303 programs.

Mrs. Virginia White Speel.
Major General Anton Stephan.
Merle Thorpe.
Joseph P. Tumulty.
Dr. Charles Stanley White.
Lloyd B. Wilson.

A few of the Bicentennial programs in Washington, D. C., have been reported in the first section of this volume. The following is a summation of all the programs in the District of Columbia.

Opening Ceremonies, February 22

Under fair skies and with an attendance estimated at 40,000 gathered on the Capitol Plaza, the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission opened its program at the East Front of the United States Capitol on February 22, at 12.45 p. m. The President of the United States was the central figure. With him on the specially erected platform, besides members of the United States and District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commisions, were the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the Army, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Diplomatic Corps, and many others representing the United States and District Governments.

After luncheon, President Hoover, accompanied by the United States and District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commissions went to Mount Vernon to lay a wreath on Washington's Tomb in the name of the Nation.

The official Washington's birthday celebration was brought to a brilliant climax with a costume ball at the Mayflower Hotel under the auspices of the United States Bicentennial Commission. This ball was attended by hundreds of guests in brilliant colonial attire. Notable among the hundreds of dancers were collateral descendants of George Washington wearing eighteenth century costumes, either priceless heirlooms handed down from generation to generation, or copied from authentic museum exhibits.

Army Day, April 6

In recognition of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, Army Day, April 6, was celebrated in the National Capital on a larger scale than ever, under the auspices of the commision with the cooperation of the Military Order of the World War.

The feature of the celebration was a monster parade, one of the largest and most brilliant military pageants which ever passed through the streets of Washington. Maj. Gen. Paul B. Malone, United States Army, commanding the Third Corps Area, was grand marshal, and practically every military unit around the Capital was represented. To give a touch of eighteenth-century color, several of the units were outfitted in Continental uniform.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of War Hurley, high officers of the Army and Navy, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, members of the United States and District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commissions, and officers of the Military Order of the World War were among those on the reviewing stand at Constitution Avenue and Sixteenth Street. It was estimated that 150,000 spectators viewed this parade.

Colonial Reception and Ball, May 7

The one hundred and forty-third anniversary of General Washington's first inaugural reception and ball was celebrated on the Plaza of the United States Capitol on the evening of May 7. About 15,000 people attended this event, hundreds of whom came in strikingly beautiful costumes of the early national period.

The east central portico and great flight of stone steps leading down into the Plaza from the Capitol made a magnificent setting for a series of dances and historic pageants enacted during interludes in the general dancing on the Plaza below. With stately ceremony, George Washington received again the members of his Cabinet and their ladies as well as other dominant figures in American history. The program was carried out with instrumental music by the United States Army Band orchestra, and the unusual brilliance and beauty of the costumes worn by the participants made a memorable spectacle.

Mothers' Day, May 8

Reverence and devotion to Mary Ball Washington, mother of the founder of this Republic, as one of the greatest mothers in history, were the theme of song, sermon, and story on Sunday afternoon, May 8, at Washington Cathedral on Mount St. Albans, when a Mothers' Day program was carried out under the joint sponsorship of the District Bicentennial Commission and the Washington Federation of Churches.

Music Week, May 9 to 13

Bicentennial Music Week was observed from May 9 to 13 with a varied series of musical programs, both vocal and instrumental, carried out in Constitution Hall before appreciative audiences. This festival of music was opened on the evening of May 9 with a concert by the Philadelphia Harmonica Band under the direction of Albert N. Hoxie and assisted by Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink, world-famous prima donna.

The Festival of Youth, May 14

The boys and girls of the District of Columbia united on May 14 in a Bicentennial tribute to the memory of George Washington. This tribute was called the Festival of Youth and took the form of a great demonstration by young people throughout the entire District of Columbia of the many activities in which young people engage today—activities which have developed from the opportunities made possible by the wisdom and idealism of this great man.

Memorial Sunday, May 29

As the annual Memorial Day celebration has for many years past been in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Day Corporation, the Bicentennial Commission decided not to have a program which would in any way conflict with the corporation's exercises. To this end, it was decided that the Bicentennial Commission would concern its activities, with the cooperation of the Military Order of the World War, with a service of the massing of the colors on Memorial Sunday, May 29. This service was carried out in the National Sylvan Theater in the shadow of the Washington Monument on the afternoon of that day and attracted a monster assemblage which covered the hillside between the Monument and the theater.

Flag Day, June 14

The observance of Flag Day on June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of The Stars and Stripes as the national standard by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, was one of the most notable events in the celebration. Every State in the Union and all Territories were represented, and in addition to these, scores of military and patriotic bodies as well as organizations drawn from civilian, fraternal, and religious societies made distinct contributions to the celebration, which took the form of a magnificent evening pageant and parade, which by common consent was one of the most notable processions seen in the National Capital in the last decade.

The Great American, June 21, 22, and 23

Memorable in many respects is "The Great American—A George Washington Pageant," by Ethel Claire Randall and

James K. Knudson of the play and pageant department of the United States Bicentennial Commission and produced by the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission in the Washington Monument grounds and on the stage of the National Sylvan Theater, the evenings of June 21, 22, and 23. More than 1,000 volunteers had rôles in the great cast of characters.

In point of attendance, this pageant was also a distinct success. An average audience of 20,000 gathered on the slopes of the Monument grounds each evening of the three performances.

Juvenile Day, August 10

A "Juvenile Day" celebration was held in the National Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument grounds, on the evening of August 10. Young Americans from all parts of the Capital City joined in this festival which included a varied program of drills and dances, character studies, legends and pantomime, and American games and athletic features—in short, an epitome of the activities of the youth of today who will be the men and women of tomorrow.

Bicentennial Garden Contest

Upon the background of coordinating garden committees, the Bicentennial garden contest was developed and proved to be one of the most interesting features of the celebration. Projected to create and stimulate interest in home gardens and in the beautification of home communities, the response was immediate and interest maintained until the conclusion of the competition and the award of the prizes offered.

Bicentennial Athletic Events

The athletic events sponsored by the commission drew immense crowds.

Some 12,000 spectators gathered in the American League Park on August 16 to see a baseball game played between the world champions of 1924 and the 1932 edition of the Nationals. The players of yesteryear were turned back by the 1932 boys, 6 to 2, in a stirring contest.

The Knights of Columbus' modified Bicentennial marathon of 15 miles run on May 8 was a great success. The commission cooperated in the arrangements.

The Washington Post's basketball tournament for the District of Columbia championship was held in George Washington University gymnasium with the cooperation of the commission.

The D. C. commission also cooperated in three aquatic events each of which drew crowds of enthusiasts. These were the Southeastern Outboard Association's regatta on the Tidal Basin, Potomac Park, July 1 and 2; the American Canoe Association championships on the Potomac River, July 23 and 24, for the winners of which the commission provided 48 gold, 48 silver, and 20 bronze medals; and the President's cup regatta on the Potomac River, September 15 and 16, under the joint auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club and the Chesapeake and Potomac Power Boat Association.

Labor Day, September 5

The D. C. commission lent its whole-hearted cooperation to the firemen's and policemen's national parade held on Labor Day, September 5. This parade was one of the most interesting of the many held during the Bicentennial period and attracted enormous crowds of spectators. Many of the floats reflected the Bicentennial theme.

Harvest Pageant, October 11, 12, and 14

In mid-October the D. C. commission staged its last Bicentennial pageant. This was entitled "The Vision of George Washington: A Pageant of the American Harvest," by Marie Moore Forrest, with prologue, interlude, and epilogue by Elizabeth S. Lewis. This pageant was presented in the National Sylvan Theater, Washington Monument grounds, on the evenings of October 11, 12 and 14 before appreciative audiences.

Fraternal Parade, October 27

The story of the development of fraternalism in the United States was told in a monster parade which the commission arranged for the evening of October 27 with the cooperation of the leading fraternal organizations of the Nation. About 100 units, representing all of the better-known fraternities, constituted the parade.

Halloween Parade, October 31

More than 100,000 merry makers gathered in the downtown area for the Halloween parade sponsored jointly by the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington Board of Trade, and the Federation of Citizen's Associations of the District of Columbia. The grand marshal was Maj. Gen. Anton Stephan, commander of the District of Columbia National Guard.

Armistice Day, November 11

Armistice Day, on November 11, took on unusual significance in this Bicentennial year by reason of the dedication of the newly erected memorial over the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. Upon invitation of the National and District of Columbia American Legion Bicentennial Committees, the D. C. commision gave its full support in preparing and carrying out the exercises of the day. The Armistice Day celebration began with a morning parade, with Brig. Gen. Perry L. Miles, United States Army, as grand marshal, which formed around the Ellipse and swung into Constitution Avenue for review before it proceeded through that avenue, past the Lincoln Memorial, and over the New Memorial Bridge to Arlington Cemetery where the program of dedicatory exercises was carried out at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Thanksgiving Day, November 24

The program of exercises which opened with a notable tribute to George Washington at the east front of the Capitol on February 22 was brought to a close on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, when the members of the commission gathered at the base of the Washington Monument and with simple ceremonies placed there a memorial wreath. Thus the program which had been carried out with varied and diverse exercises through a period of nine months came to a close marked by simplicity and dignity.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1933

My dear Mr. Bloom:

It is most gratifying to learn that the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was observed during 1932 in 259 cities in 81 countries outside the boundaries of the United States. This event was without precedent as a spontaneous expression of international courtesy and good will.

I have been impressed by the significance of this unusual tribute. People of other nations have learned much of the philosophy of our government in a way that was clear and effective. It was, I believe, probably the greatest lesson in history and political development ever given the peoples of the world by any one government.

We are deeply indebted to our neighbors for this gracious and magnanimous foreign participation in our Bicentennial Celebration.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D Roosevelt

Hon. Sol Bloom, Director,
United States George Washington
Bicentennial Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Foreign Participation and Special Activities Department

Donald A. Craig, *in charge*
Arletta P. Ahrens, *assistant*

Organization

IN JANUARY, 1931, the Department of Foreign Participation and Special Activities of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was organized, and Donald A. Craig was detached from the Publicity Department and placed in charge of this Department.

In addition to Mr. Craig, the personnel of the department consisted of Mrs. Rae Gosin, who was Mr. Craig's secretary, and later Frank P. Wilson and Mrs. Arletta P. Ahrens were added to the department. Mrs. Ahrens became secretary upon the resignation of Mrs. Gosin, and later, because of her ability and industry, was promoted to the position of executive assistant in the department. For about three months prior to the official opening of the celebration, and for the first few months of the celebration, the department personnel was augmented by additional employees, the largest number at one time being six. Others connected with the department from time to time were Walter D. Davidge, Alonzo B. Cornell, Elizabeth Fraser, Josephine Friedman, and Gladys Shepard.

When the work of compiling the report of Bicentennial Celebrations in foreign countries was begun, James K. Knudson and L. Lowell Johnson were transferred from the Plays and Pageants Division and the Publicity Department respectively to assist in this phase of the work.

Considering the large volume of work that passed through this department and the varied special activities which it handled, it is apparent that the department was efficiently managed or it could not have accomplished all that it did with such a small force.

Scope of Department

This department handled all correspondence, details and reports in connection with Foreign Participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, and the many special activities of the Commission, including department store and commercial cooperation, colonial gardens, designing and issuing of the commemorative postage stamps, Bicentennial commemorative official medals and badge medals, the memorial quarter dollar, contact and correspondence with foreign language groups throughout the United States, the first national observance of Post Office Day, designing and purchase of Bicentennial buttons and badges, distribution of the Definitive Writings of George Washington, the National Window Display Contest, and numerous other activities not otherwise allocated.

Foreign Participation

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has noted with great satisfaction the spontaneous interest that developed in almost all parts of the world in the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. This was of the greatest significance, as never before have so many nations, so many millions of people everywhere, joined with enthusiasm in paying honor to the memory of one man.

George Washington truly belongs to the world, for he exemplified in his character and ideals the actual freedom of mankind. He lived at a time when at least two-thirds of the people of the world were little better than serfs, for tyranny prevailed almost universally. The initiative taken by George Washington and his compatriots in the establishment of a new era of individual liberty, not only achieved emancipation of the Americans of his day, but those purposes and ideals gradually spread to all parts of the world. We may look to the southward and note among the twenty sister Republics of Central and South America, enlightened nations that, to a greater or lesser degree, formed their systems of government upon that laid down, secured and defended by George Washington and the revolutionary patriots. In Europe the ideals of democracy took deep root and have blossomed into the various forms of representative government througout the European continent.

It is not strange, therefore, that in all of these nations that have felt the influence of the revolu-

tionary movement in America, there should have been a joyous celebration in honor of the man who made those ideals real, and who brought the United States Republic into being. So important was this phase of the Bicentennial Celebration that the Commission deemed it advisable to issue a special volume devoted to Foreign Participation in the George Washington Celebration. In that volume there appears a letter from the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, which is reproduced on page 548.

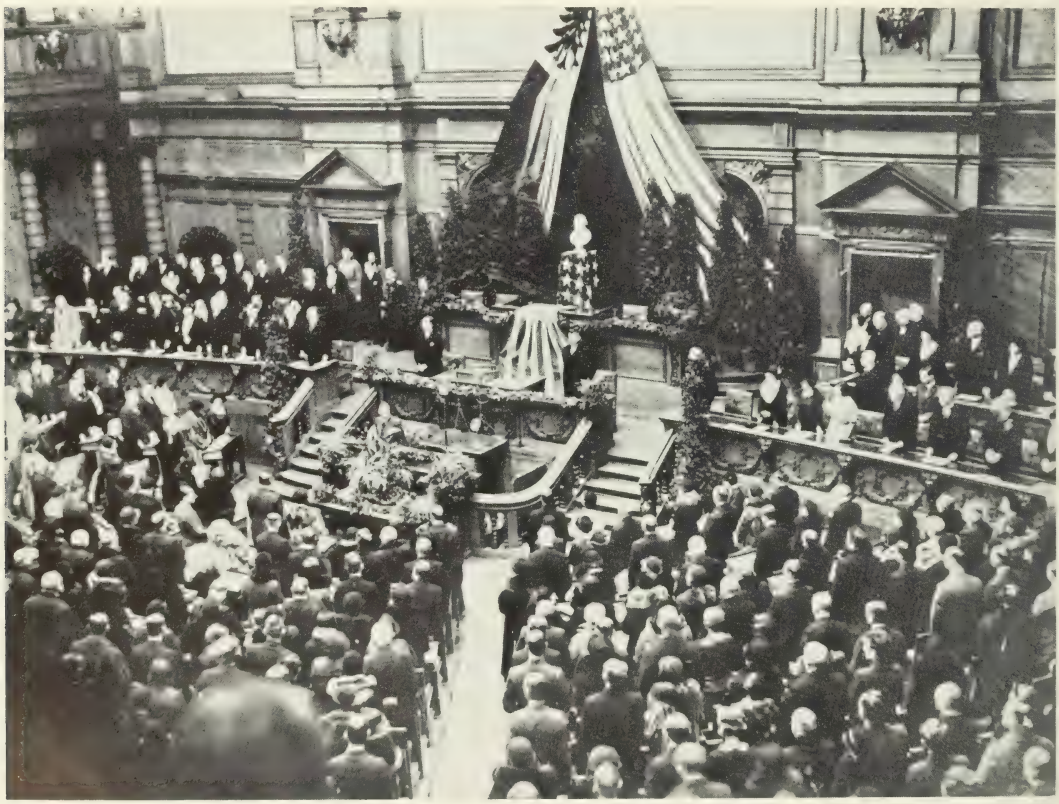
WORLD-WIDE PARTICIPATION

In every part of the world it was evident that the people of other lands, and Americans resident abroad, welcomed the opportunity to give public expression to the sentiments inspired by the name of Washington, and it is important to note that George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations were held in 259 cities of 81 countries outside the boundaries of the United States.

Interest was sustained in an unprecedented manner from February 22 until Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932. Bicentennial ceremonies were continued at intervals throughout the entire period, breaking all records for such observances.

Congress in the Act of December 2, 1924, creating the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, authorized the Commission, "if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to communicate with governments of such nations."

Foreign participation in the celebration became the subject of conferences between representatives of the Commission and the Department of State early in 1931, and it was decided that the Government of the United States would not issue invitations to any other government to join in the ob-



REICHSTAG HONORS MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

This notable ceremony, which was unprecedented in German history, was held under the auspices of President Von Hindenburg. The picture shows the entire assembly, including Chancellor Bruning and American Ambassador Sackett, singing "The Star Spangled Banner"

servance, but would supply informally to all governments and all peoples information concerning the plans of the United States Government and people to observe this anniversary in 1932. In supplying this information the Department of State and other branches of the Federal Government cooperated with the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

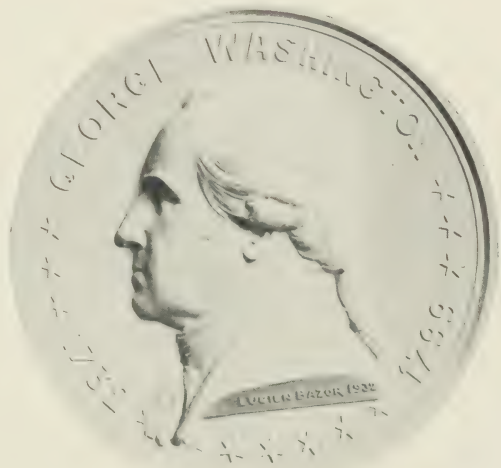
Many channels were employed to transmit information concerning the plans for the celebration to foreign governments and peoples and to Americans residing abroad. Printed material issued by the Commission—historical articles relating to George Washington and his contemporaries, suggested programs for local Bicentennial ceremonies in the cities and towns of the United States, pictures and similar material—was sent, through the State Department and directly by the Commission to all diplomatic representatives of foreign governments in Washington, to all American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, to American clubs, chambers of commerce and other groups in foreign countries, to American missionaries and educational institutions abroad, to American business concerns maintaining foreign branches, to individuals in many parts of the world, and, in fact, to any person or organization—American or foreign—showing interest in the plans for the Celebration. The Department of Commerce gave valuable assistance by sending information and printed material, furnished by the Commission, to its representatives in foreign countries, who in turn distributed it to foreigners and Americans residing abroad.

In no instance did the United States Government spend any money for foreign celebrations. Foreign governments and peoples, and Americans residing abroad, provided everything themselves, except the printed matter sent without charge by this Commission.

EIGHTY-ONE COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE

The tribute paid to the memory of George Washington in 1932 reflected honor upon the country which produced him. American diplomats in their official reports to the Department of State and to the Commission repeatedly declared that the bonds of international friendship had been greatly strengthened by the Bicentennial Celebrations in the countries to which they were accredited.

Foreign participation took many forms. Kings, queens, presidents, premiers and cabinet ministers of foreign governments took an active part, addressing their parliaments and public meetings and broadcasting speeches over international radio hook-ups. Many heads of foreign governments sent Bicentennial messages to the President of the United States both at the beginning of the celebration on February 22, and at the close on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932.



FRENCH MEDAL IN HONOR OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
This Medal, designed by Lucien Brazor, famous French Sculptor, was struck by the French Mint in 1932 as part of the French Government's participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration

Twenty-eight cities in 16 countries named streets, boulevards, parks and squares for George Washington, or erected monuments, or public structures in his honor during 1932. Among these, Turin, Italy, named a new bridge for him; Vienna, a municipal apartment house. In Saigon, French Indo-China, and in Florence, Italy, beautiful monuments were erected to Washington. A medal in honor of George Washington was struck by the French Mint. School children of the Village of Washington, in Durham County, England, exchanged flags with school children of Washington, D. C., and later held a pageant featuring the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to George Washington at Yorktown, Va. The American colony in Stutt-

gart, Germany, raised more than $11,000 to endow a library of American books in that city to be known as the George Washington Memorial Library. Haiti declared February 22 a national holiday. The municipal authorities of Budapest, Warsaw, Johannesburg, and a number of other cities planted commemorative trees. Poland issued a new postage stamp bearing the likenesses of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski to commemorate the Bicentennial. In Italy, Germany, France, England, and other countries, public lectures were held; and in practically every country in the world there were special observances in the schools. In Japan, Canada, several Latin American countries, Madagascar, and elsewhere, George Washington essay contests were held in the schools.

The reports of George Washington Bicentennial celebrations in foreign countries have been compiled from official reports received by the Department of State and the Commission, from American Ambassadors, Ministers and Consuls, from foreign diplomatic missions in Washington, from American and foreign organizations and individuals in other lands, and from currently published accounts in foreign newspapers and magazines.

The 81 countries or political divisions from which reports of Bicentennial Celebrations have been received are listed in the order of their appearance in the volume of this History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration series entitled *Foreign Participation,* as follows:

ITALY
CUBA
FRANCE
ALGERIA
FRENCH INDO-CHINA
MADAGASCAR
SOCIETY ISLANDS
TURKEY
GERMANY
JAPAN
CHOSEN
POLAND
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
NORTHERN IRELAND
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
INDIA
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
BERMUDA
JAMAICA
TRINIDAD
GIBRALTAR
MALTA
PERU
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
SPAIN
CANARY ISLANDS
ARGENTINA
CHILE
MEXICO
PORTUGAL
MADEIRA
MOZAMBIQUE
URUGUAY
SWITZERLAND
HUNGARY
FINLAND
GREECE
AUSTRIA
BULGARIA
SWEDEN
ALBANIA
NETHERLANDS
JAVA
NORWAY
GUATEMALA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
IRISH FREE STATE
NICARAGUA
YUGOSLAVIA
RUMANIA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
VENEZUELA
DENMARK
HAITI
COLOMBIA
CANADA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
HONDURAS
EGYPT
BOLIVIA
ECUADOR
SIAM
PANAMA
CHINA
LUXEMBOURG
PERSIA
PARAGUAY
COSTA RICA
LATVIA
ESTONIA
ETHIOPIA
IRAQ
ARABIA
LIBERIA
DANZIG, FREE CITY OF
MOROCCO
PALESTINE
SYRIA

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS ASSIST

By sending to their governments literature and information relating to the celebration, furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the diplomatic representatives of other nations, accredited to the United States in 1931 and 1932, contributed largely to the world-wide success of the observance. The Chiefs of Mission in the United States when the celebration opened on February 22, 1932, were:

H. E. The Ambassador of Italy, Nobile Giacomo de Martino.

H. E. The Ambassador of Cuba, Señor Don Orestes Ferrara.

H. E. The Ambassador of France, Mr. Paul Claudel.

H. E. The Ambassador of Turkey, Mr. Ahmet Muhtar.

H. E. The Ambassador of Germany, Herr Friedrich W. von Prittwitz und Gaffron.

H. E. The Ambassador of Japan, Mr. Katsuji Debuchi.

H. E. The Ambassador of Poland, Mr. Tytus Filipowicz.

H. E. The Ambassador of Great Britain, The Honorable Sir Ronald Lindsay.

H. E. The Ambassador of Peru, Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander.

H. E. The Ambassador of Belgium, Mr. Paul May.

H. E. The Ambassador of Brazil, Mr. R. de Lima e Silva.

H. E. The Ambassador of Argentina, Señor Dr. Felipe A. Espil.

H. E. The Ambassador of Chile, Señor Don Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal.

H. E. The Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Dr. Don José Manuel Puig Casauranc.

The Minister of Portugal, Viscount d'Alte.

The Minister of Switzerland, Mr. Marc Peter.

The Minister of Hungary, Count László Széchényi.

The Minister of Finland, Mr. L. Aström.

The Minister of Greece, Mr. Charalambos Simopoulos.

The Minister of Austria, Mr. Edgar L. G. Prochnik.

The Minister of Bulgaria, Mr. Simeon Radeff.

The Minister of Sweden, Mr. W. Boström.

The Minister of Albania, Mr. Faik Konitza.

The Minister of The Netherlands, Mr. J. H. van Roijen.

The Minister of Norway, Mr. Halvard H. Bachke.

The Minister of Guatemala, Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos.

The Minister of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Ferdinand Veverka.

The Minister of the Irish Free State, Mr. Michael MacWhite.

The Minister of Yugoslavia, Dr. Leonide Pitamic.

The Minister of Rumania, Mr. Charles A. Davila.

The Minister of the Union of South Africa, Mr. Eric Hendrik Louw.

The Minister of Venezuela, Señor Dr. Don Pedro Manuel Arcaya.

The Minister of Denmark, Mr. Otto Wadsted.

The Minister of Haiti, Mr. Dantès Bellegarde.

The Minister of Colombia, Señor Dr. Don Fabio Lozano.

The Minister of Canada, The Honorable William Duncan Herridge.

The Minister of the Dominican Republic, Señor Don Roberto Despradel.

The Minister of Honduras, Señor Dr. Don Céleo Dávila.

The Minister of Egypt, Sesostris Sidarouss Pasha.

The Minister of Bolivia, Señor Don Luis O. Abelli.

The Minister of Ecuador, Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide.

The Minister of Siam, Phya Subarn Sompati.

The Minister of Panama, Señor Dr. Horacio F. Alfaro.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Spain, Señor Don Luis M. de Irujo.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Persia, Mr. Yadollah Azodi.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Uruguay, Mr. J. Richling.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Nicaragua, Señor Dr. Don Louis Manuel Debayle.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of China, Dr. Hawkling Yen.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Paraguay, Señor Don Pablo M. Ynsfran.

The Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Costa Rica, Señor Don Guillermo E. González.

The Consul General of Latvia in New York, in Charge of Legation, Hon. Arthur B. Lule.

The Consul General of Estonia in New York, in Charge of Legation, Colonel Victor Mutt.

The Consul of Luxembourg, Hon. Cornelius Jacoby.

American Diplomats Cooperated

The following is a list of American Chiefs of Mission in foreign countries in February, 1932, who rendered valuable assistance in organizing celebrations by American residents abroad and in furnishing information and literature relating to the Bicentennial Celebration to foreign governments and peoples:

Hon. Herman Bernstein, Minister to Albania.

Hon. Robert Woods Bliss, Ambassador to Argentina.

Hon. Gilchrist Baker Stockton, Minister to Austria.

Hon. Hugh S. Gibson, Ambassador to Belgium.

Hon. Edward F. Feely, Minister to Bolivia.

Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, Ambassador to Brazil.

Hon. Henry W. Shoemaker, Minister to Bulgaria.

Hon. Hanford MacNider, Minister to Canada.

Hon. W. S. Culbertson, Ambassador to Chile.

Hon. Nelson T. Johnson, Minister to China.

Hon. Jefferson Caffery, Minister to Colombia.

Hon. Charles C. Eberhardt, Minister to Costa Rica.

Hon. Harry F. Guggenheim, Ambassador to Cuba.

Hon. Frederick P. Hibbard, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Hon. F. W. B. Coleman, Minister to Denmark.

Hon. H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, Minister to the Dominican Republic.

Hon. William Dawson, Minister to Ecuador.

Hon. William M. Jardine, Minister to Egypt.

Hon. Harry E. Carlson, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Tallinn, Estonia.

Hon. Edward E. Brodie, Minister to Finland.

Hon. Walter E. Edge, Ambassador to France.

Hon. Frederic M. Sackett, Ambassador to Germany.

Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Hon. Leland B. Morris, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Athens, Greece.

Hon. Sheldon Whitehouse, Minister to Guatemala.

Hon. Dana G. Munro, Minister to Haiti.

Hon. Julius G. Lay, Minister to Honduras.

Hon. Nicholas Roosevelt, Minister to Hungary.

Hon. Frederick A. Sterling, Minister to the Irish Free State.

Hon. John W. Garrett, Ambassador to Italy.

Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, Ambassador to Japan.

Hon. Robert P. Skinner, Minister to Latvia.

Hon. George Platt Waller, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Luxembourg.

Hon. J. Reuben Clark, Jr., Ambassador to Mexico.

Hon. Laurits S. Swenson, Minister to the Netherlands.

Hon. Matthew E. Hanna, Minister to Nicaragua.

Hon. Hoffman Philip, Minister to Norway.

Hon. Roy T. Davis, Minister to Panama.

Hon. Post Wheeler, Minister to Paraguay.

Hon. Charles C. Hart, Minister to Persia.

Hon. Fred Morris Dearing, Ambassador to Peru.

Hon. John N. Willys, Ambassador to Poland.

Hon. John G. South, Minister to Portugal.

Hon. Charles S. Wilson, Minister to Rumania.

Hon. David E. Kaufman, Minister to Siam.

Hon. Irwin B. Laughlin, Ambassador to Spain.

Hon. John M. Morehead, Minister to Sweden.

Hon. Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland.

Hon. Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Turkey.

Hon. Ralph J. Totten, Minister to the Union of South Africa.

Hon. J. Butler Wright, Minister to Uruguay.

Hon. George T. Summerlin, Minister to Venezuela.

Hon. John Dyneley Prince, Minister to Yugoslavia.

Hon. Addison E. Southard, Minister to Ethiopia.

Hon Charles E. Mitchell, Minister to Liberia.

STREETS AND SQUARES DEDICATED

The twenty-eight cities in sixteen different countries which named streets, squares, and parks for George Washington, or erected monuments or public structures in his honor, during 1932 are:

BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA—STREET.
BERGEN, NORWAY—STREET.
BERLIN, GERMANY—PUBLIC SQUARE.
BUCHAREST, RUMANIA—AVENUE.
BUDAPEST, HUNGARY—STREET.
CRACOW, POLAND—BOULEVARD.
DARMSTADT, GERMANY—PUBLIC SQUARE.
DRESDEN, GERMANY—STREET.
FLORENCE, ITALY—BOULEVARD AND MONUMENT.
GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA—AVENUE.
GDYNIA, POLAND—STREET.
HAMBURG, GERMANY—STREET.
JELGAVA, LATVIA—PUBLIC SQUARE AND STREET.
KORCHA, ALBANIA—STREET.
LJUBLJANA, YUGOSLAVIA—STREET.
MUNICH, GERMANY—STREET.
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA—STREET.
PRETORIA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—BOULEVARD.
QUITO, ECUADOR—AVENUE.
RIGA, LATVIA—PUBLIC SQUARE.
ROME, ITALY—BOULEVARD.
SAIGON, FRENCH-INDO CHINA—PUBLIC SQUARE AND MONUMENT.
SCUTARI, ALBANIA—STREET.
SOFIA, BULGARIA—BOULEVARD.
TURIN, ITALY—BRIDGE.
VIENNA, AUSTRIA—MUNICIPAL BUILDING.
WARSAW, POLAND—AVENUE.
ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA—PUBLIC SQUARE.

Copies of the Athenaeum portrait of George Washington, painted by Gilbert Stuart, were sent by the Commission through the State Department to every American embassy, legation and consulate.

Many of these portraits were also presented to educational and other public institutions abroad. Similarly, a chart published by the Commission, portraying in colors the development of the American flag, was distributed to all of our diplomatic

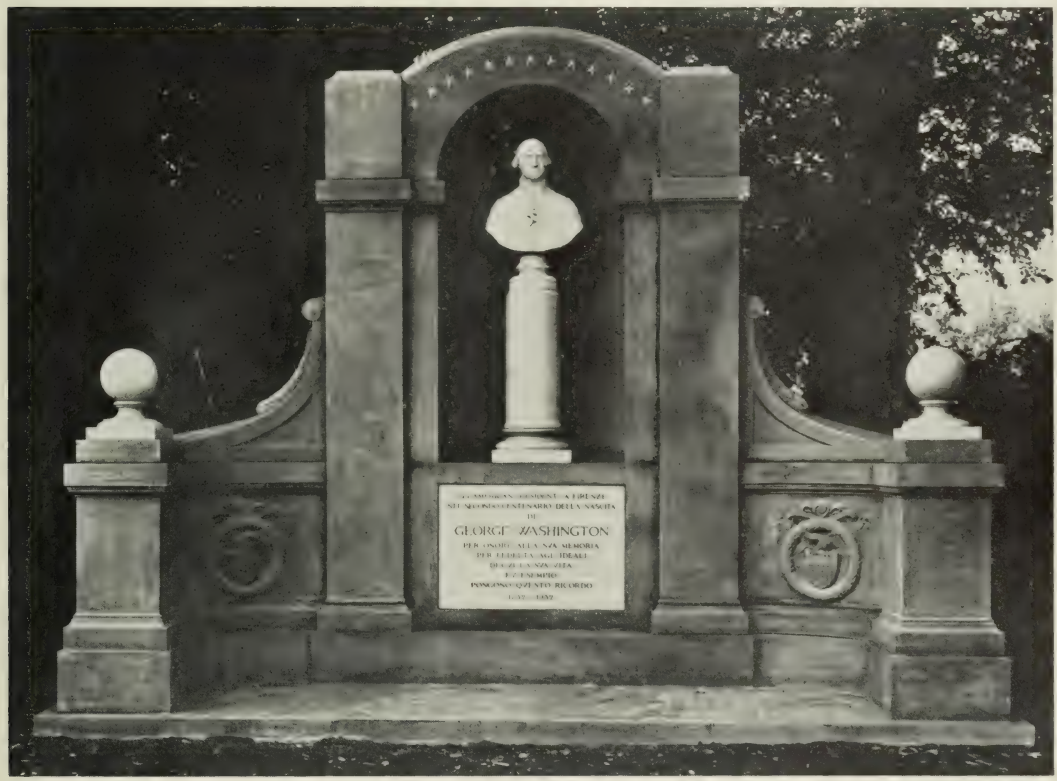
and consular offices, and to many foreign educational institutions and libraries.

Walnut seedlings and seeds from walnut trees at Mount Vernon were furnished by the National Nut Tree Planting Project, in cooperation with the Commission, to every American-owned diplomatic and consular office located where climatic and soil conditions were favorable to their growth. As a result, there are now more than forty of these trees growing in the grounds of American official residences and offices abroad.

CEREMONIES ORGANIZED LOCALLY

The Commission did not have foreign representatives, nor did it name bicentennial committees abroad. In most cases American diplomatic or consular representatives were associated with committees of foreigners and resident Americans who organized the ceremonies. In capital cities, where Americans were numerous and in many cases already organized, American ambassadors, ministers and consular officers joined American groups in cooperating actively with foreign governments and societies. In numerous smaller places American consuls themselves organized ceremonies among members of the American colonies.

Besides communicating with every American diplomatic and consular representative, the Commission sent information to practically every American chamber of commerce, trade organization, club and educational institution abroad. Responses were immediate and requests came from every corner of the globe for assistance in celebrating the anniversary. The Commission sent historical data for speeches, information, photographs, and matrices for use by the press; plays, pageants, music and costume designs; cuts and photographs for use on printed programs, and other material.



GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ERECTED IN FLORENCE, ITALY

The City of Florence dedicated a boulevard "Viale Giorgio Washington" as its part in the Bicentennial Celebration, and American residents erected this Memorial, including the bust of Washington, at the entrance to the Boulevard. This monument, unveiled June 1, 1932, by the American Ambassador to Italy, Honorable John W. Garrett, is the first monument to George Washington in Italy

A record of the splendid results of the Bicentennial activities abroad may be found in the files of the Commission. There are newspaper clippings—bundles of them in some instances—from almost all of the eighty-one countries where Bicentennial Celebrations were held, one of the most unusual being a special children's page in a Japanese newspaper featuring stories and pictures of Washington. There are copies of invitations and programs, originally and beautifully commemorating foreign celebrations of this great anniversary. There are unique posters announcing Bicentennial events in English and in foreign languages. There are translations of biographies of Washington published in honor of the Bicentennial, special editions of magazines and issues of government organs honoring the First President of the United States. There are hundreds of photographs from every corner of the globe recording commemorative assemblies, dedications of statues, streets, parks, and buildings to George Washington, tree planting, balls, receptions, plays and pageants. All these are striking evidence of the way foreign governments and rulers, municipalities, organizations and citizens joined in the Bicentennial Celebrations in foreign countries.

One of the most gratifying results of the Bicentennial Celebration was the increase in mutual understanding and friendship which it brought about between the United States and other nations.

THE PAN AMERICAN UNION

The Department of Foreign Participation and Special Activities was in constant contact with the Pan American Union, which, through its Director



Courtesy of the Heraldo de Cuba

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT THE GEORGE WASHINGTON SCHOOL, HAVANA, CUBA, ON PAN AMERICAN DAY, APRIL 14, 1932

This reproduction of the Athenaeum portrait by Gilbert Stuart was presented by the John Quincy Adams School of Washington, D. C.

General, Dr. Leo S. Rowe, gave invaluable assistance to the Commission in connection with Foreign Participation in the Celebration, particularly in the 20 other Republics of the Western Hemisphere.

The Union translated a great deal of material from the publications of the Commission, and sent these translated articles to the Spanish, Portuguese and French-speaking Republics of Latin America.

Through the Division of Education of the Union hundreds of portraits of George Washington, furnished by the Commission, were placed in the public schools throughout Latin America during 1932.

On Pan American Day, April 14, 1932, representatives of the Republics comprising the Union made a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon. A full account of this memorable event is contained on pages 74 to 77 of this volume.

COLONIAL GARDENS

There was no more beautiful phase of the Bicentennial Celebration than the program sponsored by the Commission—the details of which were handled by this department—for the planting of Colonial Gardens and old-fashioned flowers in honor of the First President. Washington's home and farm and flowers were always close to his heart, despite wars and problems of state, and all his life he was an ardent gardener and keenly interested in landscape architecture.

The Colonial Garden movement took on special impetus at its inception when the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Arthur M. Hyde, officially opened the Bicentennial garden campaign with a speech that was broadcast over a nation-wide radio hookup. The Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Hon. Sol Bloom, delivered an address during the same broadcast, in which he explained the proposed plan of reviving Colonial Gardens as a commemoration of the historic anniversary. The Garden Clubs of America cooperated in the program, as well as school garden clubs and other garden organizations.

A part of this program and a permanent memorial to this side of George Washington's character was the publication *Colonial Gardens* issued by the Commission. In its compilation the Commission was aided by the American Society of Landscape Architects and by a number of its members who prepared chapters on those types of colonial gardens on which they are authorities. Thousands of copies of the booklet were distributed, mainly to garden clubs, horticultural societies, libraries, especially agricultural college libraries, and other institutions and individuals interested in reviving the Colonial Garden.

The department contacted all Garden Clubs, asking their cooperation, and it sent letters to state, city, and town Bicentennial commissions and committees setting forth the plan and seeking their aid. The department also wrote to heads of universities and colleges urging that a George Washing garden be included in their landscape beautification during 1932. Appeals were likewise made to large nurseries, railroad companies and highway associations to plant Colonial Gardens. Schools, Boy and Girl Scout organizations and playground associations generally were united to cooperate in the Colonial Gardens program.

Various national magazines had Bicentennial issues, featuring stories of Washington's home and gardens. *American Forests*, in its Bicentennial issue of February, 1932, not only printed articles on Mount Vernon, but on "Trees Washington Knew" and other allied information of interest. The April, 1932, issue of *Landscape Architecture* (a quarterly) had a scholarly and detailed article on the ground plans of Mount Vernon.

As a result of the Commission's activities in this field, and especially of the publication of the "Colonial Gardens" booklet, there was a widespread revival of interest in this type of garden during 1932, and many new Colonial Gardens were planted.

Some cities and towns took the opportunity of turning their civic gardens into memorials to the First President. There were many local garden contests for home gardeners, who in making colonial gardens for their homes became better acquainted with the life of George Washington, and in planting gardens such as he might have known, paid him honor in a way he would perhaps have appreciated more than any other. A model Colonial Garden was laid out in one of the public parks of the National Capital, and similar projects were carried out in other localities.

Cooperation in the revival of Colonial Gardens was thorough. The seed, bulb, and shrubbery companies used, as a dominating theme for their 1932 catalogues, colonial plants and gardens. Plans for an old-fashioned garden were offered, and old-fashioned flowers and plants of all kinds were in great demand.

The individual gardener received further assist-

ance from the Commission through the planting suggestions supplied with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. These offered information as to the planting of flowers for Colonial Gardens, and thousands of interested correspondents besieged the Commission for this data.

The booklet on "Colonial Gardens" is reprinted on pages 181 to 225 of Volume II of the Literature Series of the "History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration" published by the Commission. A survey of the chapter titles gives a comprehensive idea of the scope of the book, viz:

"The Colonial Garden: Its History and Meaning," by Bradford Williams; "Mount Vernon and Other Colonial Places of the South," by Arthur A. Shurcliff; "Gardens and Places of Colonial Philadelphia," by Robert Wheelwright; "Homes and Gardens of Old New York," by Richard Schermerhorn, Jr.; "Gardens of Old Salem and the New England Colonies," by Arthur A. Shurcliff; "Colonial Gardens of Charleston and the Far South," by Bradford Williams; and "The Colonial Garden Today," by Fletcher Steele.

An ample bibliography was compiled, giving added value to the publication.

Hundreds of letters of appreciation for the Commission's "Colonial Gardens" booklet were received. Following are excerpts from a few typical letters:

From the Horticultural Society of New York, Inc.:

New books always make us happy and this one proved particularly welcome because of the fact that we have very little on the subject of Colonial Gardens. There are some very fine illustrations throughout the book and I am sure our visitors will enjoy having this new accession as much as we do.

From the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, New York City:

We thank you very much for sending us the very attractive and interesting book, "Colonial Gardens," prepared by the American Society of Landscape Architects and sponsored by your Commission.

We are pleased to find reference therein to the gardens formerly existing about Phillipse Manor Hall, Yonkers, which is in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; and to the supposition that Washington obtained some of his ideas as to the development of Mount Vernon from his observations of the gardens made by Frederick Phillipse, once owner of Manor Hall.

From the editor of *American Forests* Magazine, Washington, D. C.:

Let me tell you of my pleasure and delight in your recent publication entitled "Colonial Gardens." The store of information it contains, and the beauty of its presentation cannot fail of achieving its object—the revival of interest in old Colonial Gardens, and in the planting of new gardens of this type in honor of Washington.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS COOPERATION

Long before the Bicentennial Celebration started merchants and manufacturers throughout the country had begun to display interest in the plans for the Celebration. Many letters were received from manufacturers, department stores and retail merchants generally, declaring their purpose to participate in the Celebration, and asking for suggestions as to the kinds of merchandise which would be in demand during 1932.

As the Celebration grew nearer this interest increased, and the Commission was deluged with so many requests for information that it decided to publish a booklet containing general suggestions of this character.

With the assistance of experts, the Department of Foreign Participation and Special Activities compiled a pamphlet entitled "Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation in the Nation-wide Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington," and published a total of 35,000 copies.

The pamphlet contained a partial list of the many articles which would be in demand for Bicentennial Celebrations all over the country, together with suggestions for window and interior displays and store decorations; newspaper, direct mail, radio and telephone tie-ups; a calendar for department store participation; participation in children's activities; and employee cooperation.

Full details of the Merchants and Manufacturers cooperation are contained on pages 86 to 107 of this volume, and the pamphlet above referred to is reprinted in full.

WINDOW DISPLAY CONTEST

The National Bicentennial Window Display contest was conducted under the auspices of the International Association of Display Men, with the approval and cooperation of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, which, in addition to prizes offered by the Association, awarded certificates to the winners to commemorate officially their participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

Complete information about the Window Display Contest, together with the names of the winners of prizes in the various classes, is given on page 103 of this volume.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

When the Commission decided to have a commemorative medal struck, to be awarded to the winners in its oratorical, essay, and declamatory contests and to those persons whose work in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration merited special recognition, it selected an advisory medal committee made up of some of the leading artists and critics in the country. Various designs for the medal were submitted in the competition instituted by the medal committee, and the one by Laura Gardin Fraser was selected. With the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commission made formal arrangements with Robert J. Grant, Director of the United States Mint, for the manufacture of the official medal. This department handled the details of the purchase, manufacture, and distribution of the official medals, as well as the badge medals also issued by the Commission.

A detailed statement of the official medals and the badge medals purchased is as follows:

OFFICIAL MEDALS

	Quantity
Platinum official medals, from metal furnished	3
Official gold medals manufactured	2
Official silver medals manufactured	300
Official bronze medals manufactured	3,500
Total number of official medals of all kinds	3,805

BADGE MEDALS

The badge medal was designed and manufactured by Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia, through their representative, Mr. George A. Meell.

	Quantity
Class 1 badge medals, 14 karat double rolled gold, with top bar, name plate and ribbon contained in leather case, delivered to Members of Congress and Members of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission	575
Class 2 badge medals, golden bronze with top bar, name plate, ribbon and suitable case; presented to American Ambassadors and Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, Assistant Cabinet Officers, District of Columbia Commissioners, and Members of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission	268
Class 3 badge medals, golden bronze with concealed bar ribbon, and suitable case, same design as above badge medals; presented principally to the chairmen of State and City Bicentennial Commissions, members of the Washington family, and miscellaneous recipients	2,925
Total number of badge medals of all kinds	3,738

MEDAL CASES

Suitable cases to contain the official medals were also purchased. A total of 3,800 cases were ordered for the official medals—600 cases with extension edge base and padded top, lined inside with blue velvet and having a well to hold the medal, and 3,200 cases of the same general type but without the extension edge base and the padded top. Suitable cases were made also for the badge medals.

A full report of the Bicentennial medals is contained in this volume on pages 171 to 174.

GEORGE WASHINGTON QUARTER DOLLAR

As a feature of the Federal Government's participation in the Bicentennial Celebration, the design of the United States quarter dollar was changed in 1932 to bear the likeness of George Washington. This action by the Treasury Department was taken with congressional sanction. Pursuant to the enactment of this legislation, leading sculptors of the United States were invited by the Director of the Mint to enter a competition for the selection of an appropriate design. More than one hundred entries were considered, from which the design executed by Mr. John Flanagan, noted sculptor of New York City, was selected and the preparation of the dies was authorized.

Meanwhile the Commission was receiving scores of inquiries from Numismatic Clubs, private collectors and other interested persons regarding the coin, with particular reference to the probable date of its issuance and the method of distribution to be followed. Replies were sent in accordance with the latest announcements of the Treasury Department. The Department of Special Activities handled all inquiries and worked out all arrangements concerning this activity.

To meet the anticipated demand, the George Washington Quarter Dollar, the first coin of general issue to bear the likeness of the First President, was minted to the number of 6,248,800 during 1932. The design will continue in use for the next twenty-five years unless it is changed by special Act of Congress. For a fuller report on

the George Washington Quarter Dollar see pages 175 to 176 of this Volume.

BICENTENNIAL POSTAGE STAMPS

This department also contacted, on behalf of the Commission, the officials of the Post Office Department and arranged with them the details of issuing twelve new postage stamps in honor of George Washington, also a series of commemorative envelopes, for use during the Bicentennial year. The stamps show Washington as he appeared to different artists at different times in his life, and were taken from photographs furnished by this Commission. The Bicentennial commemorative envelopes were issued in various sizes and denominations, and were imprinted with an embossed stamp depicting Mount Vernon.

A complete report on Bicentennial Postage Stamps is given on pages 152 to 159 of this Volume.

CACHETS

Since there were so many historical anniversaries during 1932, special cachets were issued all over the nation on various dates, and the demand for these special "covers" caused an additional demand for the Bicentennial stamps. The promotion of cachets was another activity of this department, and the report on cachets is given on pages 159 to 170 of this volume.

POST OFFICE DAY

Another of the special activities handled by this department was the arrangements for the first nation-wide Celebration of Post Office Day under the auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the Post Office Department on July 26, 1932. All postal employees organizations were contacted, and special efforts were directed to more than seventy post offices still existing of the original 75 listed in the report of the first Postmaster General dated January 5, 1790.

Suggestions for celebrating this anniversary were compiled by this department and distributed, together with historical data for speeches. The files of the Commission contain reports of hundreds of local post office celebrations.

The outstanding feature of the Post Office Day celebration took place when Major James Doolittle, accompanied by Miss Anne Madison Washington, a collateral descendant of George Washington, made a dawn-to-dusk flight over a route that embraced practically all the places Washington is known to have visited during his lifetime, covering 2,610 miles on July 25, 1932. A full account of this activity is given on pages 232 to 242.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SOCIETIES

This department communicated directly with the heads of hundreds of foreign language societies in the United States, who joined whole-heartedly in the Bicentennial Celebration, and gave them every possible assistance. The members of these organizations demonstrated a great admiration for George Washington, and by their own efforts participated in the Celebration. The complete report on Foreign Language Societies is given on pages 177 to 204 of this volume.

DEFINITIVE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Among the other important duties of this department was the keeping of the records in connection with the distribution of the Definitive Writings of George Washington. Letters were sent to the various Members of Congress and other officials entitled by Congressional decision to receive sets of the "Writings", requesting instructions as to where they desired their respective sets delivered, and representatives of this department contacted the Office of the Superintendent of Documents at the United States Government Printing Office in connection with the distribution of sets of these books.

Extra copies of Volume I only were printed and sent out, with the cooperation of the Publicity Department, to editors of newspapers and magazines, with particular emphasis on historical journals, for review purposes.

On pages 265 to 274 of this volume will be found the complete report on the Definitive Writings of George Washington.

TRANSLATIONS

Another of the many duties of this department was the translation of the thousands of letters that this Commission received from abroad, in French, German, Spanish. Reports of foreign participation were frequently received in the language of the country, and these, together with foreign newspaper articles and speeches that were delivered, were translated by this department for use in the Foreign Participation Report of the Commission.

Play and Pageant Division

Organization and Scope

THE Play and Pageant Division of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was organized for the purpose of writing, collecting, selecting, and compiling plays and pageants concerning the life and times of George Washington. The primary object in view was to make these plays and pageants available to every type of organization—civic, municipal and state; educational, patriotic and veteran; dramatic and literary; agricultural and horticultural; and fraternal and labor. The Department was also designed to cooperate in the production of radio, stage and motion picture versions of George Washington plays wherever possible; to promote George Washington play and pageant writing and production contests; to make contacts with costume companies and publishers throughout the country with a view to stimulating them in their preparation for Bicentennial dramatic activity; to serve as an information bureau for persons with questions relative to George Washington plays and pageants; to act as a critic for the many plays and pageants that would be written for the celebration by amateurs; to correlate its activity with other departments of the Commission in encouraging the widespread production of George Washington drama.

The department was organized in December, 1930, with Percy J. Burrell, one of the leading American writers and producers of pageants, in charge. Mr. Burrell did a great deal of work in connection with the production of pageants and plays until March, 1932, when, because of ill-health, he was obliged to retire from the organization.

Major R. B. Lawrence was in charge of the Play Division from December, 1930, until December, 1931, during which period he wrote fourteen plays and a section of the George Washington Play and Costume Book.



Typical of the Numerous Pageants Presented During the Bicentennial Celebration, the Children's Birthday Party Pageant on the Lawn at Mt. Vernon

James K. Knudson, an assistant in the department, was placed in charge of the Play and Pageant Department in March, 1932. He was assisted by Dr. Ethel Claire Randall, dramatic critic and lecturer, and assistant in the Play Division, from April, 1931, to June, 1932. Others who rendered valuable assistance in this department were Edna Hoisington, Leo Covaleski and Virginia Lawrence. Others in the department who devoted much time to the making of scenery and costumes for the masque "Wakefield," were Henry W. Moore, Dorothy Croissant, Mabel Wynne, Louise Wynne and Elizabeth Higgins Sullivan. At the height of its activity, the Play and Pageant Department had a personnel of nine people. This number was gradually reduced to two persons by January 1, 1933.

PUBLICATIONS

The publications of the Play and Pageant Department consisted of nineteen plays and thirteen pageants, a George Washington Play and Pageant Costume Book, a Catalogue of available George Washington Plays and Pageants and a booklet of instructions on "How to Produce a Pageant in Honor of George Washington." The authors of the above dramatic material were:

Percy MacKaye	France Goldwater
Marietta M. Andrews	Dwight Marfield
Major R. B. Lawrence	Pauline Hopkins
James K. Knudson	Ellen Garrigues
Edna M. Dubois	Olive M. Brice
Ethel Claire Randall	M. Elizabeth Salois
Kathleen Read Coontz	Esther C. Averill
Florence C. Fox	Lawrence A. Averill
Belva Cuzzort	Esther Willard Bates

Edith Porter Lapish

Fifteen of these plays and four of the pageants were written by members of the Play and Pageant Department. One of the plays and six of the pageants were written by outside playwrights at the request of the Commission. Three of the plays and three of the pageants were contributed gratuitously by authors.

WAKEFIELD MASQUE

The most ambitious of the activities of this Department was the great masque "Wakefield," the George Washington pageant-masque, written by Percy MacKaye and produced February 21, 25 and 26, 1932, in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C. Mr. MacKaye is an outstanding writer of this class of dramatic material and his masque created a great deal of enthusiastic attention in the National Capital and elsewhere. More than 8,000 people witnessed the event in Washington. The scenery and most of the costumes and other stage properties were made under the direction of this Department, and the production was staged with the cooperation of the Play and Pageant Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission. More extended account of this great masque appears in another part of this volume.

"THE GREAT AMERICAN"

"The Great American," a pageant written by members of the Play and Pageant Department, was produced under the joint auspices of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission on June 21, 22 and 23, 1932, in the Sylvan Theater, on the Washington Monument Grounds in the National Capital, before a capacity audience totalling approximately 60,000.

The plays and pageants published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission are reprinted in Volume Two of this series.

YORKTOWN PAGEANT

The pageant of "Yorktown" was a great spectacle staged at Yorktown, Virginia, under the auspices of the Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Commission. A substantial part of the research and technical work and advice was furnished by the Play and Pageant Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

COOPERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

This department cooperated with the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission in many interesting activities, including parades, pageants and other events directed by the District of Columbia Commission. It also made its costumes and properties available for the production of pageants in many sections of the country. Approximately 5,000 copies of each of the plays and pageants were distributed to the public, making a total of about 160,000. From this activity, thousands of these plays and pageants were produced by schools and organizations of various

kinds. The reports to the Commission indicate that several hundred thousand persons, principally children, took part in these plays and pageants. In addition, other dramatic material written by amateurs, semi-professionals and professionals, throughout the world were also staged, and leading publishing houses issued more than 250 George Washington plays for which there was a demand during the Bicentennial year.

Files of the Commission contain tens of thousands of programs of plays and pageants and pictures of scenes therefrom, testifying to the success of this activity. The Play and Pageant Department has collected for the permanent files of the Commission more than 200 printed plays and pageants dealing with the life and times of George Washington. For the most part these are contained in miscellaneous editions of plays and pageants contributed freely by publishers. This collection is augmented by 125 amateur contributions, submitted in typewritten or handwritten form, sent to the Commission voluntarily or upon request. Many of these amateur plays and pageants were sent to the Commission for criticism before production, and it is estimated that approximately 200 of them were analyzed and revised by the Play and Pageant Department at the invitation of the authors.

DRAMATIC CONTESTS ENCOURAGED

The Play and Pageant Department encouraged George Washington Dramatic Contest activities throughout the country. One of the largest contests was conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which awards were made for the winning one-act and three-act plays and the best George Washington pageant. This contest met with a popular response in all parts of the country. The winning one-act play, "Twixt Cup and Lip," was published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

One of the largest publishing houses conducted a contest in which the Play and Pageant Department of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission cooperated and all of the plays submitted in that contest were given for the use of the Commission.

Major R. B. Lawrence, in charge of the Play Department of the Commission, won this contest with his play entitled "The Decision at Dawn," based on incidents of Washington's encampment at Valley Forge in the winter of 1776-1777.

The files of bound volumes of programs and reports sent to the Commission from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries contain thousands of references to local pageants and plays.

BRAILLE DIVISION

DOROTHEA JENNINGS IN CHARGE

NO PLAN to develop a nation-wide observance of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration would have been complete without taking into consideration the great number of sightless men, women and children who are naturally keen students of history. The ambition of teachers and directors of activities for the blind is to expand the Braille service so as to widen the range of reading and study. Naturally, in this field the literature of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was eagerly sought.

In order to place this division upon a serviceable basis, Miss Dorothea Jennings, who had spent a number of years as a teacher in blind institutions, was employed. Miss Jennings supervised and transcribed much of the literature of the Commission into the embossed print system of reading by touch. Although the number of blind persons in the United States seems comparatively small, a glance at statistics would readily prove that this group is by no means insignificant. Only rough estimates can be given, however, but it is believed that there are at least 15,000 children and about 100,000 adults in the United States who are totally blind. There are 51 state schools and 10 private institutions for the education of the visually handicapped. In nineteen cities, school authorities provide Braille classes in order that the blind students might have the opportunity of competing with their sighted classmates.

The Braille Division gave special consideration to juvenile activities. In this field, the character developing stories from the life of George Washington were transcribed and became immediately

popular. Each story vividly portrays a distinct virtue of our First President, charmingly woven around memorable events and colonial history. Playlets and pageants were made especially available for the use of the blind. In addition to the work being done for blind children, Miss Jennings transcribed important articles of a more mature nature for Braille libraries and periodicals.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission wishes to express its appreciation for the important cooperative service of the American National Red Cross, District of Columbia Chapter, in allowing the Commission the use of its Braille duplicating equipment.

The Braille Division was organized in December, 1930, at the suggestion of the late Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, to whom the Commission is greatly indebted for many valuable ideas and plans calculated to interest the children of the nation. Mrs. Dubois had had long experience as a teacher of children, and her death at the height of her activities was a severe blow to the organization.

In March, 1931, Miss Jennings was placed in charge of the Braille Division with H. E. Dameron as her assistant. Others in this division were Mrs. Vera Connell and Mary Bourke. Miss Jennings compiled a comprehensive list of libraries, organizations and individuals who could be relied upon to assist in disseminating information in relation to the blind. In this work Miss Jennings was ably assisted by the following organizations and persons:

Miss Helen Keller.
Senator Thomas B. Gore.
Senator Thomas B. Schall.
The American National Red Cross.
State Commissions.
Federal Departments.
White House Conference.
Association of Workers for the Blind.
Patriotic and Fraternal Organizations.
American Printing House for the Blind.
Services for the Blind.
Library of Congress.



READING BICENTENNIAL LITERATURE IN BRAILLE
Posed by Vera Connell, Miss Dorothea Jennings, in charge of the Braille Division, and Major Homer E. Carrico

PAMPHLETS TRANSCRIBED IN BRAILLE

Articles concerning literature projects prepared in Braille were featured in the general publicity of the Commission and in Braille publications. The principal articles in the literature of the Commission that were transcribed into Braille were:

Frontier Background of Washington's Career.
Washington the Colonial and National Statesman.
Washington and the Constitution.
Washington as President.
Washington the Military Man.
Washington the Business Man—two volumes.
Music of George Washington's Time—two volumes.
George Washington, Year by Year.
Song—"The Father of the Land We Love."

In the distribution of the Braille material, 7,000 volumes were sent to schools for the blind and Braille classes, 3,000 volumes to Braille libraries and reading rooms. Publicity articles were sent to Braille periodicals and to the press throughout the country and much material was sent to individuals through Congressional requests and in answer to direct requests. The work of this division was one of the most interesting and fruitful activities of the Commission. Hundreds of letters testify to the appreciation of the visually handicapped for the opportunity given them to take a direct interest in the Celebration.

Music Division

John Tasker Howard, *Chief*
Eleanor S. Bowen, *Assistant*

Organization

AN IMPORTANT activity of the George Washington Bicentennial organization was the division devoted to music. It was realized that music, not only would be an inspirational feature to Bicentennial programs, but also that music formed a significant part of the historical background of George Washington and his time. Although considerable research work was done by this division prior to May 26, 1931, it was on that date that the celebrated American composer, author and critic, John Tasker Howard, was placed in charge of the Division, with Mrs. Eleanor S. Bowen, as assistant. Under this competent supervision the music activities were carried forward, and further research made to identify music of George Washington's time and music of the colonial period.

Sousa Composes March

One of the early projects of the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was to invite the late John Philip Sousa, internationally known as the March King, to compose and dedicate a march as a contribution to the Bicentennial Celebration. Mr. Sousa, although advanced in years and not of robust health, gladly accepted this invitation and composed a stirring march entitled, "The George Washington Bicentennial March." This march was played for the first time by the United States Marine Band at the White House in the City of Washington, November 20, 1930. Mr. Sousa conducted the band of which he had been leader for many years, and presented a copy of his composition to President Hoover on that occasion. This march was played



The Late John Philip Sousa, Internationally Known as the March King, Playing His Great Composition, "The George Washington Bicentennial March," at the White House Grounds on November 20, 1930

This was the first formal performance. Mr. Sousa is shown leading the United States Marine Band. In the foreground is President Herbert Hoover and the Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States Bicentennial Commission

during the Celebration period in all parts of the world.

BICENTENNIAL SONG

Another musical production of historic interest was composed at Director Bloom's invitation by the celebrated playwright and composer, George M. Cohan. The title of this song was "Father of the Land We Love," and it was written especially for the Celebration as Mr. Cohan's patriotic contribution to the event. Mr. Cohan presented the original manuscript of this song to President Hoover on July 29, 1931, in the presence of Director Bloom. "The Father of the Land We Love," proved immensely popular and was sung at the presentation of thousands of celebration programs in this and other countries. It made an especial appeal to school children who sang it everywhere with a zest and enjoyment similar to that which aroused their patriotic enthusiasm during the World War when Mr. Cohan composed the well-known song, "Over There." The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission published many thousand copies of this song in response to an insistent popular demand. The cover design used in the publication of this composition was contributed by the celebrated artist, James Montgomery Flagg. It is in beautiful coloring and represents George Washington mounted and in the background is an outline map of the United States surmounted by a row of thirteen stars. Upon the back cover are six historic scenes, three of them in color, representing the First Reading of the Declaration of Independence; Wakefield, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington; Mount Vernon; the Surrender of Cornwallis; the First Inauguration, and the United States Capitol.

CHORAL ODE

Another composition of outstanding merit and great popularity among musicians and the public was the "Song of Faith," a choral ode, composed at the invitation of the Commission by John Alden Carpenter. This ode is a beautiful tribute to General Washington, ending with a Recitative consisting of excerpts from Washington's own writings. Five thousand copies of this chorus were published for distribution to orchestra leaders and choral organizations.

WAKEFIELD MASQUE MUSIC

Mention should also be made of the music and chorus for the great Wakefield Masque which was



GEORGE M. COHAN, NOTED PLAYWRIGHT AND COMPOSER, PRESENTING THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF "FATHER OF THE LAND WE LOVE," TO PRESIDENT HOOVER AT THE WHITE HOUSE, JULY 29, 1931.
Mr. Cohan at the left, the President and Honorable Sol Bloom, Director, United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

selected, adapted, and much of it composed, by John Tasker Howard, Chief of the Music Division of the Commission. Eight thousand copies of the music and choruses were distributed by the Commission to be used in the production of the Wakefield Folk-Masque.

MUSIC PUBLICATIONS

In order to present an authentic list of the representative music of George Washington's time, it was necessary to do an immense amount of research work. As a result the Division of Music published the following musical pamphlets:

George Washington as a Friend and Patron of Music
The Music of George Washington's Time
Music from the Days of George Washington
Album of Military Marches
Colonial Dance Music
The Toast to Washington

in addition to the modern compositions already referred to.

"George Washington as a Friend and Patron of Music," is a reprint taken from "The Musical Side of our First Presidents," contained in "Essays on Music," by the late Oscar G. Sonneck, former Chief, Music Division, Library of Congress. This pamphlet indicates George Washington's fondness for music as attested by his frequent attendance at concerts and the opera. It also includes a copy of a remarkable program of a concert he attended in Philadelphia, June 12, 1787. Three printings of this pamphlet were made and a total of 15,000 copies were distributed by the Commission.

COLONIAL MUSIC PUBLISHED

"The Music of George Washington's Time," represents extensive research work for data on Colonial music in libraries and private collections throughout the country to be embodied in this historical pamphlet. Music from these libraries and collections was photostated to be used as music illustrations and also to illustrate the background of much of the music of the colonial period. This pamphlet contains thirty-four pages of the history of the music of George Washington's time, or music written in his honor, with illustrations, and music written in commemoration of his death. Three editions of this pamphlet were printed and 120,000 copies distributed.

"Music from the Days of George Washington," is a booklet containing sixty-one pages of the vocal and instrumental music, military and patriotic music, concert and dance music, songs and operatic music and the famous Toast to George Washington. This music was collected and provided with an introduction by Dr. Carl Engel, Chief, Music Division of the Library of Congress and edited by W. Oliver Strunk, Assistant Chief, Music Division of the Library. Five editions of this pamphlet were published and a total of about 20,000 copies were distributed.

"The Album of Military Marches," contains six marches of the colonial period. "Colonial Dance Music," contains minuet and gavotte and two minuets danced before General and Mrs. Washington in 1792. "The Toast to Washington," was composed by Francis Hopkinson. The music of this composition was found in a manuscript book in Hopkinson's own handwriting. These three booklets are also included in the "Music from the Days of George Washington." A total of 30,000 copies were distributed.

PUBLISHERS COOPERATE

In June, 1931, music publishers throughout the country were invited to send review copies of colonial music, as well as modern music, commemorative of the colonial period and otherwise appropriate for Bicentennial Celebrations. By September this music had been received and assembled under eleven classifications, indexed, cross-referenced and filed. In August, 1931, letters were sent to 4,150 music club presidents, urging cooperation and asking them to feature one or more musical programs during the period of the Celebration. Previous to this, in June of the same year, a letter was sent to Mrs. Elmer J. Ottaway, President of the National Federation of Music Clubs, with a set of resolutions, asking the support of all the music clubs. These resolutions were adopted at the National Federation meeting which convened in San Francisco during that summer.

The historic pamphlet "The Music of George Washington's Time," including program suggestions, as well as a catalogue of appropriate music, not issued by the Commission, with a list of publishers was issued in October, 1931, and 5,000 copies of the pamphlet were distributed to supply requests already on file.

Subsequently, many additions were made to the pamphlet and several thousand extra copies were ordered to supply the increasing demand. The music published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is reprinted in Volume Two of this series.

BICENTENNIAL MUSIC FEATURED

An interesting feature relating to music was the performance by orchestras in thousands of theaters, hotels and cafes, during the week of February 20, 1932, of the song "Father of the Land We Love." During that week there was scarcely an orchestra in the United States that did not repeat this composition several times. It should be noted that the Latin-American countries were especially interested in playing the music furnished by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In practically every important city and in thousands of smaller places in Central and South America, splendid bands and orchestras played the Sousa and Cohan compositions as well as other Colonial Bicentennial music and broadcast nightly during the Celebration period.

In distributing this music to our sister Republics, the Commission is under great obligation to Mr. Franklin P. Adams, Counselor of the Pan-American Union, who took special interest in this phase of the Commission's activities.

On March 31, 1932, and throughout the summer, until the end of the Celebration period, the Music Division activities were centered on schools of music, conservatories, music divisions of women's clubs and the music departments of schools, which consisted of sending requested information and data on colonial music and suggested programs for commencement exercises. Many thousands of copies of the historic pamphlet "The Music of George Washington's Time," was sent to these schools of music and conservatories.

Many programs of music clubs during the Celebration period were devoted exclusively to music appropriate to the Bicentennial Celebration. During the period of the Celebration publicity articles were written for musical publications, also articles were prepared for clip sheet and newspaper publication. Some of this work was done in cooperation with the Play and Pageant Division. The total number of copies of the music publications issued through the Commission, exclusive of the Sousa March and "Father of the Land We Love," was about 200,000 copies.

The work of assembling, classifying, and arranging the pseudo-historic national airs of commemorative music, resulted in seven large volumes of these collections on file as part of the history of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Publicity Department

Edgar P. Allen, *in Charge*
M. E. Gilfond, *Assistant*

IN PUBLICIZING the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, every channel by which news and feature material could be disseminated was employed: the daily, semi-weekly and weekly newspapers; weekly, semi-monthly and monthly magazines; the radio; silent and talking motion pictures; the public platform; commercial and newspaper photographic services; and special news gathering agencies. No paid advertising of any kind was used. Each of these avenues and the methods and material supplied are discussed in detail. Before doing so, however, it seems advisable to give a short history of the Publicity Department, which was responsible for the publicity issued by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Organization

The Department was organized in April, 1930. At that time a Director of the Division, two assistants and a stenographer made up the personnel of the Department. As more work and responsibility devolved on this Department the personnel was enlarged. The first few months were taken up with planning and research work, for the task at hand was the greatest publicity undertaking ever attempted in this or any other country by a single agency.

It had been decided by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission that the celebration was not to take the form of a world's fair, centralized at one geographical location. Rather it was to be a celebration by and for the people, in their own States, their own cities or towns, their own churches, schools and clubs. The task of the Publicity Department was, therefore, to acquaint every man, woman and child in America with the great and unique character of the Celebration and to stimulate and supplement interest in the event.

There was no precedent to act as a guide. Never had a celebration of such magnitude been planned. The greatest nation on earth was to celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of her foremost son. Every person living in the United States and its Possessions was invited to take part in this colossal tribute. Friendly societies and individuals abroad also signified their willingness, or rather eagerness, to participate in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. The function of the Publicity Department was to inform the people of the plans of the Celebration so that everyone could be advised of what was going on and could make plans for his or her individual participation. It was necessary, also, to broadcast information as to how each individual could cooperate.

Educational Publicity

But before this could be done, an educational publicity campaign in American history had to be conducted. The Department was confronted with a peculiar situation. Everybody knew of George Washington, but very few people had any real conception of the man. Everybody assumed he knew all about George Washington, yet the statement by the late great historian, Professor John Bach McMaster, "George Washington is an unknown man," was absolutely correct. Even as late as 1917, Professor Edward Channing, another great American historian, could say:

> In the course of a busy life, he (Washington) wrote thousands of letters, military orders, and state papers—of these volumes have been printed and other volumes are accessible in manuscript. He stands in a peculiar place in the World's Annals, as a king enshrined in the imagination and veneration of his people, 'unsullied by a throne!' His tall, spare frame and set features are stereotyped on the American retina. This is the heroic figure, the peripheral man; when one seeks beneath these exterior shroudings to find the living, breathing, human being, one soon comes to realize that no more elusive personality exists in history.

The popular idea of George Washington was of a marble statue, cold, aloof and perfect—too distant to be understood, too exalted to be approached. George Washington, the human being, was unknown. To recreate George Washington in the minds of the American people, to present him as a real person who had lived and breathed, was the job assigned by the Director of the Commission to the Publicity Department. This Department was called upon to teach the greatest history

lesson ever taught, with an entire nation as the classroom.

The publicity for the celebration, it was early realized, had to be carried on with dignity and fervor. It had to be presented in such a way that it was at once interesting and accurate. The relationship between the Historical Department and the Publicity Department is discussed later. Suffice it to say here, that every line of information distributed by the Publicity Department was first authenticated by the historical experts of the Commission. For too many years misinformation about George Washington and his time had been broadcast throughout the land. He was already becoming a myth instead of a historical character. The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission had to undo the damage as well as present information backed by historical evidence. Historical accuracy was the watchword of the Publicity Department.

Personnel

To carry on all the above activities one would naturally suppose that the Division of Information and Publication was very heavily staffed. This was not the case. At the beginning of its activities, in the summer of 1930, the Department consisted of four people one of whom was a stenographer. As the work increased the staff increased. At no time however did the Publicity Department have more than nineteen employees, including stenographers and typists, on its staff, although it had the generous assistance of many other employees of the Commission. Of course it was impossible to produce such a tremendous amount of work with so small a force working regular hours. The members of the staff worked evenings and Saturdays and Sundays on many occasions, particularly during that period from November, 1931, to March, 1932, when the work was heaviest. Incidentally, it should be pointed out that the staff members did not receive additional compensation for this overtime work.

Edgar P. Allen, long experienced in newspaper and magazine work and also as a public relations consultant, was selected to head the Publicity Department. Mr. Allen organized the Division and remained its head throughout the Celebration.

M. E. Gilfond was Assistant Director of the Publicity Department, from July, 1930, to the end of the Celebration. Trained in American History and in Publicity work, Mr. Gilfond was very happily suited for this position.

The Magazine Publicity for the Department was handled by James Hay, Jr. H. O. Bishop was in charge of the Historical Research for the Department and was especially valuable in making contacts for feature articles which were used by syndicate writers and press associations. Colonel Frank P. Morgan was in charge of all Records and Statistics as well as the Clipping Service for the Department. Burton Kline was in charge of Speaker's material, preparing numerous addresses and outlines for speeches on the Bicentennial Celebration. Emma P. Lincoln was in charge of radio activities. Colonel H. S. Kimberly, assisted by Tefft Johnson, took charge of motion pictures and photographic services. Harry Gusack, a newspaper man of long experience, and L. Lowell Johnson were employed as staff writers, and these men were in charge of getting up the Clip Sheet issued by this Department and also wrote many of the regular releases of the Department. Wm. M. Stuart, Wm. T. Saffell and Mrs. Margaret A. Fair handled the Clipping Service.

Besides the above the Publicity Department is greatly indebted for editorial and stenographic assistance to the following: Mary E. Turner, Matilda Frantz, Mrs. Ruth B. Thomson, Mrs. Wm. H. Clements, Esther O'Rourke, Margaret Froyd, Caroline Tompkins, Mrs. Jesse Perkins, Peggy Griffith, Josephine Friedman, Lois Wilson, and Alice Farnsworth.

Cooperation from Other Departments

The Publicity Department also received invaluable help and cooperation from members of other Departments. For such cooperation it is especially indebted to the following: Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, David M. Matteson and Mrs. Mary B. Stack of the Historical Department; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of the Department of Women's Activities; Colonel John M. Gibbs, J. T. Brown, D. K. Edwards and R. H. Bailey of the Department of States, Cities and Towns; Donald A. Craig and Mrs. Arletta Ahrens of the Foreign Participation Department; Percy J. Burrell, Major R. B. Lawrence, James K. Knudson, Professor Ethel Claire Randall and Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes of the Plays and Pageants Division; Hazel B. Nielson of the Educational Department; Anne Madison Washington of the

Genealogical Division; Mr. John Tasker Howard and Mrs. Eleanor Bowen of the Music Division; Gideon C. Payne and Alexander R. Smith of the Mail Department; Mrs. Bertha T. Voorhorst of the Library Division; Dorothea E. Jennings of the Braille Division; and Mrs. Florence C. Phillips, Librarian.

To the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the Publicity Department is greatly indebted. Most of the policies and projects which the Department carried out originated with him. At all times was he sympathetic and helpful. Calling on his wide experience in allied fields, he was, indeed, its guiding spirit.

In closing this section of the report of the Publicity Department it is essential to point out that every care was taken to disseminate information to the American people which was accurate and authentic. Every release was carefully examined before it was sent out and the Historical Division checked on its authenticity. The greatest care was taken to avoid errors. When the tremendous amount of work accomplished by the Publicity Department is considered the conclusion is inevitable that this Department did a masterful job.

Careful Preparation

The character and scope of the publicity campaign having been determined, the next step was to launch it. For the first few months, little was done in the way of sending out publicity material; most of the time of the staff was spent in searching the historical storehouses in and about the City of Washington, gathering material for future use. Also, machinery for the publicity campaign had to be set up. The Commission arranged to do its own mimeographing work. Special lists of publications to receive news releases were compiled and addressograph stencils were made. At the height of the Celebration news releases were going to 15,000 editors while the clip sheet (this activity is discussed later) was sent to a mailing list of approximately 100,000.

To indicate the amazing increase of the publicity activity and also the amazing reaction of the American Press, a few figures will suffice. In November of 1930, the Department sent out 47,000 words of publicity material; in January of 1932 it sent out 375,800 words; in November of 1930 it received 958 clippings from newspapers and magazines while in March of 1932 it received 122,308 clippings.

We can now take up the various activities of the Publicity Department, and exhibit in the clearest way possible the work done by this Department.

Newspaper Publicity

Various types of newspaper releases were sent out to the American Press. They can be divided roughly into two major classes: (1) Releases of a historical nature; (2) Releases on current happenings relating to the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

The historical releases were sent out to recall events and significant anniversaries relating to George Washington or to people or places intimately associated with his life. These news releases can be found in Volume III of the Literature Series of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, published by this Commission. Always, the articles were so prepared as to attract the newspaper reader; and always, the historical information contained was accurate. The titles of these historical news releases are here listed:

George Washington Had to Overcome Obstacles as a Boy.
Washington Hunted Buffalo and Bear.
Braddock's Defeat Brought Washington Fame as Fighter.
When Washington Ran for Office.
George Washington Sees a Coal Mine.
Declaration of Independence Hailed with Joy by Washington.
Washington Elected Commander in Chief.
That Glorious Christmas of '76.
Washington's Only Fourth of July Address.
Washington Assumed Command at Cambridge.
That Winter at Valley Forge.
Where Washington Crossed the Delaware.
Wallpaper of Washington's Bedroom.
Washington's Home Town.
Washington's Love for His Mother.
The Battle of Princeton.
Washington Prevented Rout at Monmouth.
How Washington Observed Christmas.
British Fire Salute in Honor of Washington.
Lee's Bravery Wins Washington's Praise.
American Privateers Harass British During Revolutionary War.
Battle of Kings Mountain.
Washington and the Thirteenth Colony.
Six Washington Birthdays Spent Near British Lines.
General Washington's Important Headquarters.
Patriotic Farmers Eager to Join Army.
Public Health in Washington's Day.
Medical Care of Washington's Soldiers.
Soldiers Placated by Washington.
Washington was the Father of West Point.
Washington Grateful for Gifts to Soldiers.
Tories Conspired to Kidnap Washington.
Shortage of Powder.
Washington had Many Narrow Escapes.
Washington's Victories Master Strokes.
Washington Indignant at Suggestion He Become "King."

Famous Speech.
When the Revolution Ended.
When the British Left New York.
George Washington Resigns Commission.
When Washington Became President.
Washington's Last Visit to His Mother.
The First Thanksgiving Proclamation.
First President Did Not Fear Operation.
Corner Stone of the Capitol.
Only Two Bills Vetoed by Washington.
Muscle Shoals Worried Washington.
Government Printing in Washington's Time and Now.
University of Pennsylvania Conferred Honorary Degree on George Washington.
Washington Received Degrees from Five Colleges.
Washington's Tour of Southern States.
"See America First" was Washington's Advice.
George Washington and Peace.
An Indissoluble Union.
Origin of "Father of Country."
Washington Twice Commander-in-Chief.
Washington and the Constitution.
First Law under the Constitution.
Letter from Monroe to Washington.
Money in Washington's Day.
Communication in Washington's Day.
George Washington's Wedding.
Martha Washington Gave Full Measure in Patriotic Service.
George Washington, Fisherman.
Washington Sent Money to Madame Lafayette in 1793.
Washington Bought a Chariot by Mail.
George Washington Branded His Cattle.
Farmer Washington Also Suffered from Drought.
Washington Tried Siberian and South African Wheat.
Mount Vernon Named for British Admiral.
Washington as a Manufacturer.
Washington's Fish Business.
George Washington the Bookman.
Washington Pleased by "Home Town" Ball.
Mount Vernon Became a Mecca at End of War.
Friends Sent Washington Numerous Gifts.
Washington's Last Birthday.
Washington Wrote Will Without Legal Aid.
The Coat from Washington's Own Back.
Dramatic History of Independence Hall.
Independence Voted July 2, 1776.
Richard Henry Lee's Independence Resolution.
The Swedes in the American Revolution.
American Patriotism Amazed Rochambeau.
First Flag Was not "Stars and Stripes".
Our Flag is 154 Years Old.
London Excited by First View of Ship Flying "Old Glory".
Robert Morris Helped War of '76 With Own Money.
Alexander Hamilton's Achievements.
General Israel Putnam's Exploits.
The Patriotic Thomas Paine.
Versatile Benjamin Franklin.
Activities of Thomas Jefferson.
Story of "Mad Anthony" Wayne.
Paul Revere's Midnight Ride.
The Story of Nathan Hale.
John Jay—First Chief Justice.
Hamilton and Jefferson Traded Votes in Selecting Capital Site.
James Monroe Wounded at Trenton.
President Adams First to Occupy White House.
George Washington Was Interested in Orphans.
Washington Was Pioneer in Public Schools.
Washington's Belief in a Supreme Being.
Washington's Religious Attitude.
Washington Worshipped in 40 Churches.
George Washington's Advice to a Young Lady.
George Washington, Road Builder.
Painters and Paintings of George Washington.
A Rare Bust of George Washington.
Houdon Statue Formally Dedicated in Virginia.
Army Officers Made "Naval Commanders" in First United States Fleet.
Three Presidents Died on July 4.
The "Old North State" in the Revolution.
Virginia Ratified Constitution 143 Years Ago.
Granite State Revolutionary Heroes.
Unknown Soldier of the Revolutionary War.
Maine in the Revolutionary War.
Kentucky's Admission to the Union.
Tennessee's Admission to the Union.
When Delaware Ratified.
South Carolina's Heroes of the Revolution.
New Hampshire Ratifies.
Ancient Bell Clapper for Christ Church in Alexandria.
First "Sub" Used in Revolution.
Morgan's Strategy Won Battle of Cowpens.
George Washington Helped in Running the Household.
Shops and Ships in Washington's Time.
Amusements of the First President.
George Washington in the First Continental Congress.
July 3 a Significant Date in Idaho History.
Opening of the First Congress.
When George Washington Established His Headquarters at West Point.
What Actually Happened at Yorktown.
George Washington's Mother.
Battle of Bennington Important Military Engagement.
Washington's Farewell Address.
Lafayette's Escape.
General Washington, Host and Huntsman.
When Washington Was Defeated at Brandywine.
George Washington Fired the First American Gun at Yorktown.
When Victory Slipped from Washington's Grasp.
Washington's Good Will Trip Through New England.
George Washington Recognized Saint Patrick's Day.
New York was Eleventh State to Ratify Federal Constitution.
Rochambeau and French Army Arrived at Newport July 12, 1780.
When Hamilton "Sounded Out" Washington on the Presidency.
Lafayette's Visit to Mount Vernon.
When President Washington Put Down a "Rebellion".
When General Burgoyne Surrendered.
A Glimpse of the Real George Washington.
Washington's Dangerous Exploit.
The Financial Genius of the Revolution.
Washington Planted Christmas Shrubbery.
American Cause Aided by Lafayette.
When George Washington was Elected President of the Constitutional Convention.
George Washington Had a Sense of Humor.
The First Commander in Chief.
The Battle of Bunker Hill.
George Washington and Peace.
Washington's False Teeth.
British Revenue Ship Burned by Whipple.
General Greene Called Washington's Second.
Capitol Corner Stone Laid by Washington Amid Much Rejoicing.
Samuel Adams, Father of the American Revolution.
General George Washington a Pioneer in Inoculation.
Secretary Hyde Tells About Washington's Plows.
Senator Capper Discusses Washington's Farm Problems.
French Colonial Patriots.

Polish Colonial Patriots.
German Colonial Patriots.
Irish Colonial Patriots.
Jewish Colonial Patriots.
Polish Hero's Birthday Recalls War Exploits.
Anniversary of Patrick Henry's Birth.
Birthday Anniversary of Madison.
Twenty Lexingtons and Fifteen Concords.
First Washington's Birthday Celebration West of the Mississippi.
Speculation and Worthless Money.
United States Army's Two Washington Regiments.
General Moultrie is Paid High Tribute.
Naming of Lafayette Square.
The Story of the "Great Seal" of the United States.
The Festive Board of Colonial Days.
Utah Pioneers Compared to George Washington.
Christmas in Colonial Days.
John Paul Jones' Birth Anniversary Recalled.
Daniel Webster on George Washington.
Baron Von Steuben.
America's Greatest Jurist.
The Athenaeum Portrait of George Washington.
Ice Cream Invented by Washington? Yes, Asserts Commission.
Washington First American to Raise Domestic Carrot?
Patrick Henry's Birthday.
A Forgotten Duel.
Why Washington's Tomb in the Capitol Remains Empty.
Some Social Customs in Washington's Day.
Colonial Commerce.

Releases on Current Events

Releases on current events in relation to the Bicentennial Celebration, in various parts of the United States and abroad, were distributed to keep the people informed of the progress of the Celebration. The titles of those releases, which also can be found in Volume III of the Literature Series published by this Commission, are here listed:

Fort Necessity to Be Rebuilt.
Plans for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.
Unpublished Washington Letters.
President Hoover Writes Foreword for "Writings of George Washington".
Massachusetts to Act as Host to Visitors in 1932.
Aid for Teachers in Bicentennial Work.
Educational Data on Washington.
Make Washington Your Ideal.
United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission Offers Material to Libraries.
Reliving Washington's Life in Pageantry.
Music Associated With Washington.
A George Washington Atlas.
Radio Programs to Play Important Part in 1932 Celebration.
Committee to Select Official Picture of Washington.
Houdon Bust Official Washington Portrait.
Design of Quarter Dollar to Be Changed in Commemoration of George Washington.
Original Washington Pictures to be Exhibited.
Washington Pictures Available to Writers.
Restoration of Wakefield.
Yorktown Sesquicentennial Forerunner of Washington Bicentennial.
Engineering Memorial to Washington.
Broadway Plans to Honor Washington.
D. A. R. Approves Name of "George Washington Memorial Bridge" for Hudson River Structure.
President Hoover Notified World's Greatest Suspension Bridge Will Be Named for George Washington.
All America to Sing "America."
Society of the Cincinnati Will Honor Washington.
War Mothers and George Washington.
Scouts Distribute Mount Vernon Walnuts.
Helpful Suggestions.
George Washington Bicentennial Celebration to Be Worldwide.
France and United States to Honor Memory of Washington at Paris Exposition.
Plans are Started for Action Abroad.
Other Nations Will Join in Honoring Washington.
Latin America to Pay Homage During 1932 Celebration.
Foreign Cities Will Name Streets and Squares for Washington.
Mount Vernon Walnuts Planted Abroad.
Americans Residing Abroad Organize for 1932 Events.
Honoring Von Steuben's Memory.
Anniversary of Vermont's Statehood.
"Molly Pitcher" to be Honored in '32.
Visitors Interested in Washington's Swords.
Bicentennial Group Named for Hungary.
Bicentennial Postage Stamps to go on Sale January 1st.
Radio Broadcast from Independence Hall.
Liberty Bell May Ring Again.
The Anniversary of the Constitution.
George Washington Bridge to be Dedicated.
Bicentennial Musical.
Statement by the Director on the Opening of the Bicentennial Celebration, February 21, 1932.
George Washington Recognized Saint Patrick's Day.
Bicentennial Flower Gardens.
Colonial Gardens Book.
Church Services to Mark Opening of Bicentennial Celebration.
Official George Washington Commemorative Medal Selected.
Medal Struck in Platinum.
Proclamation of President Hoover.
American Societies in France Preparing for Bicentennial Celebration.
Austria's Patriotic Gift.
"Old Ironsides" on Display.
John Adams Anniversary Recalled.
Women Active in Plans for Bicentennial Celebration.
The Opening of the Bicentennial Celebration.
Von Steuben's Birthday.
Statement by the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
Masonic Portrait.
Educational Contests Sponsored by United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.
Berlin Considers Naming Street for George Washington.
Bicentennial Groups Named by Churches.
Pan American Union Honors Washington.
Birthday Anniversary of Dr. James Craik Observed.
Schools of Nation Feature Bicentennial.
Bicentennial Ode.
Preview of Bicentennial Exhibit.
Colonial Gardens Bicentennial Feature.
George Washington Handbook to Be Used in Study Course.
Communities Honor George Washington.
New Bicentennial Quarter Dollar Coined.
Bicentennial Program Appeals to Educators Throughout Nation.
Church Sponsors Bicentennial Program.
American Women Abroad Plan Celebration.
Pan American Union Sponsors Programs.

Washington Stamp Issued by Poland.
Bicentennial Plans Announced by Massachusetts Commission.
The Celebration and the Campaign.
George Washington's Soldiers Remembered on Memorial Day.
The "Writings of George Washington".
Pay of Government Officials.
Joseph Hewes Memorial.
Bicentennial Commission to Publish a Series of Commemorative Volumes.
Bicentennial Celebration to Continue in Full Swing.
Bicentennial Celebration in the British Empire.
The Bicentennial Celebration in England.
Bicentennial Contest Winners Soon to Be Selected.
Judges for the Bicentennial Essay Contest Selected.
Outdoor Bicentennial Features.
More Honors Abroad for George Washington.
The Bicentennial Celebration in Poland.
Bicentennial Oratorical Finalists to Be Entertained by United States Commission.
Independence Day is Featured by Bicentennial Celebrations.
Nine College Students on Way to Washington for Bicentennial Oratorical Finals.
Preview of Historical Loan Exhibition.
Bicentennial Oratorical Contest Finals Announced.
Washington Relative Flies on Post Office Day.
President Hoover to Present Bicentennial Medal.
Washington, N. C., First Town Named After George Washington.
Women in Every Community Plan to Take Part in Celebration.
Washington Masons to Lay Corner Stone at Capitol.
Canada Observes the Bicentennial Celebration.
Fourth of July in Paris.
Weather Report for George Washington's Two Hundredth Birthday.
Historical Song in Honor of George Washington Newly Discovered.
Music in the Bicentennial Celebration.
Bicentennial Employes Work Saturday Afternoons.
Pulaski Day Exercises Tuesday, October 11, 1932.
Navy Day to be a George Washington Bicentennial Observance.
Church Observances to Mark Close of Bicentennial Celebration.
The close of the Bicentennial Celebration.

Usually all the releases were sent to the complete newspaper list. Occasionally, a special article was prepared for one state or locality or, when written at special request, for an individual newspaper or press association. Also material was prepared for newspaper correspondents in Washington. The Department sent out 314 releases from November, 1930, to December, 1932, releases averaging about 800 words in length.

MAGAZINE PUBLICITY

The Publicity Department maintained a special service for the magazines. The magazine articles prepared were different from the newspaper articles in several respects. They were longer pieces—averaging some 2,000 words each—and outlined the subject in greater detail, and usually were accompanied by illustrations. The records show that 2,423 magazine articles on some phase of the life of George Washington or on the Bicentennial Celebration were published during the Celebration period. High though this number may seem it is by no means complete since magazine articles were published which this Commission was unable to get for its files. The Publicity Department prepared 235 of these magazine articles, for publication in American journals; and it provided material and assistance for hundreds more. The Publicity Department received numerous requests for historical material, pictures and outlines for magazine articles. A select list of magazine articles, with their titles and dates of issue, are here recorded, to provide a ready, selective periodical bibliography for reference. (See next page.)

CLIP SHEET

To supplement newspaper and magazine publicity the Publicity Department prepared and distributed a Clip Sheet. This sheet contained editorials, historical articles and articles on the progress of the Celebration. Special Clip Sheets were issued for special groups. The Clip Sheet was an eight-column newspaper size page printed on one side only. The articles were short and to the point. They could be "clipped" and used in newspapers without any change.

This Clip Sheet became tremendously popular. Starting with a circulation of 15,000 it gradually increased until 100,000 and often more of each issue were distributed. They went to newspapers and magazines, trade journals, church, school and fraternal publications, patriotic societies journals and libraries.

As pointed out, two types of Clip Sheets were used. The regular issue was published on the average of twice a month. Twenty-three numbers were issued. At the same time 15 special editions of the Clip Sheet were published and distributed to special groups of people. The special Clip Sheets were the following:

Program Special.
Suggested Programs.
Special Activities (2 issues).
Educational Special (5 issues).
Moving Picture Special.
Library Special.
Church Special.
Army Special.
Navy Special.
Foreign Participation.

The Clip Sheets were issued for 12 months. In February, 1932, this valuable service had to be dis-

Magazine	*Date*	*Title*
American Architect, New York City.	February, 1931	Where Patrick Henry Lighted the Torch of American Liberty.
American City, New York City.	August, 1931	Officials Urged to Plan for George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.
American Childhood, Springfield, Mass.	February, 1931	Plant a Tree for Washington.
American Foreign Service Journal, Washington, D. C.	July, 1931	George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.
American Forests, Washington, D. C.	May, 1931	Beauty Rides the Highways.
American Forests, Washington, D. C.	June, 1931	George Washington Scion Planted.
American Forests, Washington, D. C.	February, 1932	Living Symbols of Mount Vernon.
American Lutheran, New York City.	March, 1932	The Bicentennial of Washington and Lutheran Men, Facts and History.
American Magazine, The, New York City.	February, 1932	When Washington Laughed and Cried.
American Magazine of Art, Washington, D. C.	February, 1932	Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington.
American Penman, New York City.	February, 1932	George Washington.
Antiquarian, The, New York City.	July, 1931	The Official "Portrait" of the George Washington Bicentennial.
Argonaut, The, Los Angeles, Calif.	February 6, 1932	Washington as a Writer.
Art Digest, New York City.	May 1, 1932	Washington Portraits Come From Hiding Place All Over Land.
Bankers Monthly, Chicago, Ill.	February, 1932	A Trust Used by Washington.
Boys Life, New York City.	February, 1932	Service.
Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kans.	November, 1931	George Washington: Homemaker.
Child Life Magazine, Chicago, Ill.	February, 1931	Washington.
Child Life Magazine, Chicago, Ill.	February, 1931	Music in the Days of Washington and Lincoln.
Churchman, New York City.	February 13, 1932	Washington Goes to Church.
Collier's, New York City.	February 28, 1931	Why We Remember.
Cosmopolitan, New York City.	February, 1932	George Washington As I Knew Him.
Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Concord, N. H.	May, 1932	Bicentennial Thoughts.
D. A. R. Magazine, Washington, D. C.	March, 1931	Bicentennial of Mary Washington's Wedding Day.
Equity, New York City.	February, 1932	George Washington's Love of the Theatre.
The Etude, Philadelphia, Pa.	February, 1932	Music in Washington's Day.
The Golden Book, New York City.	February, 1932	The Fox-Hunting Virginian, George Washington.
The Golden Book, New York City.	February, 1932	Washington in His 36th Year.
Good Health, Battle Creek, Mich.	May, 1931	Honor Washington's Memory With Trees.
Greater Washington, Washington, D. C.	March, 1931	Bicentennial Year.
Harpers Bazaar, New York City.	February, 1932	Colonial Decoration.
Hoosier Farmer, Indianapolis, Ind.	May, 1932	Nation-Wide Series of Farm Bureau Picnics July 4.
House Beautiful, Concord, N. H.	March, 1931	Campaign Sponsored by American Tree Association.
Irish World, New York City.	February 3, 1932	A Tribute From the Sky.
Jewish Tribune, Hartford, Conn.	February 12, 1932	Jewish Home Life and Contacts in Washington's Day.
Journal Business Education, New York City.	February, 1932	Washington the Business Man.
Journal of National Education Assn., Wash'n, D. C.	April, 1932	The Superintendents at Mount Vernon.
Journal of National Education Assn., Wash'n, D. C.	May, 1932	The Bicentennial Bill of Rights.
Journal of Education of Boston, Boston, Mass.	March, 1931	1932 A George Washington Year.
Kiwanis Magazine, Chicago, Ill.	February, 1932	Washington As a Leader.
Kentucky Progress Magazine, Frankfort, Ky.	February, 1932	George Washington.
Ladies' Home Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.	February, 1931	George Washington.
Liberty Magazine, New York City.	February 13, 1932	Our Great National Hero.
Liberty Magazine, New York City.	February 20, 1932	If George Washington Were Alive Today?
Life, Bridgeport, Conn.	May 28, 1932	Contemporary Opinions of George Washington.
Literary Digest, New York City.	September, 1931	George Washington—Engineer.
Literary Digest, New York City.	September, 1931	Follow in the Footsteps of the Father of Your Country.
Literary Digest, New York City.	February 13, 1932	George Washington, Inventor.
Literary Digest, New York City.	February 20, 1932	The Immortal George in Drapery and Dinner Plates.
Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, Md.	April 23, 1931	$4,000,000 Washington Memorial Temple.
Masonic Journal, New York City.	February, 1932	Bicentenary American Freemasonry.
Masonic Outlook, New York City.	September, 1931	"The Unknown Washington, Biographic Origins of the Republic."
Motorist, Buffalo, N. Y.	March, 1932	New Memorial Route to the Birthplace of George Washington.
Musical America, New York City.	February, 1932	Upholding Musical Standards for the Washington Bicentennial.
Musical America, New York City.	Special, 1932	Notable Bicentennial Events Scheduled for Washington.
Nation's Capital Magazine, Washington, D. C.	November, 1930	The George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.
National Catholic Welfare Conference, Baltimore, Md.	February, 1931	The George Washington Bicentennial.
National Geographic Magazine, Washington, D. C.	January, 1932	The Travels of George Washington.
New York Herald Magazine, New York City.	February 21, 1932	Washington—By Calvin Coolidge.
New York Times Magazine, New York City.	February 21, 1932	National Figures in Fabric and Print.
New York Times Magazine, New York City.	February 21, 1932	Great Chapters in the Washington Epic.
New York Times Magazine, New York City.	November 27, 1932	Washington Viewed as a World Figure.
Opportunity, Chicago, Ill.	July, 1931	George Washington—*Salesman.*
Outdoor America, Chicago, Ill.	July, 1931	The League and Young America.
Outdoor America, Chicago. Ill.	July, 1931	America's First Conservationist.
Outlook, New York City.	February 25, 1931	George Washington Picture Mills?
Pictorial, New York City.	May 7, 1932	Two Washington Shrines Are Reproduced in New York.
Presbyterian, Pittsburgh, Pa.	February 11, 1932	Nine Months' Bicentennial Celebration of George Washington's Birth.
Publishers Weekly, New York City.	August 8, 1931	Bicentennial Literature.
Review of Reviews, New York City.	February, 1932	Washington, Aged 200.
Review of Reviews, New York City.	February, 1932	The Progress of the World.
Review of Reviews, New York Citv.	February, 1932	We Celebrate the Birth of Washington.
Review of Reviews, New York City.	February, 1932	Virginia, Where Washington Lived.
St. Nicholas Magazine, Pittsburgh, Pa.	March, 1931	Our First President.
The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 30, 1931	George Washington Bicentennial Airplane Flight.
The Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 20, 1932	1732—George Washington—1932.
School Life, Washington, D. C.	February, 1931	What the Washington Bicentennial Commission Has Available for Schools.
Scientific American, New York City.	March, 1932	George Washington, Inventor.
Scientific American, New York City.	June, 1932	George Washington Encouraged Aeronautics.
Smith Alumnae Quarterly, Concord, N. H.	May, 1932	Washington's Birthday.
S. A. R. Quarterly Bulletin, Washington, D. C.	January, 1931	The Unknown Soldier of the American Revolution.
Time Magazine, New York City.	August 10, 1931	Heroes.
Woman's Home Companion, New York City.	February, 1932	The Real Washington.
Woman's Home Companion, New York City.	February, 1932	Our Heritage from Washington.
Woman's Home Companion, New York City.	February, 1932	Nation-wide Tree Planting Program.
Woman's World, New York City.	November, 1931	The Greatest Gentleman at Home.
Yale Alumni News, New Haven, Conn.	February 19, 1932	Yale Contemporaries of Washington.

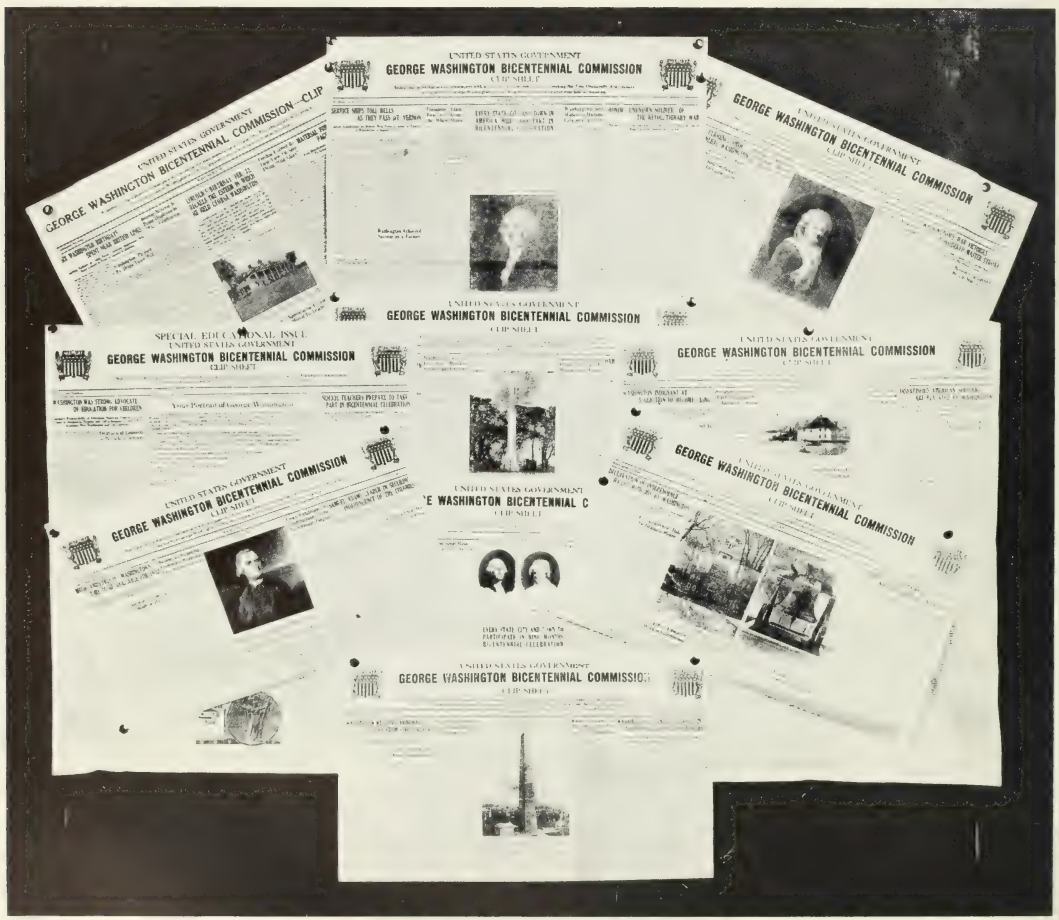
continued because of lack of funds. During the year, the Department issued 38 separate Clip Sheets, being an average of more than three numbers a month. It is interesting to note that many public and private libraries as well as historical associations in various parts of the country are keeping complete files of the Clip Sheet, published by this Commission, for future reference work.

MAT SERVICE

An outstanding feature of the Clip Sheets was the mat service which was offered by the Publicity Department. Each Clip Sheet contained a significant historical picture. Newspaper mats of these pictures were made at a nominal cost and offered to editors free of charge. In this manner, appropriate illustrations appeared in thousands of publications.

In all the Publicity Department made mats of 31 pictures. Ten thousand five hundred of these mats were distributed by this office, for reproduction in newspapers and magazines. The mats supplied were the following:

Athenaeum Portrait of George Washington.
Mount Vernon, Home of George Washington.
Wakefield, Birthplace of George Washington.
Virginia Colonel Portrait of George Washington.
Martha Washington.
General Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh.
Monument to Mary Ball Washington, Mother of George Washington.
Houdon Bust of George Washington.
Battle of Bunker Hill.
Liberty Bell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.



Samples showing the type of Clip Sheets sent out by the Publicity Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Hundreds of thousands of these Clip Sheets were sent to newspaper editors throughout the United States, who clipped articles therefrom for publication.

Washington Monument, Braddock, Pa.
General Greene.
General Lafayette.
Washington's First Cabinet.
George Washington Commemorative Medal.
Washington, The Farmer.
Samuel Adams.
Savage Portrait of George Washington.
An Airplane View of Mount Vernon.
General von Steuben.
Dr. James Craik, Washington's Physician and Friend.
The George Washington Bicentennial Stamps.
First Prayer Offered in Congress.
Christ Church, Alexandria, Va.
Pohick Church, Pohick, Va.
Clip Sheet Shield.
Nollekens Bust of George Washington.
Washington School Building, Alexandria, Va.
George M. Cohan Bicentennial Song, "Father of the Land We Love".
Scenes from Moving Picture, "George Washington—His Life and Times".

CUTS

There were made for reproduction purposes in the Commission's publications cuts of various sizes. These were not sent out from the Commission's offices. On special occasions cuts were loaned but they were always returned and remain the property of the Commission. Most of these cuts can be seen in this Memorial Series of Volumes.

One cut was made for advertising purposes: It had the Houdon picture of George Washington in the center with the words "George Washington Bicentennial" around it. On one side were the figures "1732", on the other "1932". This was a small cut about 1½ inches in diameter. It was used by hundreds of commercial firms in advertising and on letter-heads and envelopes. These cuts were loaned and not given away.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Commission realized the necessity of having a large collection of pictures to be used for publicity purposes. These pictures were assembled from libraries and books or by making reproductions of famous historical paintings from different parts of the world. Pictures of a number of historic places and scenes in and around Washington were made especially for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In all, approximately 3,400 pictures were collected, undoubtedly one of the largest and most interesting pictorial Washingtonia in existence. Included in this library of pictures are photographs of the original paintings which were exhibited at the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration Historical Loan Exhibition, held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., during the Bicentennial Celebration.

The pictures can be divided into two categories: (1) historical pictures and (2) pictures of the Bicentennial Celebration. The historical collection is made up of pictures of George Washington, his family and people and places intimately associated



WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE
From a Painting by George Harding
Taken from the original mural in the possession of Frank V. Storrs of Trenton, New Jersey.

with him. There are some 1,400 of these pictures. The pictures of the celebration proper were collected from all parts of the world. There are some 2,000 of these pictures and they show the highlights of the celebration from February 22 until Thanksgiving Day, 1932.

One of the most interesting photographs distributed by the Commission was a copy of the Harding painting of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Mr. Frank V. Storrs commissioned Harding to paint a mural of this subject for his theatre in Trenton, New Jersey. A special photograph was made by Mr. Storrs and presented to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. This picture, historically accurate, was reproduced in thousands of newspapers and periodicals during the Bicentennial Celebration.

These pictures were used in publicity work to very good advantage. They were loaned to newspapers, magazines and feature writers to illustrate articles. Also, they were frequently used in rotogravure sections of metropolitan papers. In most cases, the pictures were merely loaned. The same pictures were used over and over again.

RADIO

Thousands of Bicentennial Radio Broadcasts took place during the Bicentennial Celebration. We are not concerned here with local broadcasts which came under the supervision of local Bicentennial Committees. This Commission often aided in such programs by furnishing material for speeches and by assisting in the arrangements of programs. Immediately before the opening of the Celebration the Publicity Department arranged for a series of broadcasts by the Governors of States. These speeches were prepared and broadcasting arrangements were made by the Publicity Department.

There were 20 major radio broadcasts over extensive networks which were planned and carried out by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. In every instance the Commission was given the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company or Columbia Broadcasting System and their affiliated stations. Never did the Commission pay for any time on the air. Millions of people listened in to these broadcasts as can be attested by the number of letters of commendation received immediately following each broadcast. These major network broadcasts are here listed:*

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 1932.

Program on the Preliminary Plans of the Celebration, Broadcast from Washington, D. C., by the National Broadcasting Company, June 15, 1930.

MOTHERS' DAY.

Program Broadcast from the Arlington Memorial Amphitheatre, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, on the American War Mothers' Program, by the National Broadcasting Company, May 10, 1931.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Program Broadcast from Washington, D. C., by the National Broadcasting Company, May 30, 1931.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AND HIS RELATIONSHIP TO THE SOUTH.

Program from Washington, D. C., Over Columbia Broadcasting System, June 5, 1931.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

Program Broadcast from Washington, D. C., by the Columbia Broadcasting System, June 23, 1931.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Program at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, July 4, 1931.

INVITATION TO AMERICAN FARMERS.

Program for the National Grange, Broadcast by National Broadcasting Company, August 15, 1931.

FORT NECESSITY GROUND-BREAKING CEREMONY.

Program at Fort Necessity, Pennsylvania, Broadcast Nationally Through Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1931.

AT THE HOME OF MARY BALL WASHINGTON.

Program at the Mary Ball Washington Home, Fredericksburg, Va., Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, January 1, 1932.

AT POHICK CHURCH.

Program Over Columbia Broadcasting System from Pohick Church, Virginia, Sunday, February 21, 1932.

AN APPRECIATION.

Broadcast Over the Columbia Broadcasting System, February 23, 1932.

COLONIAL GARDEN TRIBUTE.

Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company from Washington, D. C., March 17, 1932.

BEFORE THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

Program Before the National Security League, Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, April 9, 1932.

UNDER THE CHERRY BLOSSOMS.

Program at the Tidal Basin, Washington, D. C., Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, April 13, 1932.

* Text of these speeches can be found in Vol. II of the Literature Series of this report.

MEMORIAL DAY AT ARLINGTON.

Program at Arlington National Cemetery, Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company, May 30, 1932.

FROM THE HOME OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Program Broadcast from the Home of Francis Scott Key, Washington, D. C., by the National Broadcasting Company, Flag Day, June 14, 1932.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS.

Program of American Farm Bureau Federation Nationwide Farmers' Bicentennial, Broadcast by National Broadcasting Company, July 4, 1932.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ADMIRAL COMTE DE GRASSE.

Program Celebrating the Two Hundred and Tenth Anniversary of the Birth of Admiral Comte de Grasse, Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company from Washington, D. C., September 13, 1932.

153RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF CASIMIR PULASKI.

Program Celebrating the 153rd Anniversary of the Death of Casimir Pulaski, Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company from Washington, D. C., October 11, 1932.

THE MOTHER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Program on Mothers' Day, 1932, at the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., Broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company.

Moving Pictures

The moving picture medium in publicizing the Bicentennial Celebration was used as much as possible. Seven movietones were made with the assistance of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and were shown throughout the United States.

Besides these movietones, there were two larger pictures made: one silent picture and one talking picture. The first which was entitled, *George Washington—His Life and Times,* was made by the Eastman Teaching Films, Incorporated. It portrayed the highlights of the career of George Washington. Produced primarily for the schools and institutions of learning of America, the film was shown in all parts of the United States. In four reels of fifteen minutes each it traced the highlights of the life and career of George Washington.

The talking picture, entitled, *Washington, The Man and the City,* was produced by Warner Brothers. This picture showed the important buildings and historic places in and about the City of Washington and their relation to George Washington. It was shown in some 3,000 theatres in all parts of the country to an audience, estimated conservatively by A. Julian Brylawski, Warner Brothers' representative in the District of Columbia, of 5,000,000 people.

Both these pictures met with the approval and cooperation of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The Publicity Department assisted by sending out notices of these pictures to the newspapers and also with detailed descriptions in the Clip Sheets. The pictures did a great deal to foster interest in the life of George Washington and in the Bicentennial Celebration.

Speeches

The Publicity Department was called upon very often to supply material for speeches. Not only did the Publicity Department gather adequate material for George Washington speeches which were made by members of the Commission, but it was frequently called upon by Members of Congress, State and City officials and others to prepare adequate historical material for addresses in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration.

On the occasion of the opening of the Bicentennial Celebration, February 22, 1932, the Publicity Department prepared three speeches—a 10-minute speech, a 20-minute speech, and a 30-minute speech. These were mimeographed and distributed widely. Orators all over the country used this material to assist them in preparing appropriate addresses on this Two Hundredth Birthday of George Washington. The 20-minute speech which was prepared by this Commission is here reprinted, as a sample of the material prepared by the Publicity Department:

THE MAN WHOSE BIRTHDAY WE CELEBRATE

Speech for February 22, 1932

This day, February 22, is the opening occasion in a year that will stand out forever, in its way, not only in American history but perhaps in the history of the world. The year 1932 will so live because, during the major part of it, a great people will render to a great man such a tribute as no other figure in history has ever before received. It is to be a new kind of tribute, to a man who ushered in new ways of advancing the cause of humanity.

Strong men in the past have built great nations, and have had their honors; but too often the nations they founded were built on the wreckage of others, and the honors they received were tinged with regret for those they had ruined. The tribute we Americans are to render this year will be distinguished in history by the fact that it is to be one of reverence and affection, of honor and gratitude, untainted by any such regret. The man we honor conquered nothing but oppression. He wrecked nothing but political wrongs. Without injury to any other people, he built here the greatest democracy ever assembled. Search his deeds as we will, explore his character however we may, we find not the slightest flaw in either. He had nothing but goodness to give, and he gave it all. Out of what he gave of his wisdom, out of what

SPECIAL MOTION PICTURE ISSUE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

CLIP SHEET

Facts and pictures about the motion picture on the life of George Washington which is being produced by the Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., and sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission

Washington Building WASHINGTON, D. C. Motion Picture Special

MOTION PICTURE ON LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON SOON TO BE READY

Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., Announces That Film Depicting Life of First President Will be Available on January 1, 1932.

1732 1932

FOUR FIFTEEN MINUTE REELS MAKE UP THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FILM

"Conquering the Wilderness," "Uniting the Colonies," "Winning Independence," and "Building the Nation," Titles of Four Reels











Scenes from the George Washington Motion Picture

1. Mrs. Murray's tea party which delayed the British troops and the American could escape from New York across the Hudson
2. George Washington at Independence Hall
3. George Washington, after an arduous trip reports to Governor Dinwiddie that the French refuse to Leave the Ohio territory
4. George Washington crossing the Delaware
5. George Washington meets Martha Custis
6. The Colonial troops holding the British regulars at bay at Bunker Hill until their supply of powder is exhausted
7. After many years of labor in the service of his country George Washington returns to Mount Vernon for a well earned rest
8. George Washington in the House of Burgesses offering to equip an army for the relief of Boston
9. George Washington and his wife Betsy on their way to school.
10. George Washington and the first United States Cabinet

NOTE TO EDITORS: Mats of any of these pictures will be sent to newspapers upon request without charge. Mats should be ordered according to number. Requests for mats must be signed by the Managing Editor and ordered on the official letterhead of the newspaper.











Accuracy the Keynote In Washington Film

Original Landmarks Are Filmed In Epic

George Washington Film Educational

Every State, City and Town to Participate in Nine Months Bicentennial Celebration

The Special Motion Picture Issue of the Clip Sheet of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, containing facts and pictures about the motion picture on the life of George Washington which was produced by the Eastman Teaching Films, Inc., and sponsored by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

he accomplished, has grown this America of ours, now a pattern to many other democracies, but then the first nation in history to open freedom of opportunity to every human being.

That is the man we honor this year, the principal founder of our nation, well called its Father, the greatest of Americans, and one of humanity's noblest products—George Washington.

In his lifetime he was honored as no other American has ever been honored, then or since. This year it is two hundred years since he was born, and if there is any change in George Washington's place in the respect and affection of the American people, his position is higher than ever. That is some indication of George Washington's undying influence, his immortal and merited fame.

In our seizing upon this Two Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's birth, for the rendering of this greatest of tributes, I think two impulses have swept the American people. One of these is a national pride in the fact that we have given the world this great name that will live forever. The other that moves us is one of self-examination. We feel a great need of looking into ourselves, to see if we still feel George Washington's influence, to see if we still observe his counsels, to see if our America itself is to be immortal—as George Washington built it by many long years of suffering and privation.

I think still another motive stirs our hearts. That motive is a great national resolve to turn back again to George Washington, to refresh ourselves anew at the fount of his patriotism, to learn again from his counsel, to be guided again by his principles, to forget our selfishness and think once more of our country, as he did. We are making this 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth the occasion of a great national determination that America *shall* be immortal, as he meant it to be.

Congress had this very thought in mind when it created the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, to lead the people in preparing this celebration, "that future generations of Americans may live according to the example and the precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

Today we open this celebration in his honor, and the hearts of a grateful people go back to his memory in a great spiritual pilgrimage, in a new and more vivid sense of his having lived and thought and wrought. For during more than a year of preparation for this national event, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has performed one of the valuable historical services of modern times. Up to the present time, George Washington has remained our most respected great man, and the one least known. We have taken him to be a cold and marble figure. Now for more than a year the United States Bicentennial Commission has had historians explore every fact of his life, every phase of his character. These findings the Commission has published in thousands of magazines and newspapers over the country, in brief and interesting instances. Millions of Americans have read this day-to-day account of George Washington. It has been called the largest class ever assembled in the greatest history lesson ever taught. Now it may be said that George Washington is the best known of our great men. At last we know the real George Washington, as a typical American, warm-blooded, warm-hearted, sometimes hot-tempered, but the lover of his friends and by them adored; a devoted husband, a firm Christian, a giver to every good and charitable cause, and so open and friendly in his hospitality that it was said of his house that it was like a favored tavern. We have been given, in a word, a George Washington to whom we can at last draw near, a Washington we can understand, a George Washington who, except in his greatness, was exactly like ourselves.

On this date, 200 years ago, this man was born, in a typical American farmhouse of the time. Since then we have traveled far, and we have traveled fast. George Washington was born not much more than a century after the Pilgrims landed. We have lived two centuries since his birth. In Washington's boyhood, life had changed but little from the simple existence of the early settlers who came here. We of today inhabit a world that George Washington would scarcely recognize. All our vast mechanical advances, bringing new comforts to life, I am sure he would approve. Our vast commercial development would delight him, for much of it he foresaw and much of it he planned and prepared. It is for us to question whether George Washington would approve the spirit and the heart that is in this America of the present. It is for us to turn back and compare ourselves with the man who was born two centuries ago today, to give all that he had and all that he was, to the making of this country we live in now.

I believe there are millions of Americans for whom such a comparison would mean neither fear nor shame. I believe the overwhelming majority of my countrymen are sound at the core, or else this nation would not have endured these 200 years. It is not in dread that we need bring up Washington's exalted memory, his lofty example. We can turn to him only with love, and gratitude, and understanding, as to one who was as modern as ourselves.

The real and deep significance of this day, it seems to me, is that it permits us to turn back and feel a kinship, a spiritual one-ness, with this first and greatest of all Americans.

The nation has at last restored George Washington's birthplace, as a part of this celebration in his honor. In the course of time, millions of Americans will journey to the place, and smile to think of our great man as born in a place so like thousands of simple cottages today. They will think of George Washington, the boy, left comparatively poor by the premature death of his father, denied such schooling as the humblest boy of today enjoys, and facing the prospect of earning his own living and perhaps providing for his family. And again they will feel a new kinship to George Washington.

It was only after he triumphed over his handicaps, when he fought down discouragements, when he made the most of his opportunities, that George Washington began to differ from so many of us today. Even so, his example is not beyond us. No man will ever be as great as George Washington, but we can all try to imitate his courage, his fearless facing of danger and threatened defeat, and his modesty in his victories. The whole course of his life offers us opportunities for this feeling of kinship, some of them almost humorous.

George Washington became one of the wealthiest men of his time, yet all his life he was troubled for the need of ready cash. He knew what it was to ask a little more time from his creditors. Though he had been unanimously elected President of the United States, before he could enter office he had to borrow a considerable sum of money to meet his impending expenses. He knew what it was to be behind in his taxes. No business man of today has problems in which he would not find George Washington understanding and sympathetic.

Washington was one of the most progressive and successful farmers of his day. Yet he knew what it was to suffer the loss of his crops from drought. He was not successful on his first modest attempt to run for public office. All his life he reproached himself for what he called the deficiencies of his education. On the field of battle he tasted defeat many times, and of victory only seldom. He knew the bitterness of finding a friend disloyal and a military aide willing to turn traitor. During the Revolution rival generals sought to displace him. There is not an American, of high or of humble degree, who cannot touch George Washington at numberless points and say, "I know that man. And

he would know me. We have been through the same experiences."

We do not differ from him in his love of children, in his fondness for his mother. George Washington was magnanimous toward his enemies, but so is many an American of today. He loved the theatre, he loved to dance, he loved athletic exercise, he loved to fish and to hunt. He no more lacked the simple and homely traits than does any other American of today, and there again we can reach out and touch him. Only false impressions have so long kept us unfamiliar with this man, and only one thing will ever continue to keep us at a respectful distance from him—that is his greatness.

Yet even in that, if we look, we discover familiar traces. No one would regard George Washington as what we call a "genius," in any direction. As a thinker, Benjamin Franklin outshone him. Other men wrote the Constitution of the United States, not George Washington. As President of the United States, he leaned for advice on men who did have claims to "genius," in this or that direction. If we look at George Washington's greatness, its secret seems simple. He only took the familiar, homely traits of judgment and sense that are in us all, and built them into greatness by the force of his character and the nobility of his soul. It leaves him differing from us in degree, but not in kind. He may be the greatest of Americans, but he remains to us the most typical of Americans—a man far taller than we, yet like us all.

Two centuries have only added to his stature, and to our knowledge of the humaneness within him. This is the kind of man whose birthday all America, and all the world, will celebrate this year. We find him a man we can draw near to, and that, after all, is what this celebration is for. Today we open this year of praise and gratitude to George Washington, and of dedicating ourselves anew to his teachings and to the example and precepts of his exalted life, "to perpetuate the American Republic." Throughout the year, historians will tell again the story of his life. Those wise in such matters will analyze his feats of statesmanship. Others will appraise his standing as a military leader. All that we owe to his judgment and foresight, his vision and his faith, his planning and his purpose, will be set before us in the fullest detail. And we cannot have too much of this. We need to know, to the very uttermost, the full obligation we are under to this man who, almost by his own will power and determination, brought this America of ours into being, and breathed into it this lasting life.

But I believe the George Washington that most Americans will remember, throughout this year and I hope forever, will be this new George Washington—the George Washington who loved children, the George Washington who literally begged bread and clothing for his naked and starving soldiers, the George Washington who had in him all those simple and homely traits that live in millions of us today. When we visit Mount Vernon, his beloved home, and move among the trees and gardens he planted and loved, we can almost hear the footfalls of that George Washington. He seems so near that if we spoke, we should expect to hear the sound of his voice in answer.

The scholar may go to George Washington's writings in statecraft. The military expert may study his battles. The historian may trace all the dates of his life. But let the rest of us thank heaven for this other, this real and human George Washington, to whom we may go in spirit and say, in the secrecy of our hearts, "Tell me how to be a better American. Tell me again to forget my petty and selfish aims, and live for the good of my Country. Lead us now in spirit, as you led our forebears in the flesh. Help us to keep this Nation forever safe."

Keeping that solemn thought in our minds, let us then enter gladly into the year of tribute that begins here today. George Washington would be the last to load us down with a sense of obligation to him. While he lived, he wanted only to see his fellow countrymen secure and happy. Let us take this cue from George Washington himself, and be glad this year—glad that we had such a man to found our Nation in everlasting honor, glad that we this year consecrate ourselves anew "to the precepts and example of his exalted character and life."

News Release Book

Because of the great demand for the Bicentennial newspaper releases in permanent form the Commission published, in July of 1931, a volume entitled, "News Releases Relating to the Life and Times of George Washington." In a book of 612 pages, the news releases issued by the Commission from March 1, 1930, to July 1, 1931, were reproduced. Five thousand copies of this volume were printed and distributed to libraries and newspaper offices. This volume served as a ready reference for newspaper editors and, what is even more important, will continue to serve in this capacity for many years to come. This volume has been hailed as a treasure of historical information, valuable both because of the authentic historical information which it contains and for its readability. The Commission planned to issue a second volume of the "News Releases," to bring this publication up to date; but the project had to be abandoned because of lack of funds. However these later releases, as well as those contained in Volume I, can be found in Volume III of the Literature Series of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, which this Commission published.

Special Projects

The Publicity Department supplied material and publicity for a large number of projects not necessarily initiated by the Commission but which were connected with the Bicentennial Celebration. The Commission offered assistance to groups featuring special events. These special activities entailed a tremendous amount of work for the Publicity Department. A few of the more important projects of this nature are here recorded.

1. The Publicity Department wrote all the historical material of the souvenir Bicentennial program which was adopted by the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission.

2. The *Bicentennial News* was a monthly publication issued by the *Alexandria Gazette,* Alexandria, Virginia. For each number, the Publicity Division furnished between 8,000 and 15,000 words.

3. The Department assisted in the preparation of *The George Washington Bicentennial,* a booklet distributed by the Haskin Information Bureau of Washington, D. C.

4. The Publicity Department prepared a special pamphlet on the Plans and Purposes of the Bicentennial Commission which was distributed all over the world.

5. One project of the Commission was to have a George Washington Bust presented to the Governors of the 48 States. In each case a Member of Congress was selected to make the presentation. The Publicity Department supplied publicity material for these occasions as well as special material to assist the participants to prepare their addresses. (A more complete description of this activity is given later.)

6. The Germania Club of Washington, D. C., instituted Essay Contests for German and American University students. The Publicity Department furnished all the publicity for this event.

Other important events for which this department supplied, in part or in full, the publicity material were: Fort Necessity Exercises; Boy Scout Washington Memorial Tree Planting exercises; The 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown Celebration; the Bicentennial Dog Show held in Washington, D. C.; the Bicentennial Presidential Cup Regatta in Washington, D. C.; the Bicentennial Pigeon Race; Special May Day Observances; Pulaski Day Exercises; the dedication of the George Washington Memorial Bridge connecting New York and New Jersey across the Hudson; Masonic exercises of the Re-enactment of the Corner Stone Laying of the Capitol; the Bicentennial Program of the Fisk Jubilee Singers; The Joseph Hewes Memorial at Edenton, North Carolina; the dedication of the "George Washington Train" of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. Details of these events are found elsewhere in this volume.

This Department was also called upon to supply articles for encyclopedias, almanacs, and other compilations. Many authors and publishing houses requested introductions or forewords for books prepared especially for the Bicentennial year. Similar requests were received from college and high school annuals as well as from fraternal and social organs, for messages of various kinds. Hundreds of such messages were sent by the Publicity Department for reproduction in Bicentennial programs throughout the country. Many of such messages were read at public gatherings.

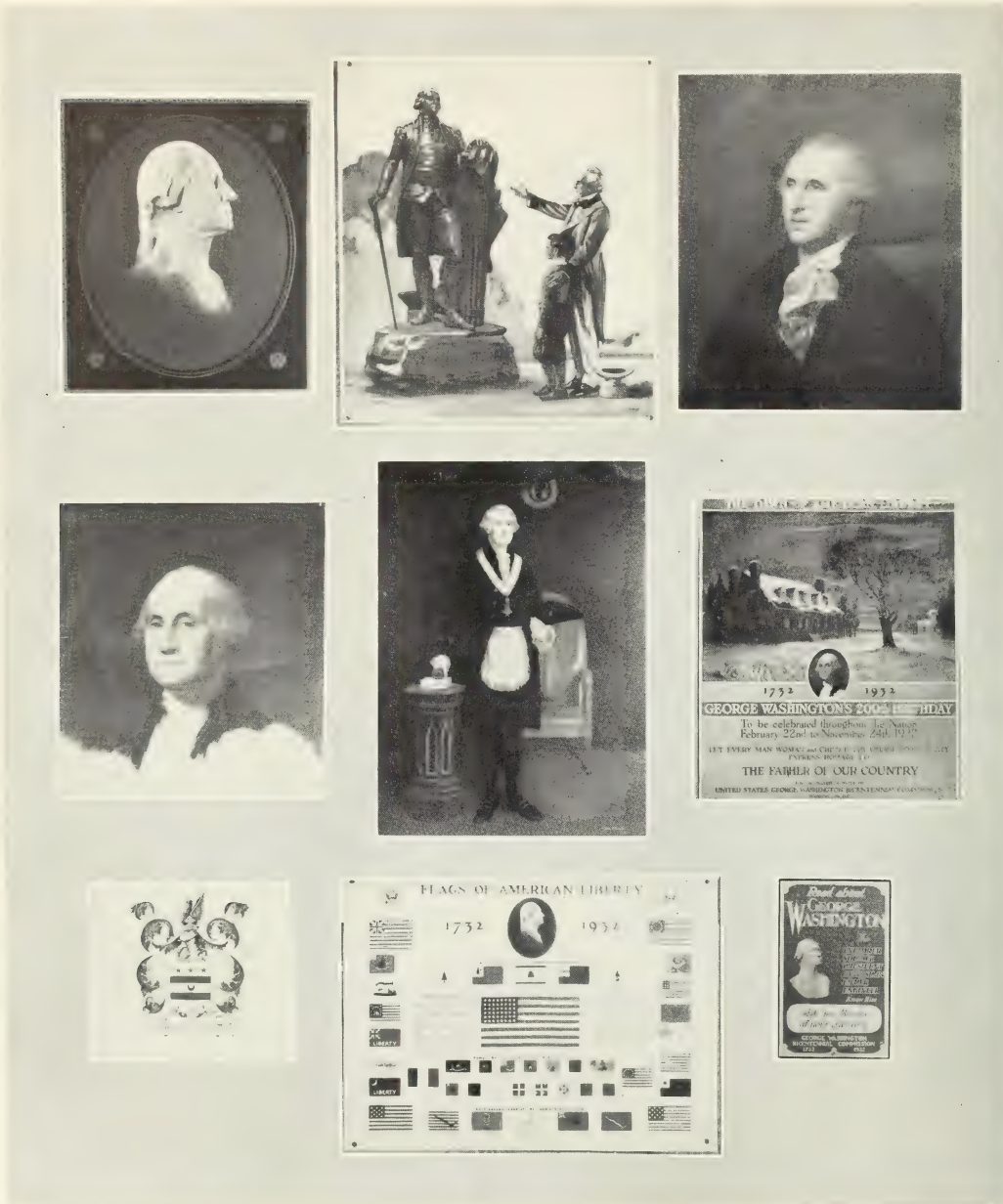
POSTERS DISTRIBUTED

In order to bring the Celebration before the people and to sustain interest in it over a period of nine months, the Commission decided to issue a series of posters to be displayed in prominent places. Nine different posters were distributed. The more important posters and those which received the widest distribution were as follows:

1. Dawn of American Liberty Poster. This poster depicted in colors Wakefield, the Birthplace of George Washington, with a George Washington picture inset. In painting this picture the artist followed the officially accepted design of the house where Washington was born. It is the plan of the Wakefield National Memorial Association. The picture was made by The Osborne Company and the artist was Grif Teller. Mr. Teller made an oil painting of Wakefield as it must have looked on that February day in 1732, when George Washington was born. The inset of George Washington is a copy of the famous Gilbert Stuart portrait; an appropriate lettering completes a colorful and striking poster. Copies of this poster were displayed in all postoffices in the United States and were sent to consular offices in every corner of the world. Fifty thousand copies of this poster were lithographed and distributed by the Commission.

2. The Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum poster, a lithographed copy of the famous unfinished portrait by Gilbert Stuart which was taken from the original in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and undoubtedly the best known of all Washington pictures, was widely distributed throughout the United States and abroad. A copy of this poster was placed in every schoolroom in the United States. It was also sent to every postoffice; to railroad stations; to club rooms; to churches; and to other places where people congregated. More than 1,000,000 copies of this poster were distributed by the Bicentennial Commission. The picture was manufactured by the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company, especially for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Mr. James F. Power, the artist, made the reproduction on stone, working at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Gallery with the original picture in front of him. In this connection, the Boston Museum of

BICENTENNIAL POSTERS



Photographs, reduced in size, of the nine Posters which were distributed by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission during the celebration period to all parts of the world.

Fine Arts wrote: "We have carefully examined the reproduction in color of the Athenaeum Poster of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart which you have recently finished and consider it the best we have hitherto seen."

The Athenaeum painting by Gilbert Stuart has a fascinating history. Made from life in 1796 it remained unfinished. George Washington accepted a copy of the picture and the original remained in the possession of the artist. In October, 1831, this picture was sold by Gilbert Stuart's widow to the Washington Association of Boston and was in turn presented to the Boston Athenaeum, the present possessor. The purchase price was $1,500.00 It can unqualifiedly be said that this portrait is and always has been the best known and most popular painting of George Washington. Also it is one of the most valuable paintings in existence today.

3. The Uncle Sam Poster is a beautiful lithograph showing Uncle Sam and a small boy in front of the George Washington Statue in Richmond, Virginia. One hundred thousand copies of this poster were distributed primarily to junior organizations, since the picture was made especially for the younger people of the United States.

The original drawing of this theme was made by Mr. Albert T. Reid, famous artist. Director Bloom saw its poster possibilities and its publicity value and made arrangements to have Henry Hintermeister, who had made many famous pictures of American scenes, engaged to make an oil painting. This painting was developed in superb color and was reproduced for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission by The Osborne Company and became known as the Uncle Sam Poster of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

4. Flags of American Liberty chart. For the first time all the flags used by Americans during the American Revolutionary War were reproduced on a single chart and distributed to historical associations as well as to schools and universities throughout the United States. Forty-six flags and seals appear on this poster and it has been hailed as a splendid contribution to American history. This poster was made for the Commission by the J. C. Hammond Company, and 25,000 copies were distributed.

5. Masonic Poster of George Washington. Before the Bicentennial Celebration there did not exist a portrait of George Washington as a Mason which could be accepted as authentic and accurate. To make up for this deficiency Director Bloom commissioned Miss Hattie E. Burdette, of Washington, to reproduce a life size painting of "Washington, President-Worshipful Master." This picture depicts George Washington while he was President of the United States and Worshipful Master of the Alexandria Lodge. No effort was



JAMES F. POWER

Lithographic artist of the Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co., working from the original Gilbert Stuart "Athenaeum" portrait of George Washington, which was reproduced in ten colors and sent to every schoolroom in the United States.

spared to make this poster accurate in every detail. The apron and the emblem shown in this picture were owned by George Washington and used by him while he was Master of the Alexandria Lodge, now known as the Washington-Alexandria Lodge of Alexandria. The regalia worn in this picture is the property of the Washington-Alexandria Lodge and can be viewed in the Masonic Museum of Alexandria. The gavel and pedestal were copied from the originals which are also in the possession of the above-named Lodge. In order to make this reproduction absolutely accurate the poster was

made 32 x 46 inches in size, by the four-color letter press process. The plates of this lithograph, so far as records are available, are the largest four-color reproduction ever made.

Other color reproductions were made for the Bicentennial Commission and distributed in small quantities. A complete list and technical descriptions of all posters will be found on another page of this report. It should be noted here however that the distribution of the posters was one of the essential schemes of publicizing the United States George Washington Bicentennial Celebration. At the same time, since these posters were all made to last for many years, attention will be constantly called to George Washington and future generations of American citizens will constantly be reminded of this great American.

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission is greatly indebted to Mr. William H. Seely, President of The Osborne Company, for his generous advice and assistance in all matters pertaining to posters.

WASHINGTON BUSTS

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission distributed replicas of the Nollekens bust as another means of bringing attention to the Bicentennial Celebration. Approximately 1,000 of these busts were distributed during the Bicentennial year. For the most part these honorary tokens were sent to the White House, Cabinet members, foreign diplomats, Justices of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives. A replica of the Nollekens bust was sent to each governor to be kept in the perpetual possession of the respective states and to be exhibited at the State House. In each case presentation exercises were arranged for so that the attention of the entire state could be brought to these ceremonies.



HON. SOL BLOOM, DIRECTOR, THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
Exhibiting the proof of the Uncle Sam Poster to Senator Simeon D. Fess, Vice Chairman (right), and Hon. R. Walton Moore, a member of the Commission (center).



GEORGE WASHINGTON

From the bust by Joseph Nollekens, modeled in London about 1805, and here reproduced by permission of the Honorable Sol Bloom, of New York

The bust chosen for distribution by the Commission was the famous Nollekens bust of George Washington. When the Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission returned from a trip abroad he brought back with him the original of this art rarity. It is a marble bust executed by the great English sculptor, Joseph Nollekens, early in the nineteenth century.

Joseph Nollekens was one of the best-known sculptors in all Europe at the turn of the nineteenth century. He made busts of the leading personages of his day. Included in his long list of subjects, to mention just a few, are: King George III, the Prince of Wales, Lord Grenville, Charles James Fox, Samuel Johnson and Oliver Goldsmith.

Reproductions of this bust were made in bronze, antique bronze, ivory and white. The bust measures approximately 29 x 19 inches, as reproduced. This contribution of the Bicentennial Commission is of permanent value and will always be a reminder of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington Celebration.

LETTERS

Besides the publicity work, the Publicity Department took care of a great part of the incoming mail. All letters relating to posters, pictures, cuts and mats were referred to this Department. Also letters requesting advice and help in publicity activities as well as requests for messages and forewords of various kinds were referred to this Department. During the month of February, 1932, the Publicity Department answered 3,830 letters.

CLIPPINGS

To measure the effectiveness of the various projects and to gauge the reaction of the people of the United States to them, the Department maintained a clipping service from October, 1930, until March, 1932, when it had to be discontinued because of lack of funds. Charts were kept showing the activities of each section of the country and also of each state so that the Publicity Director knew at all times how the publicity material which

DAILY RECORD OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS RECEIVED

FROM OCTOBER, 1930, TO MARCH, 1932

DAY	1930 OCT.	1930 NOV.	1930 DEC.	1931 JAN.	1931 FEB.	1931 MAR.	1931 APR.	1931 MAY	1931 JUNE	1931 JULY	1931 AUG.	1931 SEPT.	1931 OCT.	1931 NOV.	1931 DEC.	1932 JAN.	1932 FEB.	1932 MAR.
1	24	37	143	.	.	.	112	224	247	276	283	461	504	. . . .	763	. . . . .	1753	17620
2	85	13	. . . .	100	174	646	126	191	241	289	. . . . .	481	546	680	785	935	1717	14400
3	43	. . .	144	130	62	236	257	. .	242	264	305	410	470	626	716	. . . .	2656	8700
4	58	31	122	. . . .	118	1091	109	193	239	. . . . .	252	388	. . . . .	682	696	792	2145	13000
5	. . .	22	64	105	154	461	. .	208	237	. . . . .	259	410	437	458	673	675	1400	2500
6	26	26	97	149	167	387	110	408	340	352	358	. . . . .	429	614	. . . .	1275	1050	. . . . .
7	21	48	33	137	102	436	124	615	. . . .	387	392	. . . . .	450	896	921	2442	. . . . .	15400
8	63	48	239	118	. . . .	. . . .	288	269	361	410	417	573	590	. . . . .	613	1551	3786	4305
9	55	. . .	43	150	137	437	111	240	377	469	. . . . .	540	556	596	696	1000	1538	6400
10	25	40	68	59	148	214	221	. . . .	384	468	487	520	569	648	679	. . . . .	3125	4900
11	45	24	80	. . . .	119	202	211	298	376	415	503	556	. . . . .	895	929	2280	2941	8400
12	. . . .	25	143	173	60	577	. . . .	349	397	. . . . .	516	527	563	661	693	1816	1400	. . . . .
13	33	11	87	233	122	218	69	251	371	534	572	. . . . .	537	858	. . . . .	1298	1885	. . . . .
14	. . . .	14	. . . .	70	40	86	117	302	. . . .	430	541	591	657	898	941	2122	. . . . .	7895
15	36	51	61	189	. . . .	. . . .	221	238	378	354	613	629	696	. . . . .	746	3441	3470	2417
16	16	. . .	252	175	363	292	163	285	392	450	. . . . .	536	672	530	692	634	3678	1500
17	59	4	134	125	428	159	208	. . . .	396	405	481	510	524	590	610	. . . . .	6414	3350
18	77	12	97	. . . .	216	222	374	385	345	382	542	558	. . . . .	502	541	1860	3347	1300
19	. . . .	50	85	129	232	207	. . . .	366	412	. . . . .	570	580	601	609	667	1984	3200	1018
20	51	82	97	93	452	329	289	425	403	445	547	. . . . .	516	553	. . . . .	1608	2100	. . . . .
21	61	36	. . . .	173	285	175	240	533	. . . .	450	505	458	875	899	1061	2736	. . . . .	1908
22	62	85	102	132	. . . .	. . . .	404	351	406	436	490	526	637	. . . . .	653	1896	. . . . .	894
23	50	. . .	42	166	. . . .	144	260	308	387	401	. . . . .	533	539	623	738	1506	7524	. . . . .
24	45	26	76	98	498	200	364	. . . .	206	234	330	553	748	778	1051	. . . . .	2300	2135
25	94	37	. . . .	. . . .	279	120	251	257	390	468	491	513	. . . . .	756	. . . . .	3620	10718	. . . . .
26	. . . .	108	219	132	316	223	. . . .	201	243	. . . . .	341	416	737	. . . . .	. . . . .	1085	3250	1456
27	111	. . .	64	38	309	75	537	303	256	268	273	. . . . .	631	875	. . . . .	3307	4898	. . . . .
28	18	52	. . . .	205	956	43	159	200	. . . .	424	446	547	700	920	1075	1733	. . . . .	675
29	61	76	99	305	. . . .	. . . .	266	250	223	422	461	566	569	. . . . .	1093	2013	15818	508
30	45	. . .	118	49	. . . .	114	531	. . . .	271	395	. . . . .	647	677	978	1101	2788	. . . . .	. . . . .
31	64	. . .	122	220	. . . .	183	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	297	301	. . . . .	557	. . . . .	1158	. . . . .	. . . . .	1627
Total Clippings.	1328	958	2831	3653	5737	7480	6122	7650	8520	10125	11278	13119	15987	17125	20291	46397	92113	122308

NOTE: Blank spaces represent Sundays and holidays.

was being distributed "took hold" throughout the country. Let us analyze the returns of the last month of our clippings records, March, 1932. In that month alone the Department received 122,308 clippings. On the basis of the average newspaper circulation of 18,175 (Ayres Newspaper Directory), it would mean that references to the Celebration appeared in the press of America 2,222,947,900 times. And that in one month! When we consider further that a clipping bureau, conservatively estimated, does not procure more than 15 per cent of the total clippings on any event, the total number of articles and references to the Bicentennial Celebration which appeared in the press of America is stupendous. The Department has arranged specimens of all these clippings and pasted them into large clipping books which will be filed for future reference use. These clippings filled 104 large size clipping books, the pages being the size of an average newspaper page. Reproduced herewith are charts showing publicity activities over a course of eighteen months, the length of time a clipping service was maintained.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Edwin L. Fuegel was actively in charge of producing the publications issued by the Commission. With many years of active experience in advertising and printing, Mr. Fuegel carried out the difficult and exacting responsibilities of this work in a most creditable way.

The Publications Division had charge of the printing of all pamphlets, booklets, and books published by the Commission. This activity was a tremendous job since all work had to be planned; specifications had to be drawn up; bids had to be received; and for each pamphlet minute supervision was necessary, from beginning to completion.

The printing, lithographing, engraving and binding work of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission was distributed among twenty-seven commercial firms located in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Minnesota, and the Government Printing Office. Whenever work was given out to a commercial firm at least three bids were procured. The job was awarded to the lowest bidder when it was assured that that firm could produce the work quickly and efficiently. As soon as a manuscript was prepared for a booklet or pamphlet by any department of the Commission, the copy was turned over to the Publications Division, where the most economical method of producing it was decided upon. Detailed instructions as to the kind of paper to be used, the type, the binding, and other necessary details were given to the firm producing the pamphlet. It was necessary at all times to proofread the content very carefully so as to prevent errors. The proof was read by several persons before final approval. The pamphlets and books published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission are notably free of such errors. In short, every care was exercised to see to it that each booklet or pamphlet was produced in the best possible manner for the money spent.

MAIN CLASSIFICATIONS OF PRINTING

In this Report the printing activities of the Commission are divided into ten main classifications, as follows:
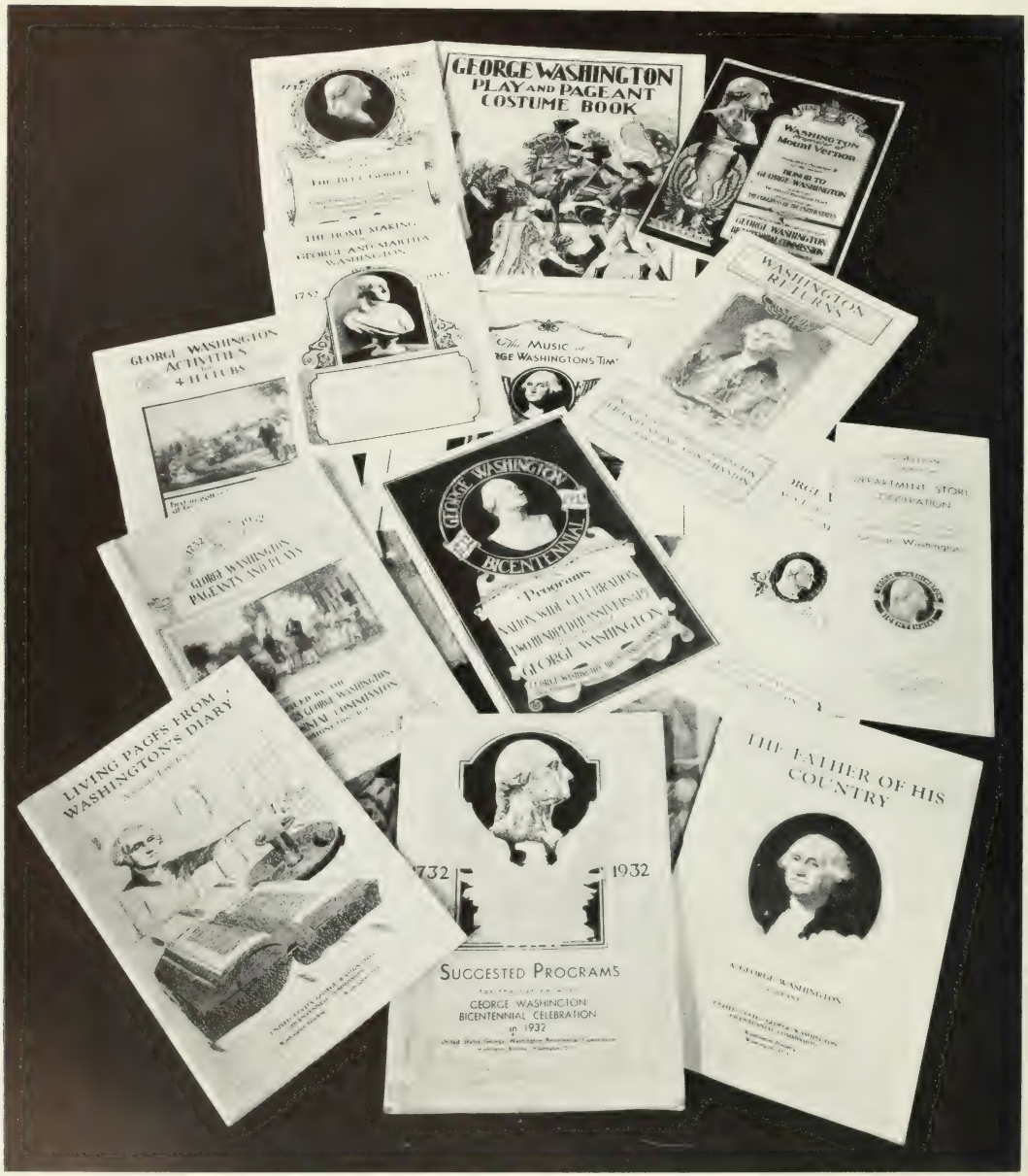
1. Printing of the Definitive Writings of George Washington.
2. Printing of 38 publicity Clip Sheets.
3. Printing of Historical Pamphlets and Booklets.
4. Printing of Dramatic Material for the Celebration.
5. Miscellaneous printed material for the Celebration.
6. Lithographed Posters and Colored Pictures.
7. Music Publications.
8. Educational Publications.
9. Braille Publications for the Blind.
10. Final Report of the History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, consisting of five volumes averaging 752 pages.

The details of each classification are given below:

Classification No. 1, Definitive Writings of George Washington.—The Definitive Writings of George Washington, which will consist of approximately twenty-five (25) volumes, is being

printed by the United States Government Printing Office. At this writing 3,000 copies of each of the first ten volumes have been printed, bearing publication dates as follows:

Volume	I	January,	1931
Volume	II	June,	1931
Volume	III	August,	1931
Volume	IV	November,	1931
Volume	V	April,	1932
Volume	VI	June,	1932
Volume	VII	September,	1932
Volume	VIII	January,	1933



Samples of typical pamphlets published by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, covering every phase of George Washington's life, and providing plays, pageants, programs, colonial music, and full information on varied subjects in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

Volume IX January, 1933
Volume X August, 1933

Up to October 24, 1933, Volumes I to VIII were delivered; Volumes IX and X were printed and bound for delivery. The remaining volumes in the set will be printed, bound and delivered from time to time as completed.

Classification No. 2, Printing of Thirty-eight (38) Publicity Clip Sheets.—A total of 38 publicity Clip Sheets were printed, consisting of 23 Regular Clip Sheets numbered 1 to 23, inclusive, and 15 Special Clip Sheets, as follows:

	Quantity	Totals
No. 1 Clip Sheet:		
January 29, 1931, first edition	10,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		25,000
No. 2 Clip Sheet:		
January 30, 1931, first edition	50,000	
March 31, 1931, second edition	90,000	
September 30, 1931, third edition	15,000	
		155,000
No. 3 Clip Sheet:		
February 14, 1931, first edition	50,000	
September 26, 1931, second edition	6,000	
September 30, 1931, third edition	15,000	
		71,000
No. 4 Clip Sheet:		
March 31, 1931, first edition	60,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 5 Clip Sheet:		
March 31, 1931, first edition	70,000	70,000
No. 6 Clip Sheet:		
April 9, 1931, first edition	70,000	70,000
No. 7 Clip Sheet:		
April 9, 1931, first edition	70,000	70,000
No. 8 Clip Sheet:		
May 25, 1931, first edition	70,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		85,000
No. 9 Clip Sheet:		
June 5, 1931, first edition	60,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 10 Clip Sheet:		
June 18, 1931, first edition	60,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 11 Clip Sheet:		
July 6, 1931, first edition	60,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 12 Clip Sheet:		
July 24, 1931, first edition	60,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 13 Clip Sheet:		
August 4, 1931, first edition	60,000	
September 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 14 Clip Sheet:		
August 21, 1931, first edition	60,000	
August 30, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 15 Clip Sheet:		
September 4, 1931, first edition	60,000	
October 22, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		75,000
No. 16 Clip Sheet:		
September 24, 1931, first edition	75,000	75,000
No. 17 Clip Sheet:		
October 14, 1931, first edition	75,000	75,000
No. 18 Clip Sheet:		
November 2, 1931, first edition	75,000	75,000
No. 19 Clip Sheet:		
November 12, 1931, first edition	100,000	100,000
No. 20 Clip Sheet:		
December 8, 1931, first edition	100,000	100,000
No. 21 Clip Sheet:		
December 24, 1931, first edition	100,000	100,000
No. 22 Clip Sheet:		
January 12, 1932, first edition	100,000	100,000
No. 23 Clip Sheet:		
February 9, 1932, first edition	25,000	25,000
SPECIAL CLIP SHEETS		
Army Clip Sheet:		
July 24, 1931, first edition	50,000	50,000
Church Clip Sheet:		
January 28, 1932, first edition	50,000	50,000
Educational Clip Sheet No. 1:		
September 30, 1931, first edition	15,000	15,000
Educational Clip Sheet No. 2:		
September 30, 1931, first edition	15,000	15,000
Educational Clip Sheet No. 3:		
September 26, 1931, first edition	6,000	
October 16, 1931, second edition	100,000	
November 10, 1931, third edition	60,000	
December 17, 1931, fourth edition	60,000	
		226,000
Educational Clip Sheet No. 4:		
November 19, 1931, first edition	60,000	60,000
Foreign Clip Sheet:		
April 23, 1931, first edition	50,000	50,000
Library Clip Sheet:		
January 4, 1932, first edition	15,000	15,000
Navy Clip Sheet:		
June 26, 1931, first edition	25,000	
July 30, 1931, second edition	100,000	
August 7, 1931, third edition	3,000	
		128,000
Program Clip Sheet:		
June 16, 1931, first edition	100,000	
November 17, 1931, second edition	15,000	
		115,000
School Clip Sheet:		
February 21, 1931, first edition	25,000	25,000
Special Clip Sheets:		
April 20, 1931	250,000	
August 30, 1931	100,000	
		350,000
Special Educational Clip Sheet:		
February 29, 1931, first edition	50,000	50,000
Special Events Clip Sheet:		
March 9, 1931, first edition	25,000	25,000

Special Program Clip Sheets:		
July 21, 1931	100,000	
December 8, 1931	50,000	
February 16, 1932	50,000	
		200,000
Program Special and Suggested Programs (Both Sides):		
April 6, 1931	45,000	45,000
Regular Clip Sheets Nos. 1 to 18, Both Inclusive, Reprinted, Back to Back, on Both Sides of Sheet, Two to Each Sheet:		
December 3, 1931, 25,000 copies of each of 18 clip sheets, total		450,000
Total number of Clip Sheets of all kinds published by the Commission		3,665,000

Classification No. 3, Printing of Historical Pamphlets and Booklets.—Under this group we have a total of 38 pamphlets and booklets. The total of 1,172,000 copies were published, as follows:

	Quantity	Totals
George Washington Atlas:		
March 1, 1932, first edition	3,000	3,000
Farewell Address of George Washington:		
February 1, 1932	1,000	1,000
Highlights of the Writings of General George Washington:		
February 10, 1932, first edition	5,000	
April 30, 1932, second edition	5,000	
		10,000

HONOR TO GEORGE WASHINGTON AND READING ABOUT GEORGE WASHINGTON SERIES

No. 1, Frontier Background of Washington's Career:		
February 16, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 2, Washington the Man of Mind:		
February 16, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 3, Tributes to Washington:		
February 16, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 4, Washington the Farmer:		
February 16, 1931, first edition	20,000	
December 5, 1931, second edition	6,000	
		26,000
No. 5, Washington as a Religious Man:		
March 20, 1931, first edition	20,000	
June 1, 1931, second edition	10,000	
		30,000
No. 6, Washington the Colonial and National Statesman:		
March 20, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 7, Washington and the Constitution:		
March 20, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 8, Washington as President:		
March 20, 1931, first edition	20,000	
June 30, 1931, second edition	10,000	
		30,000
No. 9, Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon:		
April 30, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 10, Washington the Military Man:		
April 30, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 11, Washington the Traveler:		
August 28, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 12, Washington the Business Man:		
August 15, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 13, Washington as Engineer and City Builder:		
November 6, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
No. 14, Washington's Home and Fraternal Life:		
January 28, 1932, first edition	20,000	
May 23, 1932, second edition	5,000	
		25,000
No. 15 (Not printed).		
No. 16, Classified Washington Bibliography:		
January 19, 1932, first edition	20,000	20,000
Pamphlets Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Honor to George Washington Series combined in one volume, size 6 x 9 inches:		
July 24, 1931, first edition	20,000	20,000
* Pamphlets Nos. 1 to 16 of the Honor to George Washington Series (with No. 15 omitted) combined in one volume, size 9 x 12 inches:		
February 8, 1932, first edition	100,000	100,000

* NOTE: Because of the heavy demand for the Honor to George Washington pamphlets, they were reprinted in cheaper form and in large quantity.

PROGRAMS AND PAPERS PORTRAYING THE PERSONALITY, CHARACTER AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

	Quantity	Totals
Program No. 1, Family Relationships of George Washington:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 2, Homes of George Washington:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 3, Youth and Manhood of George Washington:		
February 6, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 4, The Mother of George Washington:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 5, George Washington the Man of Sentiment:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 6, George Washington the Man of Action in Military and Civil Life:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 7, George Washington the Christian:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 8, George Washington the Leader of Men:		
February 17, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000

Program No. 9, The Social Life of George Washington:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 10, George Washington the Builder of the Nation:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 11, George Washington the President:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000
Program No. 12, The Home-Making of George and Martha Washington:		
February 24, 1931, first edition	5,000	
May 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
		25,000

NOTE: All of the above programs were published as separate pamphlets, size 6 x 9 inches. Because of the heavy demand for these program pamphlets it was decided to publish the entire series in one booklet, size 9 x 12 inches, thus effecting a considerable saving in the cost of printing.

Programs Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, published in one booklet, size 9 x 12 inches:		
November 30, 1931, first edition	100,000	
January 2, 1932, second edition	100,000	
May 1, 1932, third edition	100,000	
		300,000
United States Congress on George Washington:		
April 11, 1932, first edition	2,000	
September 5, 1932, second edition	2,000	
		4,000
George Washington Year by Year:		
September 1, 1931, first edition	5,000	
October 12, 1931, second edition	10,000	
December 14, 1931, third edition	10,000	
January 30, 1932, fourth edition	135,000	
February 29, 1932, fifth edition	25,000	
May 16, 1932, sixth edition	8,000	
		193,000
The Educational Views of George Washington:		
August 8, 1932, first edition	5,000	5,000
George Washington and the Society of the Cincinnati:		
October 2, 1933, first edition	2,000	2,000
Date of George Washington Birth:		
October 15, 1933, first edition	2,000	2,000
Religious References in the Writings, Addresses and Military Orders of George Washington:		
September 22, 1932, first edition	5,000	5,000

Classification No. 4, Printing of Dramatic Material for the Celebration.—In this classification are included 19 George Washington Plays, 11 George Washington Pageants, and other pamphlets in relation to Plays and Pageants, of which a total of 307,500 copies were published, as follows:

	Quantity	Totals
George Washington Play and Pageant Costume Book:		
December 30, 1931, first edition	10,000	
February 3, 1932, second edition	10,000	
		20,000
Catalogue of George Washington Plays and Pageants:		
September 1, 1931, first edition	10,000	
January 4, 1932, second edition	10,000	
January 28, 1932, third edition	20,000	
* March 1, 1932, fourth edition	100,000	
		140,000

* NOTE: Due to the great demand for this Catalogue the size was changed from 6 x 9 inches to 9 x 12 inches, a more economical size in large quantity.

How to Produce a Pageant in Honor of George Washington:		
December 15, 1931, first edition	10,000	10,000
Publishers' Record Sheet for Plays and Pageants:		
September 20, 1931, first edition	3,000	3,000

NINETEEN (19) GEORGE WASHINGTON PLAYS

No. 1, The Blue Goblet:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 2, Building a Nation:		
November 7, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 3, The Crisis at Yorktown:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 4, The Dominant Force:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 5, Happiness Day:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 6, I Follow Washington:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 7, The Indian's Prophesy:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 8, The Lure of the Sea:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 9, Matching Wits:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 10, Mother and Son:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 11, That Is My Answer:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 12, The View from the Window:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 13, Vindicated:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 14, Washington Danced:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 15, Washington Goes In:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 16, The Washingtons at Home:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 17, Washington Takes the Risk:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 18, A Youth of the Frontier:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 19, 'Twixt Cup and Lip (D. A. R. Prize Play):		
February 17, 1932, first edition	3,000	
		93,000

GEORGE WASHINGTON PAGEANTS (11)

No. 1, The Boys' George Washington:		
November 30, 1931, first edition	3,000	
No. 2, Childhood Days in Washington's Time:		
September 1, 1931, first edition	5,000	

No. 3, The Father of His Country: November 30, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 4, Living Pages from Washington's Diary: November 30, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 5, Many Waters: November 30, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 6, From Picture Book Towne: November 18, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 7, The Redbud Tree: November 18, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 8, Washington Returns: October 20, 1931, first edition	5,000	
No. 9, Who's Who in February.		
No. 10, Through the Calendar to Mount Vernon (Combined in one pamphlet) November 30, 1931, first edition	3,000	
No. 11, Wakefield Masque: January 30, 1932, first edition	5,000	
Virginia, A Pastoral Drama (Reproduction from original copy): January 11, 1932, first edition	2,500	
		51,500

Classification No. 5, Miscellaneous Printed Celebration Material.—A total of 1,309,608 copies of 58 miscellaneous Celebration pamphlets were printed, as follows:

	Quantity	Totals
Bicentennial Colonial Ball Menu: February 21, 1932	2,000	2,000
Bicentennial Colonial Ball Invitations: January 15, 1932	2,000	2,000
Bicentennial Colonial Ball Programs: February 20, 1932	2,250	2,250
Bicentennial Colonial Ball Dance Programs: February 20, 1932	2,250	2,250
Bicentennial Colonial Ball Program Addenda: February 20, 1932	2,500	2,500
Ancestral Charts of Descendants of Augustine Washington: April 27, 1932, first edition	1,000	1,000
Ancestral Charts of the Washington Family: May 13, 1932	1,000	1,000
The Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. An address by President Coolidge: 1930 (Senate Document No. 249)	40,000	40,000
Catholics' Address to George Washington: June 25, 1931	15,000	15,000
Chart of the Activities of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission: February 20, 1931	5,000	5,000
Colonial Gardens Book: March 2, 1932	10,000	10,000
Anniversary of the Death of Goethe, An Address by Honorable Sol Bloom: March 23, 1932	100	100
Book Review of the Definitive Writings of George Washington: June 2, 1932	2,000	2,000
Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation:		
October 8, 1931, first edition	1,000	
October 19, 1931, second edition	10,000	
November 2, 1931, third edition	25,000	
		36,000
Bicentennial Dog Show Certificates: May 18, 1932	200	200
Indian Petition, Pine Ridge Reservation: March 8, 1932	100	100
George Washington as a Judge. An Address by Honorable R. Walton Moore: June 2, 1932	1,000	1,000
Life of George Washington: February 19, 1931 (Purchased from a lithograph firm)	10,000	10,000
Catalogue of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Historical Loan Exhibition:		
March 3, 1932, preview edition	5,000	
March 3, 1932, second edition	3,000	
March 21, 1932, third edition	5,000	
		13,000
The Mother of George Washington. An Address by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman:		
June 10, 1930, first edition	1,000	
June 23, 1930, second edition	14,000	
June 29, 1931, third edition	2,000	
October 26, 1931, fourth edition	5,000	
April 21, 1932, fifth edition	5,000	
		27,000
Flag Day Address by Honorable Sol Bloom: June 30, 1932	200	200
George Washington Activities for 4-H Clubs:		
October 25, 1931, first edition, 6x9	25,000	
April 30, 1932, second edition, 9x12	25,000	
		50,000
The George Washington Bicentennial Booklet by Frederick J. Haskin: May 6, 1931, purchased	5,000	5,000
George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 1932. Address by Honorable Sol Bloom: October 16, 1930	20,000	20,000
George Washington an Inspiration to American Youth. An Address by Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, 3d:		
July 1, 1932, first edition	10,000	
July 25, 1932, second edition	15,000	
		25,000
Reprint of Senator Fess' Remarks from the Congressional Record of Jan. 26, 1932: February 9, 1932	3,000	3,000
Washington the Nation-Builder, Poem: February 15, 1932	18,000	18,000
Suggestions for the Nation-Wide Celebration of Post Office Day, July 26, 1932:		
June 2, 1932, first edition	20,000	
June 10, 1932, second edition	15,000	
		35,000
Program of Grafton, Pa. Sample: August 4, 1931	2,000	2,000
Programs for the Nation-Wide Celebration:		
November 17, 1930, first edition	5,350	
January 30, 1931, second edition	30,000	

April 1, 1931, third edition	50,000	
June 29, 1931, fourth edition	50,000	
		135,350
Plans for the Nation-Wide Celebration:		
May 19, 1930, first edition	10,000	
July 21, 1930, second edition	25,000	
November 24, 1930, third edition	25,000	
March 13, 1931, fourth edition	10,000	
May 28, 1931, fifth edition	10,000	
October 19, 1931, * sixth edition	30,000	
		110,000
* Published in shortened form.		
Reprint of Bicentennial Article from New York Times:		
March 25, 1932	25,000	25,000
News Release Book, Volume I:		
January 13, 1932	5,000	5,000
(Vol. II not published separately.)		
Once Every Hundred Years:		
October 1, 1930	10,000	10,000
Bicentennial Pledge:		
April 7, 1932, first edition	45,000	
April 27, 1932, special edition for the National Congress of P. T. A.	2,000	
May 24, 1932, third edition	50,000	
		97,000
Postmaster Questionnaires:		
June 10, 1931, first edition	50,000	
June 16, 1931, second edition	50,000	
June 17, 1931, third edition	50,000	
		150,000
Radio Address by Honorable Sol Bloom:		
July 8, 1931, first edition	2,000	
October 6, 1931, second edition	10,000	
November 6, 1931, third edition	10,000	
March 25, 1932, fourth edition	5,000	
		27,000
Rules of Civility:		
February 26, 1932	2,000	2,000
Sermons on George Washington:		
February 28, 1932, first edition	5,000	
July 15, 1932, second edition	5,000	
		10,000
Suggested Programs Pamphlet Outlining Dates and Suggestions for Celebrations:		
November 17, 1931, first edition	5,000	
December 2, 1931, second edition	20,000	
January 6, 1932, third edition	20,000	
February 19, 1932, fourth edition	100,000 *	
April 20, 1932, fifth edition	25,000	
		170,000
* NOTE: Because of the large demand for the Suggested Programs, they were reprinted in cheaper form.		
Trees Living Memorials. An Address by Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman. Published by the American Tree Association and a quantity given the Commission for distribution	10,000	10,000
Wakefield Masque Invitations:		
February 11, 1932	1,500	1,500
Wakefield Masque Program:		
February 13, 1932	10,000	10,000
Bicentennial Window Display Contest Certificates:		
December 15, 1932	8	8
The Character of George Washington. A Speech by Daniel Webster:		
December 15, 1931, first edition	10,000	
February 5, 1932, second edition	20,000	
		30,000
American Farm Bureau Federation Independence Day Address by Honorable Sol Bloom:		
July 1, 1932, first edition	500	500
Addresses by Mr. Jules Henry, Charge d'Affaires of France, and Honorable Sol Bloom, upon the Occasion of the 210th Anniversary of the Birth of Admiral Comte de Grasse:		
September 22, 1932	1,000	1,000
Addresses of Mr. Wladyslaw Sokolowski, Charge d'Affaires of Poland, and Honorable Sol Bloom, upon the Occasion of the Celebration in Commemoration of the 153rd Anniversary of the Death of Casimir Pulaski:		
October 11, 1932	2,000	2,000
Fort Necessity Address of Honorable Sol Bloom:		
September 29, 1931	12,000	12,000
Newspaper Advertisements on Bicentennial Gardens:		
March 15, 1932, first edition	6,000	6,000
Library Circulars:		
April 1, 1932, first edition	2,000	2,000
Notice to Librarians Regarding Definitive Writings of George Washington:		
June 1, 1932, first edition	15,000	15,000
Removal Notice Cards	150	150
Selected Books Relating to George Washington:		
February 10, 1931, first edition	10,000	10,000
Suggestions to Lenders of Portraits for the United States George Washington Bicentennial Loan Exhibition:		
July 1, 1931, first edition	1,500	1,500
Suggestions for Thanksgiving Day:		
November 1, 1932, first edition	25,000	
November 10, 1932, second edition	5,000	
		30,000
Thanksgiving Prayers and Blessings:		
November 1, 1932, first edition	100,000	100,000
Information Blanks for Women's Organizations:		
December 1, 1932, first edition	5,000	5,000

Classification No. 6, Pictures, Posters, and Portraits reproduced in Colors.—One of the outstanding features of the Bicentennial Celebration was the distribution of fine lithographed posters, and reproductions of pictures and portraits of or relating to George Washington and the Bicentennial Celebration. A summary of such printed and lithographed posters, portraits and pictures is given below:

	Quantity	Totals
Gilbert Stuart "Athenaeum" Portrait of George Washington, lithographed in ten colors, size 22 x 28 inches:		
September 1, 1931, first edition	1,100,000	
May 1, 1932, second edition	200,000	
		1,300,000

Gilbert Stuart "Athenaeum" Portrait of George Washington. Size 9¼ x 12¼ inches, reproduced in four colors, was also made and used as a frontispiece in Volume I of the Literature Series of this Commission, as well as the frontispiece in the Foreign Participation Volume:		
December 19, 1932	7,000	7,000
Charles Willson Peale Portrait of George Washington, reproduced in colors, size 25 x 30 inches:		
January 22, 1932	5,090	5,090
"The Dawn of American Liberty," a poster in colors depicting "Wakefield," the Birthplace of George Washington, size 25 x 30 inches:		
November 1, 1931	50,000	50,000
Rembrandt Peale Portrait of George Washington, reproduced in four colors, size 6 x 9 inches:		
January 28, 1932	1,000	1,000
Uncle Sam Posters, size 25 x 39½ inches, reproduced in four colors:		
January 9, 1932	100,000	100,000
Uncle Sam Posters were also reproduced in the size 9¼ x 12¼ inches and used as a frontispiece in Volume II of the Literature Series of this Commission:		
December 19, 1932	6,000	6,000
Library Poster, size 14 x 22 inches, featuring the Houdon Bust, in two colors, were printed for display in Libraries:		
November 5, 1931	5,000	5,000
Houdon Poster of George Washington, lithographed in black, gray and gold, size 23 x 27½ inches:		
October 29, 1931	4,615	4,615
Wedding of George and Martha Washington, reproduced in four colors, size 6 x 9 inches, for use as colored insert in the Memorial Volumes:		
January 28, 1932	7,000	7,000
George Washington, the President-Worshipful Master. Large size, 32 x 46 inches:		
January 9, 1932, first edition	25,000	
February 1, 1932, second edition	5,000	
		30,000
George Washington the President-Worshipful Master. Size 8½ x 11 inches. These small size reproductions of the above painting were also made *:		
April 14, 1932	5,000	5,000
George Washington the President-Worshipful Master. Additional reproductions in four colors, size 9¼ x 12¼ inches, were made for use as inserts in the Commission's Report Volumes:		
December 19, 1932	5,000	5,000
Wakefield and Mount Vernon. Reproductions of Wakefield, Virginia, the birthplace of George Washington, and Mount Vernon, his home on the Potomac River in Virginia, were made in four colors, on one page, size 9¼ x 12¼ inches, for use as an insert in the Commission's Volumes:		
December 19, 1932	6,000	6,000
Washington Coat of Arms. Reproduction size 16 x 22 inches. An authentic reproduction in four colors of the coat of arms of the branch of the Washington family to which George Washington belonged, and from which the coat of arms used by George Washington was derived. It was taken from the blazon in colored glass, one of several which were placed originally in windows of Sulgrave Manor, England	2,000	2,000
Washington Coat of Arms, size 9¼ x 12¼ inches. This small reproduction of the above was made also in four colors, for use as an insert in the Report Volumes:		
December 19, 1932	6,000	6,000
Flags of American Liberty, large size 22 x 30 inches:		
August 26, 1931	25,000	25,000
Flags of American Liberty, small size 12¼ x 18½ inches. This chart was made in this smaller size for use as a color insert in the Report Volumes	5,300	5,300
"The Guiding Spirit," reproduction in four colors, 9¼ x 12¼ inches, from painting by Norman Rockwell:		
February 8, 1933	7,000	7,000

* NOTE: 1,000 copies of this reproduction were verplexed and framed.

Classification No. 7, Music Publications of the Commission.—Music from the Days of George Washington (quarto). A collection of patriotic and military compositions, piano and dance music, songs and operatic airs of the eighteenth century music.

November 15, 1931, first edition	10,000	
January 28, 1932, second edition	5,000	
April 23, 1932, third edition	2,000	
July 25, 1932, fourth edition	2,000	
		19,000
George Washington as a Friend and Patron of Music. Taken from "The Musical Side of Our First Presidents," and contained in "Essays in Music," by the late O. G. Sonneck, former Chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress:		
June 20, 1931, first edition	5,000	
October 19, 1931, second edition	3,000	
December 19, 1931, third edition	5,000	
		13,000
Album of Military Marches (quarto):		
November 15, 1931	10,000	10,000
Dance Music of the 18th Century (quarto):		
November 15, 1931	10,000	10,000
The Toast to General Washington by Francis Hopkinson:		
November 15, 1931	10,000	10,000

The Music of George Washington's Time, by John Tasker Howard. A booklet giving correct and interesting information, not only on the originals of our first national airs, but also on musical conditions in early America, and the relation of music to events of the period:		
October 31, 1931, first edition	5,000	
January 5, 1932, second edition	15,000	
February 25, 1932, third edition	100,000	
		120,000
Publishers' Music Record Sheet:		
June 5, 1931	1,000	1,000
Song of Faith, An Ode to Washington, by John Alden Carpenter:		
December 31, 1931	5,000	5,000
Wakefield Masque Choruses:		
December 2, 1931, octavo	5,000	5,000
Wakefield Masque Music Orchestral Scores:		
January 28, 1932, octavo	3,000	3,000
Father of the Land We Love, Bicentennial Song by George M. Cohan:		
June 10, 1931, 6-page, with colored cover by James Montgomery Flagg, first edition	1,000,000	
October 23, 1931, second edition on heavy paper	50,000	
November 5, 1931, single sheets, quarto, third edition	50,000	
January 13, 1932, single sheets, quarto, fourth edition	50,000	
February 9, 1932, single sheets, quarto, fifth edition	100,000	
		1,250,000
Father of the Land We Love:		
Orchestration, hotel edition—		
February 29, 1932	471	471
Band Arrangement—		
February 29, 1932	513	513
Fox Trot—		
February 29, 1932	903	903

Classification No. 8, Educational Publications in connection with the Bicentennial.—Under this classification are listed the publications of the Commission concerning the George Washington Appreciation Course for teachers and the declamatory, oratorical and essay contests in the schools and colleges. They are itemized as follows:

Teachers' Outline of the George Washington Appreciation Course:		
June 12, 1931, first edition	5,000	
June 19, 1931, second edition	5,000	
August 31, 1931, third edition	10,000	
		20,000
Handbook of the George Washington Appreciation Course:		
August 1, 1931, first edition	5,000	
October 1, 1931, second edition	20,000	
December 15, 1931, third edition	50,000	
January 28, 1932, fourth edition	50,000	
May 1, 1932, fifth edition	10,000	
		135,000
Selections Relating to George Washington for Declamatory Contests in the Elementary Schools:		
December 30, 1931, first edition	10,000	
January 11, 1932, second edition	25,000	
February 8, 1932, third edition	25,000	
March 4, 1932, fourth edition	25,000	
		85,000
Organization and Rules of the Declamation, Essay and Oratorical Contests:		
December 30, 1931, first edition	10,000	
January 11, 1932, second edition	25,000	
February 9, 1932, third edition	25,000	
March 4, 1932, fourth edition	25,000	
		85,000
Posters of Essay Contest:		
January 11, 1932	1,500	1,500
Orations and Essays of the George Washington Bicentennial Nation-wide Oratorical, Essay and Declamatory Contests in the Schools and Colleges:		
October 1, 1932	25,000	25,000
Bicentennial Activities in Schools:		
September 15, 1932, first edition	20,000	20,000
National Bicentennial Oratorical Contest Cards of Admission:		
June 17, 1932	2,000	2,000
List of Contestants:		
June 17, 1932	2,000	2,000
Invitations:		
June 17, 1932	1,000	1,000
Programs:		
June 24, 1932	2,000	2,000

Classification No. 9, Braille Publications for the Blind.—In order to make Bicentennial material available for the blind, twelve books were published in Braille and distributed to the Libraries for the Blind throughout the United States, as follows:

Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. A book outlining plans for the Celebration:		
May 1, 1931	300	300
Father of the Land We Love, Bicentennial Song by George M. Cohan:		
November 8, 1932	2,000	2,000
Frontier Background of George Washington's Career:		
October 30, 1931	1,000	1,000
George Washington Year by Year:		
October 30, 1931, first edition	1,000	
December 17, 1931, second edition	150	
		1,150
The Music of George Washington's Time, by John Tasker Howard:		
February 16, 1932, Volume I	500	
February 16, 1932, Volume II	500	
		1,000
Washington the Business Man:		
October 30, 1932, Volume I	1,000	
October 30, 1932, Volume II	1,000	
		2,000
Washington the Colonial and National Statesman:		
October 30, 1931	1,000	1,000
Washington and the Constitution:		
October 30, 1931	1,000	1,000

Washington the Military Man:		
October 30, 1931	1,000	1,000
Washington as President:		
October 30, 1931	1,000	1,000

Classification No. 10, Report Volumes containing the "History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration."—Five Report Volumes entitled, "History of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration" were issued by the Commission. Volumes I, II, and III comprise the Literature Series and contain the literature published by the Commission. Volume IV contains the record of Foreign Participation in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 259 cities of 81 countries outside the boundaries of the United States and its Possessions. Volume V contains the complete report of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, its organization, history and activities. These volumes make up the complete record of the Bicentennial Celebration and the complete history of the Commission, as follows:

Literature Series:	Copies Printed	
Volume I	5,000	
Volume II	5,000	
Volume III	5,000	
Foreign Participation:		
Volume IV	3,500	
Report of the Commission:		
Volume V	3,500	
		22,000

Each of these volumes is profusely illustrated and bound in a substantial blue binding stamped in gold. The Commission has received many letters complimenting it on these Memorial Volumes as to content, make-up, printing and general appearance. An example of such letters is one received from W. J. Funk of the firm of Funk and Wagnalls, nationally known book publishers. Mr. Funk says of these volumes:

". . . to say they are beautiful examples of the art of book-making is putting it mildly."

BINDING.—In addition to the binding of the various books and pamphlets listed in this report, the Commission had bound one hundred and four large scrapbooks containing a permanent record of newspaper publicity clippings on the Bicentennial Celebration, and nine (9) scrapbooks containing a permanent record of magazine publicity clippings.

The thousands of programs sent in by the various states, cities and towns were also bound in permanent form, in a total of sixty-nine books. Four additional books were bound in permanent form containing 998 genealogical charts of the living descendants of the Washington family.

Resolution of Commendation

– presented by –

The United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission



to

Honorable Sol Bloom

– Director –

Whereas, *the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission created by the Congress of the United States to plan and carry out a suitable Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in the year 1932, has now received a preliminary report of that Celebration, and*

Whereas, *by designation of this Commission the Honorable Sol Bloom has conducted the active organization of the Celebration throughout the United States and the World, and*

Whereas, *this Commission believes that the activities of the Celebration have been preeminently successful and that they have been directed by Mr. Bloom with energy, efficiency and in compliance with the purposes of this Commission, therefore*

Be it Resolved *by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in meeting assembled at the White House in the City of Washington this twentieth day of February 1933, that it extends to Mr. Bloom the thanks of this Commission with this expression of our commendation and high regard for his distinguished services, and*

Be it further Resolved *that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Bloom as an evidence of the appreciation and gratitude of this Commission.*

Herbert Hoover

CHAIRMAN

MINUTES

HONORABLE WILLIAM TYLER PAGE,
Secretary of the Commission

Conception of the Commission

ESTABLISHMENT of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was effected by a joint resolution of Congress, approved December 2, 1924, (Public Res. No. 38, 68th Congress), originally designated as Senate Joint Resolution No. 85, entitled: "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington."

The joint resolution follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington (hereinafter referred to as the commission) and to be composed of nineteen commissioners, as follows:

The President of the United States; presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex-officio; eight persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; four Senators by the President pro tempore of the Senate; and four Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The commissioners shall serve without compensation and shall select a chairman from among their number.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $10,000 to be expended by the commission in accordance with the provisions of this resolution.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners, after promulgating to the American people an address relative to the reason of its creation and of its purpose, to prepare a plan or plans and a program for the signalizing of the event, to commemorate which they are brought into being; and to give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to them; and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissions, or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective States and by representative civic bodies; and if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to communicate with Governments of such nations.

SEC. 4. That when the commission shall have approved of a plan of celebration, then it shall submit for their consideration and approval, such plan or plans, in so far as it or they may relate to the fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts, in Washington, for their approval and in accordance with statutory requirements.

SEC. 5. That the commission, after selecting a chairman and a vice chairman from among their members, may employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be needed for clerical work connected with the duties of the commission and may also engage the services of expert advisors; and may fix their respective compensations within the amount appropriated for such purposes.

SEC. 6. The commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their actual and necessary traveling, hotel and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, out of the amount appropriated.

SEC. 7. The commission shall on or before the 4th of March, 1925, make a report to the Congress, in order that enabling legislation may be enacted.

SEC. 8. That the commission hereby created shall expire within two years after the expiration of the celebration, December 31, 1932.

SEC. 9. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately. (Stat. at L., vol. 43, pp. 671, 672.)

It must not be assumed, however, that the above joint resolution was adopted without considerable parliamentary maneuvering. In the early part of the year 1924 an original joint resolution (being House Joint Resolution No. 199, 68th Congress) had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative R. Walton Moore, of Virginia, and an identical resolution was introduced in the Senate on the same day by Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio. In the House of Representatives the resolution was referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, which has now ceased to exist. This Committee, of which Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, afterward Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, was a member, held a hearing on the Resolution April 21, 1924. This was a memorable occasion, inasmuch as it marked the actual launching of the Bicentennial Celebration. In opening the hearing, Honorable R. Walton Moore addressed the Chairman as follows: "This resolution was prepared by the Sulgrave Institution, an organization, the scope and purpose of which will be explained in the course of the hearing, and was offered in the Senate on the same day by Senator Fess, of Ohio, February 22 last, on which day it was offered in the House. The general purpose is to provide for a suitable commemoration of the great anniversary which will occur on the 22nd of February, 1932, the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington."

Mr. Moore then presented Honorable Alton B. Parker, of New York, Chancellor of the Sulgrave Institution. In addressing the Committee Judge Parker said:

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee, ladies and gentlemen: As we look about over this wonderful land and realize that we are not only, perhaps, the most powerful but the richest nation in the world; as we see our schoolhouses and colleges dotted all over the hills and vales of our country, our people as a rule contented, prosperous and happy, it hardly seems possible that all this began only a little over 300 years ago, when some good British people, accompanied by their rector, landed on the hospitable shores of Virginia, and only about 13 years later the "Mayflower" landed at Plymouth.

But the most wonderful thing, after all, that has been accomplished—and no one knows it any better than you gentlemen—is the fact the descendants of these people builded here a form of government never before known, so far as history discloses, and the building of that government, resting upon the great principles of English liberty very largely, as you will agree, contributed undoubtedly to the wonderful building which has occurred in this country since that time.

Now, is it not wonderful, indeed, that these men should have worked out for the first time in history a scheme of government such as the world never saw? You are all students of that period, and I am not going to say a word about it except that nothing you have examined in your lifetime has more interested you than the work of those wonderful men who developed this scheme of government for us.

Now, how did it happen? Why, you know how it happened. The great majority of our people, perhaps, do not know; but you know. It was the fact that these people, the vast majority of them, were familiar with all the history made at Runnymede and during the 500 years' struggle which followed it—the struggle for the development and assurance of those great principles of English liberty—which has riveted our attention here in this country, and which gave our people that knowledge of liberty and that desire to build here a government in which it could be absolutely secure that led in the end to the formation of our constitutional scheme of government. It was accomplished, as I say, because these men understood it and knew what they wanted, and that was a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and yet one which rested on such a solid foundation that it would last for all time. And it will unless other ideas become prominent and by inches it is broken down.

Now, all of the people here in the United States at that time substantially understood those great principles of liberty, and all of those people understood the system of the common law and made it a part of the constitutions of the several States, and so it has continued down to this very date, until now we have 48 constitutions which make the common law of England as it stood in 1725 a part of the common-law system of this country.

We have now very much enlarged our population, and of late years it has more largely come from other sections than England and Canada. It has come largely from sections where they did not understand the great principles of liberty, where other ideas of government controlled. I am making no criticism of the people. They are undoubtedly good people, but my theory is—and which I want you to consider—that those principles of liberty are not imbedded in their minds and hearts as they were in those of our ancestors who were among the founders of this Government. They are open minded along lines that they are more familiar with than in the countries from which they come. Now, it is important—because their percentage is very large now, and is rapidly increasing as the years go on—that they should come to understand our principles of liberty, should come to understand our scheme of government, should come to love it just as much as we love it.

It is for that reason that I, for one, am a member of the committee that is here to-day to suggest, in the first place, that Congress take over, under any plan that may be adopted —we have no plan; we have no suggestion except to ask Congress to act—that they take over a plan of celebrating, about eight years from now, the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington.

Now, Washington, I do not need to say in this presence, is the great man of our history. We have had many great men; but no matter how many great men you have there is always one who towers, and Washington is the man who towers; and he will continue to tower. I make this prediction and I think you will not disagree with it: That as the years go on the fame of men who have been regarded as great men in their period will grow dimmer and dimmer in the public mind, but there is one whose fame will never grow dimmer but will grow larger and larger in the public mind, and that is Washington. Now, what will it accomplish if you make preparations here, and get, as we would like to have you get, all the other 48 States to join with the Congress in this great celebration? I am quite sure there will not be any difficulty about it, because the matter was just brought to the attention of the New York Legislature, and it went through one house rapidly, without any dissent. We believe it went through the senate. It was taken up through the assembly at the very last minute. We have no doubt it did pass the senate, but we had not received the information before we left home. But there is no one in New York who is not for it, and my experience leads me to believe that each and every one of the 48 States will work with Congress for that great celebration. As to how you do it and what form it shall take we have not even a suggestion to make. We just want you to do it.

Now, what I think will happen—and I hope you will agree with me—is that during those years there will be such a discussion, through the press and otherwise, of Washington and the achievement of the founders of this Government that it will operate to educate the people who have not had a chance to learn these things; who have not had their day, many of them, in our schools, or who have not been at school all the while to teachers who could help them in that direction. I think such a movement as this, with all the States backing the Federal Government in a great celebration, will so focus public attention that these people, who are our citizens, whom we have welcomed, and whom we will continue to welcome and people whom we would like to have, will come to understand the foundation reasons for our Government as we here understand it.

With your permission, I will read you a letter addressed to Mr. Stewart by the President:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 3, 1924.

MY DEAR MR. STEWART: You have placed me under obligation by writing me so fully of the plans of the Sulgrave Institution in anticipation of the two hundredth anniversary of President Washington's birthday. It is one of the great historic anniversaries, deserving to be commemorated not only nationally but internationally, and I am pleased to know that already the movement has been organized and that measures have been introduced into Congress and the State legislatures looking to a proper commemoration of the occasion.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

MR. JOHN A. STEWART,
The Sulgrave Institution, New York City.

Judge Parker continued to discuss, informally, with members of the Committee the general idea of the Celebration, in the course of which Mr. Bloom asked "You mention the 48 States. Have you read this resolution, Judge Parker?"

MR. PARKER: No.

MR. BLOOM: You mentioned the 48 States. Would it be your idea to limit the Celebration to the 48 States. This resolution says:

> And if the participation of other nations in the commemoration be deemed advisable, to invite foreign governments to send representatives to engage in such participation.

Is it your idea, when you mentioned the 48 States, to confine it to this country?

MR. PARKER: So far as I am concerned, I think that is a matter entirely for the Congress. Our idea is to try to see what we can do toward getting the States to go along with Congress in this celebration, in such a way as Congress will naturally work out as the best way after a little time. So far as I am concerned, I have no plans in mind, except that I would like to see Congress go to work at it and take in all these legislatures. If they want to bring in other countries, all right. It never had occurred to me.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMISSION

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

By the terms of the joint resolution of Congress establishing the commission the following were members ex officio, namely:

The President of the United States—Hon. Calvin Coolidge.

The presiding officer of the Senate, the Vice President—Hon. Charles G. Dawes.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives—Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio.

In the Senate of the United States December 8, 1924, the President pro tempore appointed the following members on the part of the Senate: The Senator from Ohio, Mr. Simeon D. Fess; the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Seldon P. Spencer; the Senator from Virginia, Mr. Carter Glass; and the Senator from Delaware, Mr. Thomas F. Bayard.

In the Senate of the United States January 4, 1927, the Vice President appointed as a member of the commission the Senator from Kansas, Mr. Arthur Capper, to succeed the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Selden P. Spencer, deceased.

In the House of Representatives December 8, 1924, the Speaker appointed the following members on the part of the House of Representatives: Representative Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon; Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut; Representative John N. Garner, of Texas, and Representative Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee. (Congressional Record, 2d sess. 68th Cong., pp. 249, 278.)

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEES

In conformity with the joint resolution of Congress, the President of the United States, on January 31, 1925, appointed the following persons as members of the commission, namely: Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, of Colorado; Mr. Henry Ford, of Michigan; Mr. Hanford MacNider, of Iowa; Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, of Virginia; Mr. Edgar B. Piper, of Oregon; Mr. Frank A. Munsey, of New York; and Prof. A. Lawrence Lowell, of Massachusetts.

Professor Lowell having declined acceptance of the appointment, the President of the United States, on March 11, 1925, appointed in his stead Mr. John Hays Hammond, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. Hammond also having declined acceptance of the appointment, the President of the United States, on April 1, 1925, appointed in his stead Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Massachusetts, who became a member of the commission.

On February 9, 1926, the President of the United States appointed as a member of the commission Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, of New York, to succeed Mr. Frank A. Munsey, deceased.

NOTE.—On the date of the approval of the law creating the commission, Hon. Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, was President pro tempore of the Senate, and Hon. Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and were therefore members of the commission. On March 4, 1925, the Vice President succeeded Mr. Cummins, and Mr. Gillett ceased to be Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Longworth succeeded him. Several other important changes took place in the personnel of the commission during the ensuing years.

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Pursuant to section 7 of the joint resolution, the President of the United States transmitted to the Congress February 19, 1925, the following communication, which was printed as Senate Document No. 205, second session Sixty-eighth Congress, to wit:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the wishes of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, I hereby transmit to the Congress its first report.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 19, 1925.

FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

On call of President Coolidge the commission met at the White House Monday, February 16, 1925, and was called to order by the President at 10 a. m.

The President briefly addressed the commission.

On motion of Senator Fess, the President was authorized to appoint a secretary pro tempore and designated Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, as secretary pro tempore.

On motion of Senator Fess, the President was authorized to appoint a committee on permanent organization and designated as such committee Senators Simeon D. Fess and Carter Glass and Representative Willis C. Hawley.

The chairman of the commission was authorized, in consultation with the executive committee to be hereafter appointed, to appoint an executive secretary.

The President was requested to announce to the country the general purpose of the commission, and the President agreed to comply with the request.

The executive committee was authorized to look after the budget and franking privilege for the commission's purposes.

The executive committee was authorized to select such clerical assistance as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of Senate Resolution No. 85.

The executive committee was authorized to secure headquarters in the Capitol or Senate Office Building for the use of the commission.

The executive committee was authorized to select a committee on publicity to carry into effect article 3 of Senate Resolution No. 85, to receive and handle plans received on the character of the celebration to be held, and report the same to the full commission.

In accordance with Senate Resolution No. 85, President Coolidge was selected to issue the formal address to the American people at some later date, when the plans of the commission have become more definite.

The executive committee was authorized in the interim between meetings of the full commission to act for the commission, and in the name of the full commission to make the report to the Congress required by the resolution, the President to transmit the report to the Congress.

Attest:

JOHN Q. TILSON,
Secretary pro tempore.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the authority of the commission at its meeting February 16, 1925, the following members were appointed to constitute the executive committee of the commission, namely, Senators Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; Selden P. Spencer, of Missouri; Carter Glass, of Virginia; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Representatives Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon; John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut; John N. Garner, of Texas; Joseph W. Byrns, of Tennessee; and Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, and Mr. Frank A. Munsey.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE COMMISSION

The following communications from the President of the United States and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget were transmitted to the Congress and printed as Senate Document No. 225, second session Sixty-eighth Congress, to wit:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 28, 1925.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, to remain available until expended, $10,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, February 28, 1925.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration, and upon your approval for transmission to Congress, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, to remain available until expended, $10,000.

United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington: For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, including compensation of employees and expert advisers, and traveling and other expenses of the commission, as provided by Public Resolution No. 38, approved Dec. 2, 1924 . . . . . $10,000

The purpose of this estimate is to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington to carry out the provisions of Public Resolution No. 38, Sixty-eighth Congress, entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington," approved December 2, 1924.

This estimate of appropriation is required to provide for legislation which has been enacted since the transmission of the budgets for the fiscal years 1925 and 1926, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

H. M. LORD,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDENT.

Supplemental estimate of appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, by the Executive Office

United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington: For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, including compensation of employees and expert advisers, and traveling and other expenses of the commission, as provided by Public Resolution No. 38, approved Dec. 2, 1924, fiscal year 1925, to remain available until expended (vol. 43, pp. 671, 672) (submitted) $10,000

The independent offices appropriation act, ap-

proved April 22, 1926, contained the following provision:

For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, created by Public Resolution Numbered 38, approved December 2, 1924, including compensation of employees and expert advisers and traveling and other expenses of the commission, $10,000, to be expended in its discretion. (Public, No. 141, 69th Cong.)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the executive committee as recorded by the secretary pro tempore, viz:

A meeting of the executive committee of the Commission to Arrange for the Celebration of the Bicentennial Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was held in the Interstate Commerce Committee rooms of the Senate on Friday, February 27, 1925. The meeting was called to order by Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, at 10.30 a. m.

The committee elected the President of the United States as chairman of the commission and Senator Simeon D. Fess as vice chairman. Representative John Q. Tilson, of Connecticut, was elected secretary-treasurer.

The vice chairman and secretary-treasurer were authorized to have suitable stationery prepared for the use of the commission.

The vice chairman and secretary-treasurer were authorized to authenticate all bills attest of the secretary-treasurer and approval of the vice chairman.

The vice chairman was authorized to confer with the President concerning the appointment of an executive secretary.

The meeting was adjourned at 11.10 a. m.

Subsequently the following information was furnished by the vice chairman of the commission as to the further action of the executive committee:

1. The executive committee met with Senator Fess in the chair.

2. Mr. William Tyler Page was recommended to the President for the position of executive secretary. Later the President appointed Mr. Page executive secretary.

3. It was agreed to leave the appointment of a field secretary to the President; $7,500 was suggested as a suitable salary. Later the President appointed Senator Thomas Sterling, former United States Senator from South Dakota, field secretary at a salary of $7,500 a year, effective March 10, 1925.

A resolution was adopted making four a quorum of the executive committee for the transaction of business.

The appointment of a subcommittee on publicity was deferred, leaving the matter of publicity for the time being to the members of the commission and its officers, especially the field secretary.

APPOINTMENT OF FIELD SECRETARY

The following communication was addressed by the President to Hon. Thomas Sterling:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 10, 1925.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In accordance with the authorization of the Commission on the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, you are appointed field secretary and your compensation is fixed at $7,500 per year. This is on the authority of what I am informed by Senator Fess is a vote of power to me by the commission and its executive committee, and represents my effort to carry out such provisions. I suggest that you confer with Senator Fess in relation to what the executive committee may wish to do.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,
Very truly yours,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Hon. THOMAS STERLING,
2700 Thirty-sixth Street, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING

By direction of the vice chairman and under the authorization of the commission at its meeting February 16, 1925, the executive secretary, through the courtesy of the chairman and clerk of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives obtained for the use of the commission a room in the House wing of the Capitol Building assigned to the Committee on Appropriations when not desired for the use of its subcommittees. This room is decorated alfresco, one of the prominent reproductions being a medallion portrait of George Washington.

DISBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Concerning this subject the vice chairman, after conference with the Comptroller General of the United States, received from that officer the following letter:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, March 16, 1925.

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS,
Vice Chairman United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Pursuant to your oral request as to procuring, disbursing, and accounting for the funds appropriated by the act of March 4, 1925, Public No. 631, for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two

hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, you are advised as follows:

Section 5 of the resolution of December 2, 1924, Public Resolution No. 38, pursuant to which the appropriation was made, provided: "That the commission, after selecting a chairman and a vice chairman from among their members, may employ a secretary and such other assistants as may be needed for clerical work connected with the duties of the commission and may also engage the services of expert advisers; and may fix their respective compensations within the amount appropriated for such purposes."

The appropriation, to be set up on the books of this office and the Treasury under the title "United States Commission for Celebration of Two hundredth Anniversary of Birth of George Washington," provides: "For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, including compensation of employees and expert advisers and traveling and other expenses of the commission, as provided by Public Resolution Numbered 38, approved December 2, 1924, $10,000, to remain available during the life of the commission."

In order to arrange for the procurement of funds for the payment of salaries and expenses, it will be necessary for the chairman of the commission to designate some one to make the disbursements for the commission and to advise the Secretary of the Treasury of such designation so that funds for disbursement may be advanced on requisition. The chairman may designate the secretary of the commission or he may designate some one of the disbursing officers of the Government now engaged in making disbursements; for instance, the disbursing officer of the White House or of the Department of State. A disbursing officer now in the service would appear preferable because such an officer is familiar with the detail of giving bond, accounting for money advanced on requisition, and the accounting forms required. If new accounting forms are found necessary, this office will gladly assist your representatives in their preparation as well as in any other matters wherein it may be of assistance or help. Presumptively, the secretary of the commission will see to the keeping of the administrative account of the appropriation—the obligations assumed and the payments made thereunder. When the organization of the commission has been perfected, I will, upon your advices, arrange for some one of this office to confer with the secretary as to the necessary administrative accounting of the appropriation.

Public Resolution No. 38 provides that the commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be paid "their actual and necessary traveling, hotel, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties."

The actual and necessary traveling expenses as thus provided are such actual and necessary expenses as are allowed officers and employees of the Government generally, not exceeding a maximum of $5 per day. (Act of April 6, 1914, 38 Stat. 318.) It would be desirable for the commission to adopt regulations prescribing the character of expenses which will be allowed other than railroad and other transportation fares, such as subsistence expenses, tips to porters, etc., and the maximum amount which is authorized to be reimbursed account of subsistence expenses, stating the allowable items of subsistence, which, generally, are meals and lodging, tips to waiters, etc. I am inclosing for your information the travel regulations of this office which will afford a guide and aid in the preparation of the regulations to govern the commission. It is desirable generally that transportation be procured upon transportation requests, and there is inclosed copy of circular 49, of 1915, with relation thereto. Travel should be permitted only under written authority issued by the vice chairman, specifically designating the particular travel to be performed and showing so far as possible the business with which it is concerned, so that it will appear as on account of public business. A copy of the travel authority should accompany the voucher covering the travel expenses incurred, and such expenses should be itemized and listed in chronological order. The uses of voucher forms are generally self-explanatory. All vouchers, prior to payment, should be approved by the vice chairman of the commission who is authorized to submit to this office for advance decision, or settlement, such vouchers as to which there may be a doubt as to payment.

It will be observed no authority has been given for renting premises in the District of Columbia, and the act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 370), would preclude the use of the appropriation for such purpose.

Office supplies and furniture would generally be for procurement through the schedule of the General Supply Committee. The present appropriation would be available for envelopes, stationery, etc., printing and binding procured through the Public Printer.

I have given briefly the major matters for immediate attention. This office will be prepared to confer with any representative of your commission upon such details of uses of the appropriation and accounting therefor as you may from time to time believe desirable.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. McCARL,
Comptroller General.

Supplementing the foregoing, the Comptroller General, in a letter to the vice chairman, dated March 23, 1925, said:

As stated in my letter to you of March 16, 1925, relative to the accounting, etc., for the moneys appropriated for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, copy of which letter is hereto attached, it will be necessary for the chairman of the commission to designate some one to make the disbursements for the commission, and to inform the Secretary of the Treasury of such designation. It is understood that you have advised William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, of his designation as disbursing officer of the commission; if such designation has been oral, it should now be confirmed in writing, advising the Secretary of the Treasury thereof. Being a disbursing officer, Mr. Page will be familiar with the detail of giving bond and with the requirements as to accounting for the funds advanced, as well as with the accounting forms necessary and the keeping of the administrative accounts of the appropriation; that is, the keeping of a record of the obligations and expenditures so as not to exceed the amount appropriated.

Arrangements having been perfected for Mr. Page's qualifying as disbursing officer, the following correspondence carried forward the details of organization:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 3, 1925.

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with your request for a symbol number to designate your new account as disbursing officer of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, you are advised that No. 93073 has been assigned for this account.

Yours very truly,

FRANK WHITE, *Treasurer.*

TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

APRIL 21, 1925.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: As disbursing officer (symbol No. 93073) of the following commission, viz, United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, * * * I have the honor to make requisition for its use and in its behalf for transportation requests, 25 each of No. 3, with symbol letters as follows: G. W.

Very respectfully,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary and Disbursing Officer.

NOTE.—These were issued with the symbol letters W B C.

Following conferences with officials of the General Accounting Office the disbursing officer formulated the following form of letter from the vice chairman prescribing regulations for travel and subsistence, and form of "Authorization of travel" which were submitted and approved:

REGULATIONS FOR TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE

To the Members of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924, establishing a commission to be known as the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, an appropriation was made for all necessary expenditures, including travel and subsistence expenses of the commission. It is desirable that transportation be procured upon transportation requests where the cost involved is $1 or more, obtainable from the executive secretary of the commission, Mr. William Tyler Page, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Travel authority in writing will be issued by the vice chairman, specifically designating the particular travel to be performed and the object or purpose. A copy of the travel authority is required to accompany the voucher covering travel expenses incurred, such expenses to be itemized and listed in chronological order. The customary and lawful fees or tips incident to transportation (not including subsistence) are authorized; i. e., to porters not to exceed 25 cents for each trip of 24 hours or less, including transfer from one train to another, and not to exceed 10 cents for each piece of baggage.

You will be allowed actual cost of subsistence not to exceed $5 per day while traveling on official business, or a per diem of $4 in lieu of subsistence. The latter includes all expenses of subsistence, and no charges for actual expenses of subsistence will be allowed. The former may cover: Meals, lodging, fees or tips to waiters, hotel servants other than baggage porters, laundry, and pressing and cleaning clothes not to exceed 25 cents per day for each service; baths, and telegrams and telephone messages.

All vouchers, prior to payment, shall be approved by the vice chairman of the commission.

Very respectfully,

——— ———, *Vice Chairman.*

AUTHORIZATION OF TRAVEL

No. W. B. C. ——

United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington

Mr. ——— ———,

SIR: You are hereby authorized to travel from ——— to ——— and return in connection with the business of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

You will be reimbursed for your actual and necessary transportation and subsistence expenses as provided in the letter of the vice chairman, dated April 22, 1925.

You will be allowed ——— while traveling on official business.

A reference to the number and date of this authorization must appear in your traveling and miscellaneous expense voucher taking up expenses incurred and upon the back of Government transportation requests issued on account of this assignment.

Very respectfully,

——— ———, *Vice Chairman.*

FRANKING PRIVILEGE

The franking or "penalty envelope" privilege for the commission was the subject of the following correspondence:

MAY 5, 1925.

The THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed is a copy of the joint resolution of Congress, approved December 2, 1924, creating the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

On behalf of the commission I desire to request your opinion as to whether the postal laws and regulations authorize or permit the use of a frank or penalty envelope in the transmission of the commission's mail matter on official business. If your reply should be in the negative may I not ask that you kindly furnish the commission with such draft of proposed legislation for introduction at the next session of Congress which in your opinion would accomplish the purpose. It will be observed by the terms of the joint resolution that the life of the commission will be nine years.

Very truly yours,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 9, 1925.

Hon. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary U. S. Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 5th instant, with respect to the use of the penalty privilege by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

It is noted that the members of the commission have been appointed under a joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924, to prepare a plan or plans and a program for the signalizing of the event, to commemorate which the commission is brought into being, etc.

In view of the foregoing the official matter which the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington may have to send in pursuance of its activities as an agency of the Government may be sent free of postage in penalty envelopes. These envelopes should bear in the upper left corner over the words "Official Business," the name and address of the commission and, in the upper right corner, the clause, "Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage, $300."

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

OPERATIONS OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

The field secretary addressed the following letter to the governors of the several States:

SEPTEMBER 22, 1925.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: On December 2, 1924, the President of the United States approved Senate Joint Resolution No. 85 establishing a United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

The members of the commission have been appointed in pursuance of the terms of the resolution, and at a meeting of the commission held at the White House, February 16, 1925, the appointment by the President of an executive committee, which should act as a committee on permanent organization, was duly authorized.

Senators Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio; Carter Glass, of Virginia; and Representative Willis C. Hawley, of Oregon, were designated as such committee. At a later date, Hon. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was made executive secretary, and the writer, hereof, field secretary of the commission.

As such field secretary and with the approval of the executive committee, I am taking the liberty of writing you and all other State chief executives for the purpose of calling attention to the provisions of section 3 of Resolution No. 85, a copy of which resolution I inclose herewith. It will be noted that section 3 evidently contemplates cooperation between the Federal Government and the several States of the Union in planning for and in carrying out the celebration of this great and notable event—an event which in itself by reason of its lessons of patriotism, of duty, and of devotion to the principles of free government, should constitute a bright chapter in our American history.

You will kindly note that among the duties of the commission as set forth in section 3 of the resolution are the due and proper consideration of any plan or plans for the celebration which may be submitted to them and, second, to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by bodies appointed by the governors of the respective States, etc. From the terms of the resolution, therefore, as well as from the nature of the case, it would seem clear that the commission is warranted in looking to the chief executives of the several States for their cordial cooperation in this great undertaking and for their initiative in bringing it to the attention of the proper State legislative or administrative authorities.

While the event to be commemorated may seem some distance in the future, yet in view of its importance to the American people, to their posterity, and to the civilized world, and in view also of the great educational value to be found in the very work of preparation therefor, it is not too early to consider and to plan for such patriotic tribute and universal observance throughout the United States as will be commensurate with the character and the world-renowned public services of the man, George Washington.

To this end your early interest and cooperation are invited, and I am sure the commission will cordially welcome your reply through its field secretary with any suggestions or plans which you may be pleased to offer.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS STERLING,
Field Secretary.

The field secretary submitted the following report to the commission:

To the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington:

The undersigned, as field secretary of the commission, begs leave to submit the following statement and report:

I. The commission was created and its members appointed in pursuance of Senate Joint Resolution No. 85 (Public Resolution No. 38), Sixty-eighth Congress, approved December 2, 1924. The field secretary has no record of any meeting of the commission beyond that held at the White House February 16, 1925, at which meeting an organization was effected by the appointment of an executive committee of the commission. It appears that no other business was transacted at that time. The field secretary was appointed by the President of the United States March 10, 1925.

II. Section 3 of Public Resolution No. 38 contemplates that the commissioners shall first promulgate an address to the American people relative to the reason and purpose of the creation of the commission, and then, second, that it shall be the duty of the commissioners "to prepare a plan or plans and a program for the signalizing of the event to commemorate which they are brought into being"; and that the commissioners shall "give due and proper consideration to any plan or plans which may be submitted to them." The resolution contemplates also that State commissioners will be appointed to cooperate with this commission and that there will be "representative civic bodies" who may desire to participate in the formulation of plans for the event. It is then made the duty of the commission "to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans" prepared and submitted by any of these respective bodies or organizations.

III. It is understood that so far no plan or plans have been submitted for the consideration of the commission by any recognized State authority. The field secretary has on occasion given publicity to the creation of the commission and its purpose through newspaper interviews and in public addresses, made primarily on other subjects, but which afforded an opportunity for reference to the coming celebration and the lessons of patriotism and duty to be taught thereby. In the discussion of the general project with various individuals of more or less prominence he has found them without exception enthusiastic and keenly appreciative of the significance of so great an event as a nation-wide celebration, according to some general systematic plan or plans, of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington.

While none of these individuals had plans to suggest, yet certain features of such a celebration, tentatively suggested, seemed to meet with their hearty approval.

As has been noted, the resolution contemplates cooperation between the commission and properly constituted State authorities in the preparation of plans for the celebration. Believing such cooperation essential to the success of the enterprise and with a view not only to securing legislative action in the several States as soon as practicable but also with the hope that the executives of the States might have valuable suggestions to offer, the field secretary, during the last days of September and the first days of October last, addressed letters to the governors of all the States, including the governors of our Territories, inclosing copies of the resolution, calling especial attention to the provisions of section 3 thereof, and inviting suggestions. A copy of such letters (address excepted) is herewith submitted marked "Exhibit A."

Replies have been received from about 35 governors. Practically all are cordial and express a wish to cooperate with your commission in working out a suitable plan or plans for the celebration.

The legislatures of two States—namely, Maryland and Pennsylvania—have already taken action, as appears by the letters of the governors of those two States, copies of which are hereto attached marked respectively "Exhibits B and C." The spirit shown by these letters is excellent. In writing others of the governors a second time, the field secretary has taken the liberty of reminding them of the action already taken by these two States. One of the most suggestive letters received is that from the Governor of Hawaii, a copy of which

is attached marked "Exhibit D." Several governors have written to the effect that their legislatures do not meet until 1927 and that no action can be taken until that time. On the other hand, the legislatures of 10 States—Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia—meet during the year 1926. To the governors of these States a second letter has been written expressing the hope that their legislatures would act during the present or forthcoming sessions (two being not until in May) and that it was highly desirable that all the States shall have taken some appropriate action before the end of the 1927 sessions. In a second letter from the office of the Governor of Massachusetts comes the assurance that the subject will be called to the attention of the legislature at its present session. Submitted herewith is the copy of a letter from the Governor of Kentucky, marked "Exhibit E," which will be of interest to the commission. In pursuance of this and after further correspondence the field secretary visited Frankfort, Ky., and on the 2d day of February made an address before a joint assembly of the legislature of that State on the subject of the proposed celebration and of the cooperation of the congressional and State commissions in formulating and carrying out plans for the same. The address was apparently well received, with every indication that appropriate action would be taken at the present session. The legislatures of the States of Virginia and Rhode Island are now in session. The field secretary has corresponded with the governors of these States in regard to the subject, and expects to visit both Richmond and Providence with a view to presenting the same to the members of the legislature of these States. He is also scheduled to address the students and faculty of Maryland State University March 10 on the general theme: "George Washington and the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth."

IV. As to plans, or perhaps more properly, features, of one grand plan for this celebration the field secretary ventures respectfully to suggest the following for the consideration of the commission:

1. A great memorial highway extending from the Capitol here to Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., Washington's birthplace, such highway to touch at or pass through Alexandria, Mount Vernon, and Fredericksburg, places which in their relation to the life and times of Washington possess the greatest historic interest. The work of constructing this highway should culminate in the restoration as nearly as possible of the dwelling house at Wakefield in which Washington was born. It is believed that this project will appeal to the American people as one most appropriate feature of the celebration. The site of the old Washington homestead at Wakefield is naturally a beautiful one, and the grounds and surroundings would easily lend themselves to further beautification. If this feature should meet with the favor of the commission, it would yet, under the terms of the resolution, be subject to the approval of the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington. But evidently there will be ample time for all preliminaries and for the completion of the work itself before the 22d day of February, 1932. It would seem fitting indeed if the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth can be made the occasion for the formal dedication of this further tribute to his memory. Your field secretary ventures the suggestion that the funds for this project should be raised by popular subscription rather than through an appropriation by Congress. The people themselves should be made to feel that the work is to be in large part the result of the contributions they have made, testifying as they will to their reverence for the name and deeds of Washington.

With this project in mind, the field secretary has taken the liberty of asking the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture to make a rough estimate of the cost of the suggested memorial highway. This has been done under the very kind direction of Mr. McDonald, chief of the bureau, and there is submitted herewith, marked "Exhibit F," his letter of transmittal, together with the estimates based on different kinds of material and somewhat different types of roads. There is also submitted as a part of the same exhibit the blue prints showing the route such highway would take. It will be observed that the estimate of cost varies according to material used, width, etc., and exclusive of right of way, from $5,167,140 to $9,485,090. It is suggested that the road should be so marked and parked on either side in order that it may be known by all as a distinctly Washington memorial highway.

2. This is apparently an era of road building, and the sentiment for a memorial is apt to take the form of a proposition for a memorial highway. The commission will undoubtedly have more than one plan of this kind to consider. Indeed, as appears from the statement signed by Mr. Daniel P. Sullivan, president of the American Memorial Parkway Association, and the newspaper clipping accompanying the same (both attached), Exhibit G, a proposal for a transcontinental memorial highway "to commemorate the Father of our Country and the valorous defenders of the American Nation and to recognize the consummate sacrifices of American war mothers," has been already submitted to the commission and will probably in due time receive consideration. Attention is called to the matter without further suggestion.

3. In the judgment of the field secretary, one further feature of this celebration merits earnest consideration. Many will regard it as more important than any which have been or which may be suggested. It relates not to a visible or physical monument, but to the educational and ideal. The occasion should furnish both the incentive and the opportunity, especially to the youth of America, to study with new purpose the life and career of Washington, to trace out the relation between his exalted character and illustrious public services and the principles upon which the Republic is founded, and to emulate his splendid example in patriotism and devotion to duty. To this end it is suggested that under the supervision of the proper State educational authorities, the public schools of the State from the State university down to and including the grade schools, plan to carry out, among other exercises, a series of what may be broadly termed literary contests in essays, readings, and orations on the life, the times, the character, and public services of Washington. Not only would the participants, but the school, and not only the school, but the community, would share in a deeper, truer understanding not only of Washington but of our American institutions. As a result of such exercises properly conducted and the discussions to which they would inevitably lead, one great object of this celebration would be achieved—a new birth of patriotism.

Details as to the time when such contests should be held, whether during the month of February, 1932, or at any time during the year preceding February 22, 1932, could be determined by the State authorities, but it is a work for which oversight and cooperation among teachers, school officials, and patrons will be required.

On July 8 the field secretary received a letter from Oliver S. Kendall, Worcester, Mass., advising him that the writer had in his possession an old painting of the dwelling house at Wakefield in which Washington was born. It will, therefore, be of interest to the commission in this connection. Copy of the letter is herewith submitted marked "Exhibit H."

In conclusion it may be stated as a result of the experience of the field secretary, gained largely in his correspondence with the governors of the several States, that in his opinion this Federal commission will be expected to take the initiative in the formulation of a plan or plans for the celebration, and that few if any plans or suggestions will be submitted by State authorities prior to action of the commission here at Washington. But from the same correspondence it would seem quite certain that the hearty cooperation of the State

authorities would readily follow the submission of any plan for their consideration, and such consideration might in turn be fruitful of suggestions in which your commission would be pleased to concur.

Your field secretary appreciates the honor of serving you in a cause so noble and of such fine consequence. He begs to assure the commission that he will be ready to undertake any duty or execute any mission in behalf of the cause to which you may direct him.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS STERLING,
Field Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1926.

The following letter, with inclosures, was addressed by the field secretary to the members of the commission:

JULY 31, 1926.

Hon. THOMAS F. BAYARD,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR BAYARD: As field secretary of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, I take the liberty of handing you copies of the resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, providing for the participation of these States in the celebration and for the appointment of State commissions. I am sending you also lists of the commissioners provided for and appointed in Maryland. It occurs to me that all State legislatures which meet in 1927 should take similar appropriate action. With this in view I am sending like copies to the other members of the congressional commission with the hope that all will be interested in an effort to secure such legislative action. I think it will be found that the time is none too long in which to secure the cooperation of the several States in this great event and for carrying out the purpose of Senate joint resolution approved December 2, 1924, a copy of which I also inclose.

If convenient I shall be glad indeed to have a line from you with any suggestions you may have to make.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS STERLING,
Field Secretary.

P. S.: I have written for the names of the commissioners in Pennsylvania and as soon as received will forward same to you.

COMPENSATION OF EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The vice chairman addressed the following letter to the Comptroller General of the United States:

MAY 6, 1925.

The COMPTROLLER GENERAL,
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The President of the United States, as chairman of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, with the acquiescence of the executive committee, appointed an executive secretary in the person of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who also was appointed as disbursing officer for the commission. I would thank you to advise me whether compensation may be fixed by the commission and paid for the services of such executive secretary and disbursing officer notwithstanding the fact that he is an officer of one branch of the Congress, from the appropriation made and hereafter to be made by law. In this connection it would appear that this case is on all fours with two cases, at least, decided by comptrollers, reference to which is found in the Digest of Decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, 1894-1920, pages 1501-1502, as follows:

(1900, February 20.) "A disbursing clerk of the War Department having a salary of $2,000 per year fixed by law is not prohibited by section 1765, Revised Statutes, from receiving as a clerk to the Chickamauga, Gettysburg, Shiloh, and Vicksburg Military National Parks, if duly appointed thereto, such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of War therefor.—6: 683."

(1904, July 11.) "Neither the position of clerk to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs nor that of Secretary to the Senate Office Building Commission being an office, within the meaning of section 1765, Revised Statutes, and they being separate and distinct employments, the compensation of neither of which is fixed by law or regulation, service rendered in either position while holding the other would not be 'extra services,' within the meaning of sections 1764 and 1765, Revised Statutes.—11: 5."

Very truly yours,

S. D. FESS, *Vice Chairman.*

To which the following reply was received:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, May 25, 1925.

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS,
Vice Chairman United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter of May 6, 1925, wherein you request to be advised whether the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who has been appointed executive secretary and disbursing officer for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, may be paid for his services as such executive secretary and disbursing officer at rates fixed by the commission notwithstanding the fact that he is an officer of one branch of the Congress.

The question of holding two public-service positions by one person and receiving compensation for both has been the subject of numerous decisions by former Comptrollers of the Treasury, by this office, by the Court of Claims, and by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is under the following sections of the Revised Statutes that this question has generally been considered:

"SEC. 1763. No person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, shall receive compensation for discharging the duties of any other office unless expressly authorized by law.

"SEC. 1764. No allowance or compensation shall be made to any officer or clerk, by reason of the discharge of duties which belong to any other officer or clerk in the same or any other department; and no allowance or compensation shall be made for any extra services whatever, which any officer or clerk may be required to perform unless expressly authorized by law.

"SEC. 1765. No officer in any branch of the public service, or any other person whose salary, pay, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulations, shall receive any additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, for the disbursement of public money, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless the same is authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly states that it is for such additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation."

In United States *v.* Saunders (120 U. S. 126), in which these sections were discussed, interpreted, and applied at length, the Supreme Court said, page 129:

"* * * We are of opinion that, taking these sections all together, the purpose of this legislation was to prevent a person holding an office or appointment, for which the law provides a definite compensation by way of salary or otherwise, which is intended to cover all the services which, as such

officer, he may be called upon to render, from receiving extra compensation, additional allowances, or pay for other services which may be required of him either by act of Congress or by order of the head of his department, or in any other mode, added to or connected with the regular duties of the place which he holds; but that they have no application to the case of two distinct offices, places, or employments, each of which has its own duties and its own compensation, which offices may both be held by one person at the same time. In the latter case, he is in the eye of the law two officers, or holds two places or appointments, the functions of which are separate and distinct, and, according to all the decisions, he is in such case entitled to recover the two compensations. In the former case, he performs the added duties under his appointment to a single place, and the statute has provided that he shall receive no additional compensation for that class of duties unless it is so provided by special legislation * * *."

In section 6 of the act of May 10, 1916, 39 Stat. 120, as amended by the act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 582), it was provided:

"That unless otherwise specially authorized by law no money appropriated by this or any other act shall be available for payment to any person receiving more than one salary when the combined amount of said salaries exceeds the sum of $2,000 per annum, but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps * * *."

It is evident from the foregoing that although under sections 1763, 1764, and 1765 of the Revised Statutes the executive secretary of your commission would be entitled to compensation as fixed by the commission, as held in the Saunders case above cited and quoted, in view of the provision of law last quoted he is precluded from receiving any compensation since his salary in his present office already exceeds the sum of $2,000 per annum. The two decisions cited by you were decided prior to the passage of the act of May 10, 1916, as amended, and were based mainly on the Saunders case. In addition, there were some distinguishing features in both cases which are not applicable here, more particularly in 11 Comp. Dec. 5, in which neither of the positions involved was held to be an office within the meaning of section 1765, Revised Statutes.

You are accordingly advised that there being no special or specific provision of law authorizing the payment contained either in Public Resolution No. 38, dated December 2, 1924, creating the commission, or in the act of March 4, 1925, Public No. 631, making appropriation therefor the present executive secretary and disbursing officer of your commission is precluded by the act of May 10, 1916, as amended, from receiving any compensation for services as such while he holds the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely yours,

LURTIN R. GINN,
Acting Comptroller General of the United States.

The following enactment of the independent offices appropriation act for the fiscal year 1927, the executive secretary addressed the following letter to the vice chairman:

JUNE 18, 1926.

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR FESS: You will recall, I think, that when I was informed by you of the honor conferred upon me by my appointment as executive secretary and disbursing officer of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, you were surprised when I told you that under the conditions then existing no emoluments could be paid to me. You will also recall that last summer, in order to make it a matter of record, we obtained a decision from the Comptroller General sustaining the view I had taken.

Now, however, by the act approved April 22, 1926 (independent offices appropriation bill), the appropriation for the commission is made subject to the discretion of the commission and the inhibition, therefore, with respect to myself is removed.

Of the amount appropriated, the salary of the field secretary, appointed by the President, will absorb the greater part.

Under no circumstances while I am holding my present office of Clerk of the House (my bond for which is also my bond as disbursing officer of this and two other commissions) would I ask nor expect more than a nominal salary as executive secretary, my own idea of such being not more than $2,000 per annum.

If you think this amount reasonable and proper I would thank you to authorize its payment for the year last past and in the future, subject to appropriations made for the commission, until otherwise provided.

Yours very truly,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary.

The vice chairman addressed the executive secretary as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,

June 19, 1926.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: I have your communication of June 18, and I note your comment. I will take the matter up with the executive committee if I can get them together. Personally, I would like to see favorable consideration given to the suggestion.

Yours very truly,

SIMEON D. FESS.

Hon. WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

July 6, 1926.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: I found it impossible to get a meeting of the executive committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. I, therefore, addressed to each member a letter, copy of which I am inclosing.

I have received letters from members of the commission, which I am inclosing for your record.

Acting upon the authority given by these letters, I am notifying you that the committee has agreed to allow you $2,000 a year for your services as executive secretary.

Yours very truly,

SIMEON D. FESS.

Hon. WM. TYLER PAGE,
Clerk, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Before acting upon the foregoing authority the executive secretary (acting then in the capacity of disbursing officer) informally invited an opinion from the office of the Comptroller General as to whether the language in the appropriation act authorizing the appropriation for the commission to be expended "in its discretion" was sufficient authority upon which to disburse compensation to the executive secretary, to which reply was made in the negative.

Authority was sought for such disbursement and the necessary appropriation therefor in the follow-

ing supplemental estimate submitted by the vice chairman to the Bureau of the Budget and transmitted to the Congress by the President of the United States, printed as House of Representatives Document No. 608, second session, Sixty-ninth Congress, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 21, 1926.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, in the amount of $14,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reason for its submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, December 21, 1926.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, as follows:

Expenses United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington: For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, created by Public Resolution Numbered 38, approved December 2, 1924, including compensation of employes and expert advisers and traveling and other expenses of the commission, $14,000, to be expended in its discretion: *Provided,* That the salary of the executive secretary employed pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the said Public Resolution Numbered 38 may be paid from the date of employment as such at such rate as may be fixed by the commission notwithstanding the provisions of any other law $14,000

Public Resolution No. 38, Sixty-eighth Congress, approved December 2, 1924, establishing the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, authorized an appropriation of $10,000 to be expended by the commission. Pursuant to this resolution $10,000 was appropriated in the second deficiency act 1925, approved March 4, 1925. The act making appropriations for the Executive Office and independent establishments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, contained a further appropriation of $10,000 for the expenses of the commission.

The purpose of this estimate is to provide $10,000 for the expenses of the commission for the fiscal year 1928, including compensation of employees and expert advisers, traveling and other expenses, and $4,000 for the payment of the salary of the executive secretary of the commission, at the rate of $2,000 per annum for the period from March 1, 1925, to February 28, 1927.

A letter from Senator Simeon D. Fess, vice chairman of the commission, dated December 3, 1926, submitting this estimate is transmitted herewith.

This estimate of appropriation is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1928. I recommend the transmission of the above estimate to Congress.

Very respectfully,

H. M. LORD,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The PRESIDENT.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
December 3, 1926.

Gen. H. M. LORD,
Director Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR GENERAL LORD: On behalf of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, I submit the following estimate of appropriation for the commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928:

"For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, created by Public Resolution Numbered 38, approved December 2, 1924, including compensation of employees and expert advisers and traveling and other expenses of the commission, $14,000, to be expended in its discretion: *Provided,* That the salary of the executive secretary employed pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the said Public Resolution Numbered 38 may be paid from the date of employment as such at such rate as may be fixed by the commission, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law."

Very truly yours,

SIMEON D. FESS,
Vice Chairman United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928, by the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington

United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington:

For all necessary expenditures by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, created by Public Resolution Numbered 38, approved December 2, 1924, including compensation of employees and expert advisers and traveling and other expenses of the commission, $14,000, to be expended in its discretion: *Provided,* That the salary of the executive secretary employed pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the said Public Resolution Numbered 38 may be paid from the date of employment as such at such rate as may be fixed by the commission notwithstanding the provisions of any other law (act Apr. 22, 1926, vol. 44, p. 321) $14,000

Amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927 10,000

On Thursday, December 30, 1926, upon invitation of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the executive secretary appeared before that com-

mittee and was accorded the following hearing concerning the Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1928, and the disbursement of appropriations theretofore made for the commission, to wit:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Statement of William Tyler Page, Executive Secretary

MR. WASON. Mr. Page, will you tell us the membership of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington; also tell us what you propose to do, how much money you will need, etc.? We shall be glad to hear any general statement you wish to make.

After giving the names of the members of the commission and citing the Act of December 2, 1924, creating the commission, Mr. Page continued:

Before making a statement of the financial needs, I would like to state that no plan or plans have as yet been adopted, but a great many have been presented which the executive committee and the commission have given informal consideration, and possibly during the month of January in this city a meeting of the full commission will be held for the consideration of such plans as already have been presented and for conference with the President of the United States with reference to the address to be made to the American people, which the law authorizes. I am not definitely authorized to state when that address will be made by the President, but I can say that in all probability it will be made on the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, February 22 next, and possibly will be transmitted to the people by radio, in order that the people of the country may understand and realize the scope of this movement.

It is believed that when this address shall have been made, the American people will awaken to a realization of the importance of this proposed commemoration and the whole movement will be given momentum.

Thus far the work of the commission has been done by individuals, laying the foundation, making the preliminary preparations for the commemoration.

The field secretary, Senator Sterling, has made trips into the field, visited executives of States and legislatures and acquainted them with the scheme, and in some instances, where the legislatures were in session, already commissions on the part of States have been appointed to cooperate with the United States commission. A number of individuals and organizations of various kinds already have taken hold of the matter in their own way, so that considerable progress has been made; but the real progress will be noted when the President shall have delivered a pronunciamento to the American people on the subject.

PURPOSE OF COMMISSION

So far as the United States commission is concerned, it is not purposed, I think I am privileged to say, to have this commemoration take the form of an exposition or anything, so far as the commission is concerned, of a materialistic nature.

The purpose, I believe, of the commission will be to capitalize the life and character of George Washington in such ways as to transmit it to posterity.

That is expressed in a letter written by President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, not long before he died, in which he said:

"The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington should be celebrated not only all over this country but wherever in Europe there exists a group of persons who know the value of his writings and his deeds for the promotion of liberty and justice among mankind. This celebration, however, should be solemn, not gay; and spiritual, not materialistic. It should be directed in large measure to the rising generation, not to the passing or the past. It should appeal to thinking people, not to the careless or indifferent. Its aim should be to increase the number of Washington's disciples and followers in and for the struggles of the future."

That is the concept, gentlemen, which the United States commission has of this proposed commemoration. All sorts of suggestions have been made and will be made looking to the commercial side, but in great degree it is my belief, and I think I have the authority so to state, that they will be disregarded.

It is thought that with the cooperation of the States and with every kind and sort of organization in this country, this can be made a wonderful and dignified celebration, in keeping with the simplicity of the life and character of George Washington.

I have here an outline of the plan which more nearly meets the conception of Professor Eliot than anything that has been submitted. I am not at liberty as yet to make it public, because it has not been adopted and I do not want to be premature.

NATURE OF COMMEMORATION

Mr. SANDLIN. I believe you said that you did not have in mind at this time a celebration to take the form of an exposition.

Mr. PAGE. I think the view is that expositions are out of date.

Mr. SANDLIN. I thoroughly agree with you, if that is your view.

Mr. PAGE. And accompanying that view is the thought that an exposition would be entirely out of place in connection with a celebration so intimately related to the Father of his Country.

Mr. SANDLIN. I had certainly hoped that you would not recommend an exposition.

Mr. PAGE. I do not think there is any disposition to do so; on the other hand, I think there is every disposition not to do so.

Mr. SANDLIN. I am glad to hear it.

Mr. PAGE. I think that the commemoration will be—at least, the aim of the commission will be that the commemoration shall be of a spiritual rather than of a materialistic nature.

The following call for a meeting of the commission was mailed to each member, preceded by telegrams to Commissioners Piper, of Oregon; Ford, of Michigan; and Hart, of Massachusetts, viz:

JANUARY 3, 1927.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inform you that there will be a meeting of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, at the White House, Washington, D. C., Thursday, January 13, 1927, at 10 o'clock ante meridian.

Please advise me whether it will be your purpose to attend.

Yours very truly,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary.

SUGGESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMISSION

The following is a synopsis of the plans and suggestions submitted to the commission up to January 5, 1927:

1. The erection of permanent State buildings in or near the District of Columbia, designed by authority of each State

and Territory, the Federal Government to contribute the land. Submitted by Mr. Robert N. Harper, of Washington, D. C.

2. A national educational exposition to exploit American production, art, science, beauty, and progress. Suggested by Miss Anna Lorbeerbaum, correspondent for the League of American Inventors.

3. The completion of the George Washington Memorial Building and Victory Memorial. Submitted by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

4. The publication of the complete history of the founding of the city of Washington and President Washington's part therein. Submitted by Mr. H. C. Gauss, commercial engineer, of Washington, D. C.

5. To establish a memorial parkway in recognition of the sacrifices of American war mothers. Submitted by the American Memorial Parkway Federation through Col. Daniel P. Sullivan, president.

6. That every person in the United States contribute $1 toward the expense of a fitting celebration. Suggested by Mrs. C. C. Coombs, of Washington, D. C., who sent her check for $1.

7. To bring down to date the models of the city of Washington now in the National Museum and to utilize them in connection with the celebration in 1932. Submitted by Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

8. A preliminary investigation to determine the exact location of the two houses built by the Washingtons at Wakefield. Submitted by Mr. Charles Moore, chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts.

9. The completion of the George Washington Memorial edifice, the corner stone of which was laid November 14, 1921. Presented by the George Washington Memorial Association through Mrs. Susan Whitney Dimock.

10. Build a national memorial highway from the home of George Washington to the city of Washington, D. C. Submitted by the Arlington Citizens' Association of Arlington County, Va.

11. A world's fair to be held at Marine Park, New York City. Submitted by the Flatbush Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, N. Y.

12. For a world's fair in the city of Washington, the buildings to be permanent, with a view to annual expositions. Submitted by Mr. C. B. Ralston, secretary of the Virginia Association of Fairs.

13. The construction of State buildings to conform to Fine Arts Commission standard, and to provide for the installation of exhibits and the preparation of statistical data. Submitted by Mr. Robert Gordon Finney, Washington, D. C.

14. (1) Publication of Washington's orders as commander in chief of the Army during the Revolutionary War; (2) publication of a book of Washington as seen by contemporaries; (3) publication of a collection of Washington letters. Submitted by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution of Washington, department of historical research.

15. Fourteen distinct propositions bearing on the life and character of George Washington and of his services. Submitted by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, a member of the commission.

16. An athletic world's fair in conjunction with the Olympic games. Submitted by Mr. William A. Du Puy, of Washington, D. C.

17. A comprehensive, nation-wide, all-embracing, national celebration, reaching its climax and revolving around the concept of Washington for a University of America wherein to teach republican principles of government. Submitted by Mr. Frederick Vining Fisher, of Los Angeles, Calif.

MEETING OF COMMISSION AT WHITE HOUSE

Pursuant to call, the commission met in East Room of the White House, January 13, 1927.

Those present were the President of the United States, chairman of the commission; the Vice President of the United States; the Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Fess, vice chairman; Senator Bayard; Senator Capper; Representative Hawley; Representative Tilson; Representative Garner; Representative Byrns; Mrs. Sherman; Secretary MacNider; Professor Hart; and Mr. Slemp.

Senator Fess submitted a report of the executive committee consisting of portions of the printed chronology of the organization of the commission from the date of its creation, which was read by the executive secretary and accepted.

On motion by Senator Fess, it was agreed that the President would deliver the address to the American people, as required by section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress of December 2, 1924, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, February 22, 1927, the one hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and the following resolution was agreed to, viz:

Resolved, That the executive committee is hereby authorized and requested to make such provision as may be necessary for the delivery of the address of the President of the United States, the chairman of this commission, in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, February 22, 1927, on the subject of the proposed Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

On motion by Senator Fess, it was

Ordered, That Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, a member of the commission, be designated as historian of the commission with authority to travel in the discharge of his duties as such, and to incur necessary expenses to be paid out of available appropriations.

Professor Hart, upon the invitation of the vice chairman, addressed the meeting, pointing out the prominent characteristics of George Washington from the viewpoint of a historian, and the desirability of emphasizing them in connection with the proposed celebration.

Mr. Bernard M. Baruch was selected as a member of the executive committee, vice Mr. Frank A. Munsey, deceased.

The field secretary submitted and read the following report:

To the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington:

On the 13th of February, 1926, I had the honor as your field secretary to submit a report of what had been attempted or accomplished up to that date in the matter of creating interest on the part of the proper State authorities in the celebration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington and in receiving suggestions as to certain plans or features of such celebration.

The report was made in anticipation of an early meeting of the commission or of the executive committee thereof. No meeting having been held, the field secretary, at a later date, transmitted copies of the report to the several members of the commission. It is assumed that this course makes it unnecessary to repeat the report at this time, and that to summarize will be sufficient.

And, first, reference was made in the report to the letters written the governors of the several States and Territories of the United States in which their attention was called to the joint resolution of the Congress, December 2, 1924, providing for the creation of this commission. A copy of the resolution was inclosed and particular attention invited to section 3 thereof, the section which contemplates cooperation between your commission and the proper State authorities in formulating a plan or plans for this nation-wide event. A copy of the letter is attached to the report of February 13, 1926, as Exhibit A, and the same is set forth at length in the printed document submitted by the executive secretary.

No meeting of the commission having yet been held or called, the field secretary on or about the 1st of August last addressed letters to the several members of the commission, inclosing copies of the resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, relative to the cooperation of those States with the congressional commission and providing for the appointment of State commissions. Copies of the Maryland and Pennsylvania resolutions are set forth in the printed document referred to. The letters to the commissioners are substantially the same, and I attach a copy of the letter written Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, marked "Exhibit A." Receipt of the field secretary's letter has been acknowledged by a majority of the members of the commission.

From the first it has been deemed of very great importance to arouse the interest and secure the cooperation of the several State authorities in this undertaking. The legislatures of all but about 10 of the States hold their regular sessions during the odd-numbered years, the sessions as a rule beginning in the month of January. With the hope that the legislatures meeting in 1927 might be induced to take appropriate action in the way of passing appropriate resolutions providing for cooperation with the congressional commission and the appointment of State commissions, the field secretary, during the months of November and December last, addressed letters to the governors or governors elect of 31 States. The letters are in substantially the same terms, and with your permission I read one taken at random from the files. Responses have come from 11 governors or governors elect, nearly all of which are favorable to the submission of the question to their several legislatures for appropriate action. From other sources comes the assurance of the favorable action of at least two other States. I submit copies of letters received in reply to this last letter of the field secretary.

So much for the correspondence.

The February, 1926, report contained certain tentative suggestions of plans or features of one plan for the commemoration of the Washington Bicentennial.

First, a Washington Memorial Highway or Boulevard extending from the city of Washington through Alexandria, Mount Vernon, and Fredericksburg to the birthplace of Washington at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., and culminating in a restoration as nearly as may be, of the dwelling house in which Washington was born. This is a memorial which in the main is advocated by the Wakefield National Memorial Association. Attached to the February report is a statement accompanied by blue prints from the Bureau of Public Roads showing the approximate cost of such highway according to width, material, etc.

Second, a proposal for a transcontinental memorial highway submitted by Mr. Daniel P. Sullivan, president of the American Memorial Parkway Association, the object of such highway being, in the language of Mr. Sullivan, to "commemorate the Father of our Country and the valorous defenders of the American Nation, and to recognize the consummate sacrifices of American war mothers."

Third, another suggestion discussed in the report referred not to any physical or material monument but rather to the educational and ideal, and the idea advanced was that under the supervision of the State educational authorities the public schools of the State, from the State university down to and including the grade schools, plan to carry out a series of what might be broadly termed literary contests in orations, essays, or readings on the life, the times, and the illustrious services of Washington. It would seem that this plan or feature, if properly worked out, would bring the subject home to every man and woman and to every child of school age in every community in the land with the result, a new birth of patriotism.

Since the February report a few other plans have been brought to the attention of the field secretary. And first is that of Col. Robert N. Harper, president of the District National Bank of this city, which is the erection here at the Capital of permanent State buildings at the expense of the several States, but on land to be set aside and donated for that purpose by the General Government. Colonel Harper has very clearly set forth his plan in a printed statement, and reference is made to the copy of such statement hereto attached. It is understood that interested with Colonel Harper in the consummation of this plan is a large committee of prominent citizens of the city.

Second, another suggestion for a transcontinental highway comes from Mr. F. Wesley Phelps, editor of *Trails and Traveller*, of Seattle, Wash. This highway would be little different from that proposed by Mr. Sullivan, to which reference has already been made, but it would be designated as a strictly Washington memorial and would be a Washington to Washington highway.

Third, a third and conditional proposal has just been submitted by Dr. S. M. Johnson, 632 Munsey Building, Washington, who as a representative of Bucknell University, of Lewisburg, Pa., makes a tentative offer of a 200-foot right of way for a distance of 5,500 feet across a tract of land owned by the university a short distance north of Mount Vernon. Doctor Johnson has recommended to the trustees of the university the gift to the Government of 225 acres of land for park purposes and hopes to secure from a private owner the donation of 110 acres adjacent thereto, making a total of 325 acres. He reports that, in the opinion of Maj. Carey H. Brown, of the National Capital Park Commission, the land is suitable for a park unit. All this is conditioned, however, on the selection of what is known as the river route for a Mount Vernon Memorial Boulevard. I submit herewith Doctor Johnson's letter of January 7, 1927, together with other documents, including blue prints, for the consideration of the commission.

Fourth, whatever may be the plan or plans for the observance of the 22d day of February, 1932, throughout the country as determined by this commission or as determined for their localities by State or municipal authorities, it would seem to be eminently fitting that here at the Nation's Capital, within easy distance of Mount Vernon, the Nation's shrine, there should be such ceremonial and reverent observance as to arouse anew the spirit of patriotism and a deeper regard for the free institutions which Washington was so instrumental in founding. While this commission is not likely to favor an industrial exposition such as a world's fair or the sesquicentennial, the occasion might easily lend itself to a grand pageant in which the growth and development of the material and educational resources of all our States and Territories might in some way be symbolized. It is believed that such a feature in the program would not detract but rather serve to augment the spirit of patriotic pride which should animate

the occasion. The day could end with a banquet with a thousand or more guests, among whom would be the representatives of every civilized nation in the world, the governors of the several States and Territories, the Members of both Houses of Congress, and yet others, leaders in law, religion, literature, and science.

* * * * *

Whatever the form this honorable commission may adopt, let us hope that this is the spirit in which we shall celebrate.

THOMAS STERLING,
Field Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 13, 1927.

EXHIBIT A

JULY 26, 1926.

Prof. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

MY DEAR PROFESSOR HART: As field secretary of the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, I take the liberty of handing you copies of the resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, providing for the participation of these States in the celebration and for the appointment of State commissions. I am sending you also lists of the commissioners provided for and appointed in these States. It occurs to me that all State legislatures which meet in 1927 should take similar appropriate action. With this in view I am sending like copies to the other members of the congressional commission with the hope that all will be interested in an effort to secure such legislative action. I think it will be found that the time is none too long in which to secure the cooperation of the several States in this great event and for carrying out the purpose of Senate joint resolution approved December 2, 1924, a copy of which I also inclose.

If convenient, I shall be glad indeed to have a line from you with any suggestions you may have to make.

Yours respectfully,

——— ———.

The vice chairman read a letter from Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, president of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, offering the commission the cooperation of that association.

On motion by Senator Fess it was

Ordered, That when the commission adjourns today it shall be to meet in the rooms of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Tuesday, February 22, 1927, at 11 a. m.

The following resolution was agreed to:

Resolved by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, That the commission records with profound sorrow the death of two of its members, the Hon. Selden P. Spencer, late a Senator from the State of Missouri, and Mr. Frank A. Munsey, a prominent citizen of the State of New York, one a distinguished legislator, the other an outstanding publisher, both patriots.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the commission do now adjourn.

Accordingly, the commission then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 24, 1927

Pursuant to call of the vice chairman the executive committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, January 24, 1927.

Present: Messrs. Fess, Bayard, Glass, Hawley, Tilson, Garner, Byrns, Baruch, and Mrs. Cook.

On motion by Mr. Hawley, it was

Ordered, That on and after March 10, 1927, the services of a field secretary of the commission be discontinued.

On motion by Mr. Garner the following resolution was ordered to be presented in the House and Senate, respectively, by Mr. Hawley and Senator Fess, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States, as the chairman of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, is hereby invited to address the American people in the presence of the Congress in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, February 22, 1927, at 12.30 p. m., on the subject of the birth of George Washington.

That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, February 22, 1927, at 12.30 p. m., to receive the President's address on the subject of the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington.

That the members of said commission on the part of the Senate and of the House of Representatives are hereby constituted a committee to make all arrangements and publish a suitable program for the joint session of Congress herein authorized and to issue the invitations hereinafter mentioned.

That invitations shall be extended to the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the diplomatic corps, and such other invitations shall be issued as to the said committee shall seem best.

That all expenses incurred by the committee in the execution of the provisions of this resolution shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

On motion by Mr. Garner, it was

Ordered, That the cooperation of the legislatures of the several States in the work of the commission be requested through concurrent action of the two Houses of Congress.

The vice chairman appointed Messrs. Hawley and Bayard as a committee to draft an appropriate resolution to be submitted to the two Houses.

On motion by Mr. Glass it was

Ordered, That the annual compensation of the historian to the commission shall be at the rate of $2,500 per annum, effective March 11, 1927.

On motion by Mr. Glass the vice chairman was authorized to present to the Senate, following the President's address on February 22, 1927, the following concurrent resolution, viz:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be compiled, printed with illustrations, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Commit-

tee on Printing, 75,000 copies of the address delivered to the American people in the House of Representatives on February 22, 1927, on the subject of the proposed celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 17,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 50,000 copies for the use of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, established by the joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924.

The executive committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF COMMISSION, FEB. 22, 1927

The commission met in the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock a. m., February 22, 1927.

Those present were the Speaker of the House; Senator Fess, vice chairman; Senators Capper, Bayard, and Glass; Representatives Garner, Tilson, Hawley, and Byrns; Mrs. Sherman; Mrs. Cook; and Messrs. MacNider, Baruch, and Hart.

The minutes of the meeting of the commission at the White House January 13, 1927, and the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee on January 24, 1927, were read and approved.

The committee appointed to draft an appropriate resolution to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress requesting the cooperation of the legislatures of the several States in the work of the commission, submitted its report in the form of the following concurrent resolution which was presented to the House by Representative Tilson, and in the Senate by Senator Fess, as follows (House Concurrent Resolution 57):

STATES ASKED TO COOPERATE

Whereas the joint resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924, created the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, composed of 19 commissioners, as follows:

The President of the United States; Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex officio; eight persons appointed by the President of the United States; four Senators and four Representatives, whose duty it is to prepare a plan or plans and a program signalizing the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, and to take such steps as may be necessary in the coordination and correlation of plans prepared by State commissions or by bodies created under appointment by the governors of the respective States and by representative civic bodies: Therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States earnestly and respectfully invites the full cooperation of the legislatures and the chief executives of the respective States and Territories of the United States in the execution of the joint resolution of Congress creating the United States Commission of the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in such manner as may seem to them most fitting to the end that the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship—George Washington, may be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic; and be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives of the legislature and to the chief executive of each State and Territory of the United States.

Professor Hart, historian of the commission, submitted the following propositions, which were considered and the historian was authorized to carry out the plans therein suggested and to report the result thereof to the executive committee for its consideration, viz:

1. To organize a system of Washington reference libraries with a view to the preparation of Washington reading lists and their publication and distribution.

2. A series of associated works on the life and activities of George Washington from various points of view, their preparation and publication.

3. A definitive edition of the works of George Washington, including his letters, addresses, state papers, various orders as commander in chief, selections from his accounts and financial papers, the works to be edited by a scholar in American history of national reputation.

4. The preparation and publication of a geographical series which shall connect Washington with the four areas in which his life was spent, viz: Virginia and the South, the West, the Middle Colonies and States, and New York and New England.

The commission authorized the vice chairman and the executive secretary to confer with Col. John A. Stewart of the so-called George Washington bicentennial committee, with a view to an understanding as to the status of the said committee with relation to the United States commission.

The commission then proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in the proceedings of the joint meeting of Congress convened for the purpose of hearing the address of the President of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF JOINT SESSION

At 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper, Mr. Bert W. Kennedy, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the Vice President and by the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms entered the Chamber.

The VICE PRESIDENT took the chair at the right of the Speaker and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced:

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments.

The chief naval officer, the chief of staff, and the commandant of marines.

The descendants of the family of George Washington.

The President and members of his Cabinet.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of arrangements made by the joint committee, the Vice President will conduct further proceedings.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair presents the vice chairman of the Commission on the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Fess].

Senator FESS. In accordance with the resolution creating the commission to study and recommend a proper Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, to be held in 1932, and in pursuance of a provision in the resolution that an address shall be delivered to the American people on the significance of such an event, it is most fitting that that address should be delivered by the one person whose voice is most powerful in the affairs of the world today, and therefore it is a great honor to present to official Washington now assembled in the Chamber of the National House of Representatives in the Capitol of the Republic, the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge. [Applause.]*

The commission having resumed its session, the following resolution was submitted and agreed to:

Resolved, That the historian of the commission is hereby authorized to employ stenographic services to cost not exceeding $75 per month.

The following resolution was submitted and agreed to:

Resolved, That the executive secretary is hereby authorized to employ a stenographer to be paid compensation at civil service rates.

The commission then adjourned.

ADDITIONAL CELEBRATION SUGGESTIONS

18. Plan to reproduce Mount Vernon in all public parks throughout the country, including all furniture and everything in the buildings, through an arrangement with the Daughters of the American Revolution. Submitted by Hon. Sol Bloom, Member of Congress from New York.

19. Plan to make Mount Vernon Boulevard from the Arlington Memorial Bridge to the university tract, along the river route through the land owned by Bucknell University. Submitted by Mr. S. M. Johnson, representative of Bucknell University, at 632 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

20. H. R. 16348, Sixty-ninth Congress, introduced by Hon. O. J. Kvale, providing for collaboration of the Bureau of Education in the Interior Department with the United States Commission, by printing a pamphlet containing biographical sketches of George Washington, and the distribution of the same through Members of Congress and Senators. The pamphlet should also contain the story of the Declaration of Independence, the front page to contain pictures of George Washington, the Capitol, Washington Monument, and other scenes connected with Washington. During the week of February 22, 1932, there shall be every afternoon appropriate programs broadcast on the life of Washington. Submitted by Hon. O. J. Kvale, Member of Congress from Minnesota.

21. Suggestions that the United States Commission include the Anniversary of the One hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown in connection with the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. Submitted by Hon. S. O. Bland, Member of Congress from Virginia.

22. Presentation of pageant of an educational program, same as submitted to the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia, but not produced on account of lack of funds. Submitted by Miss Chrissie J. Anderson, 1330 L Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

23. Suggestion that a combination of portraits of Washington ancestry be published. Submitted by Rev. Irvine L. Dungan, Troy, Ohio.

24. Plans for a great building in New York Bay as a temple of altruism or American peace palace, a companion in good will to the Statue of Liberty; a building in the way of an aviation park, court of honor, etc. Submitted by George B. Stewart, 167 Salem Street, Dayton, Ohio.

25. A liberal arts college, with 500 selected men and 500 selected women from all States of the Union, Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, with perhaps 100 men and women from foreign countries, for general training for foreign service. For military training for men and women in all branches of the service. Submitted by Dr. Raymond Phelan, 612 Tenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

26. Pageant on evolution of the American flag and stage play on "George Washington the Man." Submitted by Annie Lyman Palmer, The Manor, Albemarle Park, Asheville, N. C.

27. Institution of learning called the Washington Institute, with President laying corner stone on February 22, 1932, in the District of Columbia, giving suggestions as to raising funds for defraying expense of erection. To be an institution of learning "in all branches of education" in every land and scope of instruction. To be open to students of all nations. Submitted by Crittenden Van Wyck, 1234 Woods Avenue, Hayward, Calif.

28. Proposed George Washington Memorial Highway passing through the thirteen original States, each State to have suitable features commemorating characteristics of Washington's character. Plan submitted by Channing M. Ward, 2314 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Va.

29. A plan for the creation of universal interest in a "city-

* NOTE.—The address of President Coolidge above referred to is printed on Pages 9 to 14 of this Volume.

beautiful" movement in Washington, through cooperation with the different State societies in Washington, embassies and legations of foreign countries. Submitted by Mrs. Bertha Taylor Voorhorst, 3102 P Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

30. Plan for the construction of a memorial road from Washington through Alexandria, Mount Vernon, Pohick, Occoquan, Dumfries, Fredericksburg, Augustine Washington's home; Travelers Rest, Wakefield, and across the Potomac, then up through Maryland back to Washington; the roadway, by and with the consent of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to be put under exclusive Federal jurisdiction as to policing by the nations participating, to be declared inviolable territory for all ages to come. Submitted by Judge Alvin T. Embrey, Fredericksburg, Va.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 24, 1928

Pursuant to the call of the chairman the executive committee met in the main room of the Committee on Appropriations, House wing of the Capitol at 10 o'clock a. m., January 24, 1928.

Present: Messrs. Fess, Glass, Capper, Hawley, Tilson, Garner, Byrns, and Baruch.

The minutes of the committee of the meeting held February 22, 1927, and those of the commission on the same day were read and approved.

The executive secretary submitted a printed report embracing the following subjects:

I. A general nation-wide plan of celebration.
II. (*a*) Cooperation of the States and a suggested plan for the Virginia State commission.
(*b*) The cooperation of the District of Columbia, the Territories, and insular possessions.
III. Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, as a national shrine.
IV. A highway between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon.
V. A publicity bureau.
VI. Charles A. Hoppin, genealogist, and the Washington ancestry.
VII. The George Washington Memorial Building.
VIII. The bequest to the George Washington University.
IX. Summary of cost of proposals.

The historian submitted plans and estimates concerning the several matters which he was authorized at the meeting of the commission February 22, 1927, to consider and report upon with a view to a literary program. The several propositions thus submitted were considered and explained, and on motion by Mr. Hawley the recommendations of the historian as set forth in his written statement were adopted, to be recommended to the full commission for favorable action.

The executive secretary upon invitation of the chairman brought to the attention of the committee the several propositions referred to in the secretary's report in the nature of memorials to wit:

(1) A proposed highway between Washington and Mount Vernon.
(2) The proposition to make Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, a national shrine.
(3) The George Washington memorial building.
(4) The construction of a base surrounding the Washington national memorial, and, in connection with the latter, the secretary read a letter from Congressman George Holden Tinkham, calling attention to the joint resolution introduced by him authorizing an appropriation for this purpose.

After discussion of these several propositions Senator Glass moved that the executive committee recommend for favorable action to the commission the proposed Mount Vernon Highway, which motion, upon a rising vote, was disagreed to, there being three in the affirmative and four in the negative.

Upon the suggestion of Senator Fess the committee agreed to recommend favorably to the commission that the proper authorities of the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the insular possessions be invited to cooperate with the commission, and then at 11 o'clock and 52 minutes a. m. the committee adjourned.

COMMISSION MEETING AT WHITE HOUSE

The commission met in the East Room of the White House at 10 o'clock in the morning, January 25, 1928, the President of the United States presiding.

Those present were Messrs. Dawes, Longworth, Fess, Capper, Bayard, Glass, Hawley, Tilson, Byrns, Garner, Slemp, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Sherman.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The vice chairman, Senator Fess, submitted a report from the executive committee embodying recommendations of the historian as set forth in a printed statement, a copy of which was in the hands of each member, pursuant to the authority of the commission at its meeting on February 22, 1927, with a view to a literary program.

The executive secretary submitted a report in writing embodying the following subjects:

I. A general nation-wide plan of celebration.
II. (*a*) Cooperation of the States and a suggested plan for the Virginia State Commission.
(*b*) The cooperation of the District of Columbia, the Territories, and insular possessions.
III. Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, as a national shrine.
IV. A highway between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon.
V. A publicity bureau.
VI. Charles A. Hoppin, genealogist, and the Washington ancestry.
VII. The George Washington Memorial Building.
VIII. The bequest of the George Washington University.
IX. Summary of cost of proposals.

The historian explained the literary plans and estimates contained in his printed statements and referred to his contact with the Engineers Society.

On motion by Senator Fess the following subcommittees were authorized, as indicated in the historian's printed statement:

1. Executive committee (already designated): Senator Fess (chairman), Senator Capper, Senator Glass, Senator Bayard, Representative Hawley, Representative Tilson, Representative Garner, Representative Byrns, Mr. Slemp, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Baruch (11); executive secretary, Mr. Wm. Tyler Page.

2. Committee on relations with the public: Senator Capper, Representative Garner, Mrs. Cook, Mr. Piper (4); clerk of the committees, Mr. Wm. Tyler Page.

3. Committee on relations with State commissions: Mr. Ford (chairman), Senator Glass, Representative Garner, Representative Hawley (4); clerk of the committee, Mr. Wm. Tyler Page.

4. Committee on participation of women: Mrs. Sherman (chairman), Representative Hawley, Mrs. Cook (3); clerk of the committee, Mr. Page.

5. Committee on commemoration plan: Senator Fess (chairman), Representative Tilson, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. MacNider, Mr. Piper, Mr. Ford (6); clerk of the committee, Mr. Hart.

6. Committee on relations with historical and other learned societies: Senator Glass (chairman), Representative Byrns, Mr. Slemp (3).

7. Committee on relations with business organizations and fraternities: Mr. MacNider, Representative Tilson, Representative Byrns, Mr. Slemp, Mr. Ford (5); clerk of the committee, Mr. Hart.

8. Committee on publications: Senator Fess (chairman), Mr. Baruch, Mr. Hart (3); clerk of the committee, Mr. Hart.

9. Committee on educational methods and library work: Senator Bayard (chairman), Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Piper, Mr. Baruch (5); clerk of the committee, Mr. Hart.

10. Committee on observances and pageants: Mr. Piper (chairman), Senator Capper, Mr. MacNider (3); clerk of the committee, Mr. Hart.

Senator Fess pointed out the necessity for legislation to carry out the plans and purposes of the literary programs as agreed upon and announced that a bill for this purpose would be prepared and introduced. Accordingly such bill was prepared and introduced by Senator Fess as follows:

To enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $300,000 to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, established by the joint resolution approved December 2, 1924, to carry out and give effect to plans approved and recommended by said commission for the following purposes:

For editing, indexing, publication, and distribution of George Washington's writings, a George Washington bicentenary series, and miscellaneous manuscripts prepared under the direction of the commission, including maps and illustrations, and all necessary expenses connected therewith; for compensation of the executive secretary, historian, and such assistants as may be needed for clerical and expert services, and for actual and necessary traveling, subsistence, and other expenses incurred by the commissioners and officers in the discharge of their duties, to be expended by the disbursing officer of the commission upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the executive committee of said commission, which approval shall be conclusive upon the General Accounting Office in such amounts and for the purposes herein authorized as the commission in its discretion may deem proper, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 2. In carrying out the provisions of this or any other act relating to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the commission established by the joint resolution approved December 2, 1924, is hereby authorized to procure advice and assistance from any existing governmental agency, including the services of technical and other personnel in the executive departments and independent establishments.

SEC. 3. The unexpired balances of the appropriations for the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Lexington and Concord, are hereby authorized to be reappropriated and made available for the necessary expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, which, together with amounts heretofore appropriated for the use of said commission and not expended, are hereby authorized to be reappropriated and made available until expended.

SEC. 4. Section 2 of the joint resolution entitled the "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. That the short name for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington shall be "The George Washington Bicentennial Commission."

The bill was considered by the Senate on April 16, 1928, and amended as follows, viz:

In section 1, strike out the words "a George Washington Bicentenary Series."

As thus amended the bill passed the Senate.

In the House of Representatives the bill was referred to the Committee on Printing and by that committee reported back to the House on May 28, 1929, accompanied by the following report:

The Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3092) to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and as so amended recommend that the bill do pass.

On page 1, line 10, strike out the word "publications" and insert "printing and binding," in accordance with law.

On page 2, line 3, after the word "Therewith" insert: ", and to provide at least one complete set of such printed writings and manuscripts for each Member of Congress." Line 10, after the word "commission," strike out the remainder of the section.

The first amendment provides that the printing and binding shall be done at the Government Printing Office, in accordance with law.

The second amendment directs the commission to deliver to each Member of the House and Senate at least one complete set of the printed writings and manuscripts which shall be published under the supervision of the commission.

The third amendment provides that the accounts of the disbursing officer of this commission shall be audited in the

same manner as that of other Government commissions, and recommended the passage of the bill with the amendments indicated in the report of the committee. The bill was referred to the calendar, where it was allowed to die as it was found inadequate. A second bill, covering the subject and becoming a law, is referred to later in this report.

Senator Fess brought to the attention of the commission an estimate of the Engineer Department of the Army of $6,500 for a survey of Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, with a view to determining the cost of its restoration and improvement as a shrine. Discussion ensued but no action was taken.

Senator Fess brought to the attention of the commission the bill pending in Congress for the construction of the highway between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon. Upon which no action was taken.

On motion of Doctor Hart, seconded by Mrs. Cook, Doctor Hart was authorized to arrange for such advisory committee as might be deemed necessary and advisable to work in conjunction with and under the direction of the executive committee.

Doctor Hart spoke upon the subject of prize essays, which is a part of the literary program recommended by the executive committee and approved by the commission, and then at 10.55 a. m. the commission adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MAY 29, 1928

Tuesday, May 29, 1928, the executive committee met in the room of the Committee on the District of Columbia of the Senate. Those present were the vice chairman, Senators Capper, Bayard, and Glass; and Representatives Hawley, Garner, and Byrns; and the executive secretary.

There appeared before the committee the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. R. W. Dunlap; Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads; and Mr. P. St. John Wilson, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads, representing the Department of Agriculture, who displayed to the members of the committee relief maps showing the topography of the land lying between the city of Washington and Mount Vernon, Va., and the lines of the proposed routes for the Mount Vernon Highway.

The act of Congress to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, was laid before the committee, viz:

An act to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington (hereinafter referred to as the commission), created by Public Resolution Numbered 38, approved December 2, 1924, be, and the same is hereby, authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary to construct a suitable memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, the home and burial place of George Washington, in the State of Virginia, with the south end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, now being constructed across the Potomac River at the city of Washington, District of Columbia, acting through and by utilizing the services of the United States Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act. He shall cause to be made such surveys as may be deemed necessary of the route, or routes, between the points named in section 1 hereof. The said commission shall determine the route on which said highway shall be constructed. The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause to be prepared such plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of said highway as may be necessary, which shall include provision for the planting of shade trees and shrubbery and for such other landscape treatment, parking, and ornamental structures as he may prescribe, such plans and specifications to be subject to approval by the commission. He shall advertise for bids and enter into contracts for and supervise the work of constructing said highway.

SEC. 3. That the highway authorized to be constructed under the provisions of this act shall have a right of way of such minimum width as the commission shall determine, and shall be constructed only of such durable type of surfacing as will adequately meet the present and probable future traffic needs and conditions thereon. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to occupy such lands belonging to the United States or to the District of Columbia as may be necessary for the location, construction, and maintenance of the highway authorized herein.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to acquire such lands as may be necessary for the proper location, construction, and maintenance of said highway, including parking, by purchase, condemnation, gift, grant, dedication devise, or otherwise, from any source whatsoever. The Secretary of Agriculture may accept funds from any State, county, or political subdivision of a State, or from any individual or association, for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the provisions of this act. Such lands as may be acquired by purchase or condemnation may be paid for from funds authorized to be appropriated under this act, or from funds that may be donated for the purpose of aiding in carrying out the provisions hereof. Whenever it becomes necessary to acquire by condemnation proceedings any lands in the State of Virginia for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, such proceedings shall conform to the laws of said State now in force in reference to Federal condemnation proceedings. No payment shall be made for any such lands until the title thereto in the United States shall be satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States.

SEC. 5. That after the construction of said highway, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause the same to be properly maintained, and shall pay the cost thereof from funds to be appropriated annually for that purpose, which appropriations are hereby authorized to be made. The Secretary of Agriculture shall have control over the vehicular and pedestrian move-

ment on and over the highway constructed hereunder, and may issue rules and regulations to govern such traffic and all uses of said highway, including limitations on the size, kind, weight, and speed of vehicles: *Provided,* That nothing herein shall be so construed as to conflict or interfere with the concurrent jurisdiction of the State of Virginia reserved by the laws of said State now in force over property acquired therein by the United States, or with chapter 494 of the acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, approved March 25, 1926, authorizing cooperation on the part of the State and interested subdivisions thereof in the construction of the highway herein provided for.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be available until expended: The sum of $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928; the sum of $2,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929; the sum of $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930; the sum of $1,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931.

SEC. 7. That out of the appropriations made under this act, or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to employ such assistants, engineers, clerks, and other persons, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, to pay the salaries of like persons regularly employed by the Government whose services may be utilized hereunder and to incur such travel and other expenses as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purpose of this act.

Approved, May 23, 1928.

On this date (May 29, 1928) the President approved the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1928, containing the following provision:

Mount Vernon Memorial Highway: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington," approved May 23, 1928, including not to exceed $12,000 for departmental personal service in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1929, $2,500,000, of which $500,000 shall be immediately available.

The following resolution was offered by Senator Glass and agreed to:

Resolved by the Executive Committee of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, That, in pursuance of the authority conferred upon said commission and upon the Secretary of Agriculture, acting in cooperation therewith, by the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington," approved May 23, 1928, the Secretary of Agriculture is requested respectfully to cause the surveys to be made and plans, specifications, and estimates to be prepared, in accordance with section 2 of said act, at the earliest practicable date, and to submit the same to the commission for its consideration with a view to determine the route on which said highway shall be constructed, which duty is imposed upon the commission by said act.

The committee then adjourned.

A copy of the foregoing resolution was transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture under date of May 31, 1928:

THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, at a meeting of the committee on May 29, 1928.

Very respectfully,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary.

to which the following reply was received:

JUNE 6, 1928.

Hon. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. PAGE: I have your letter of May 31 inclosing copy of a resolution adopted May 29, 1928, by the executive committee of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, calling upon the Secretary of Agriculture to cause surveys to be made and plans, specifications, and estimates to be prepared for consideration of the commission in determining the route on which the Mount Vernon Boulevard shall be constructed under the provisions of the act approved May 23, 1928.

I have instructed the Bureau of Public Roads to immediately take steps to comply with the wishes of the commission.

Sincerely,

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary.*

On September 22, 1928, the executive secretary addressed the following communication to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture:

Hon. R. W. DUNLAP,
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DUNLAP: May I ask whether you are in a position to give me any definite information at this time concerning such progress as has been made on the surveys of the several proposed routes of the Mount Vernon Highway, which are to be submitted to this commission?

This question grows out of some inquiries I have received and I should like to be in a position to inform our members.

Do you think a report will be ready for submission before or by the time Congress reconvenes?

Yours sincerely,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary.

to which was made the following reply:

SEPTEMBER 27, 1928.

Hon. WM. TYLER PAGE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. PAGE: Replying to your letter of September 22, the Bureau of Public Roads is making good progress with the surveys and estimates for the Mount Vernon Boulevard, and it is expected to have a report ready for your commission before or by the time Congress reconvenes.

Sincerely,

C. V. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DEC. 12, 1928

There were present Messrs. Fess, Glass, Tilson, Garner, and Byrns.

The vice chairman laid before the committee a

letter from the historian, Doctor Hart, relating to Washington memorabilia in England.

Later Doctor Hart appeared and made a statement concerning the Washington memorabilia mentioned in his letter, as follows:

1. Washington-Lawrence arms, from Garsdon Manor House, which was rebuilt by Sir Lawrence Washington about 1630, properly set in the arch in the great hall in a solid stone block. On these arms is carved the raven, as on the Washington arms. This could be purchased for £1,100.

2. Washington-Standish arms in Duxbury, at Chorley, England, about 1620. For the purchase of these arms £2,000 has been provided.

3. A secretary desk, the material for which was undoubtedly taken out of the paneling in Sulgrave Manor, rebuilt by Robert Washington in 1570. The purchase price of this is £1,100.

4. Seven stained glass memorial panels (replicas) being productions of panels placed in Sulgrave Manor about 1570, showing marriages between the Washington and other distinguished families. A set of these panels were donated to the White House by Doctor Hart in the name of the commission and accepted by the President of the United States.

The memorabilia mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3, the cost of which would be about £2,100, should be in this country, Doctor Hart stated, and he would therefore ask permission of the committee in the name of the commission to solicit private funds with which to purchase them. This permission the committee granted.

The vice chairman laid before the committee, which was read, a letter from Hon. David Jayne Hill concerning the Washington memorial building, which was ordered to be filed with the other papers relating to that project.

Dr. Hart submitted to the committee estimates and plans for procuring a lithographic portrait of George Washington in quantities, and maps for school and other uses. He stated that the portraits, he thought, could be obtained in quantities at not more than 3 cents each. Also that he thought the National Geographic Society would collaborate in the preparation and distribution of the maps.

Doctor Hart was authorized to proceed to carry out his plans as above outlined and to report to the committee.

The committee then adjourned.

A meeting of the congressional members of the executive committee, having been called by the vice chairman for Monday, January 21, at 10.30 a. m., and it appearing that some of the members were otherwise engaged, a meeting was called for this date, January 22, 1929, in the office of the Clerk of the House, at which there were present Messrs. Fess, Capper, Glass, Bayard, Hawley, Tilson, Byrns, and Garner.

The committee received from the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, a report in writing accompanied by maps on alternate routes for the proposed memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon with the Arlington Memorial Bridge. There appeared before the committee Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Chief Engineer P. St. John Wilson; and an assistant. Upon request of the chairman, Mr. MacDonald made a statement concerning the alternate routes described as "upper route" and "river route" and replied to questions propounded by members of the committee. After which, on motion of Senator Glass, the committee voted in favor of recommending to the full commission the adoption of the "river route." Mr. MacDonald suggested the appointment of a subcommittee to consider the possible acquisition of land adjacent to the proposed route for park purposes.

The chairman laid before the committee the following revised estimates as of January 14, 1929, for the objects therein mentioned, aggregating $550,000 to be expended in four years, 1929-1932, prepared by the historian, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, viz:

GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION REVISED ESTIMATE (JANUARY 14, 1929)

(Total estimates, $550,000, to be expended in four years, 1929 to 1932; and the Washington writings to completion)

I. Executive Office	$25,000
II. Dissemination of information and organization of public activities	97,000
III. Women's participation	50,000
IV. Historian's office	45,000
V. George Washington portraits and maps	98,000
VI. Miscellaneous Washington publications	17,000
VII. Writings of George Washington	207,000
VIII. General contingencies	11,000
Total appropriation asked for all purposes	$550,000

The proposed sale of the writings of George Washington at $75 per set may be expected to return to the Treasury eventually about $225,000. This would leave the total cost to the Government for the appropriation herein proposed about $325,000.

I. ESTIMATE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE

A. Salary of executive secretary and disbursing officer, $3,000 per annum for 4 years	$12,000
B. Clerical and office service for 4 years	10,000
C. Sundries and incidentals	3,000
Total executive office	$25,000

II. ESTIMATE FOR DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION AND ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC ACTIVITIES

(Establishment of a system of information upon the activities of the commission; relations with the press; sending out of copy and illustrations; the organization of literary and de-

clamatory prizes, debates, and other contests to be carried out from Washington, D. C., under the supervision of the commission. No money to be expended by the commission for advertising)

A. Salary of the director of the system at Washington, $5,000 per annum for 3 years	$15,000
B. Relations with fraternities and service clubs, $4,000 a year for 3 years	12,000
C. Promotion of meetings of business and commercial organizations, including necessary traveling expenses of representatives of the commission, $6,000 a year for 3 years	18,000
D. Expenses of advisory committees, conferences, and preparation of material (no salaries), $4,000 per year for 3 years	12,000
E. Sending out information and materials for the press, cuts, boiler plates; short articles, etc.	40,000
Total public activities	$97,000

III. ESTIMATE FOR WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION

(This work to be supervised by the subcommittee on women's participation, with the patriotic societies of women, thousands of women's clubs, and with other organizations)

For establishing and maintaining relations with women's organizations; and furthering and directing their work (these suggestions to include meetings and addresses, competitions in essays and verse, historical plans, pageants, etc.)	$50,000

IV. ESTIMATE FOR HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

A. Salary of historian, $4,000 per annum for 5 years, including editorial services on the writings of Washington	$20,000
B. Assistant's salary, $2,000 per annum for 4 years	8,000
C. Travel (transportation, subsistence, and incidentals), $1,500 per annum for 4 years	6,000
D. Stenographer, $1,000 per year for 5 years	5,000
E. Office incidentals, $500 per year for 5 years	2,500
F. Sundries and contingencies, $700 per year for 5 years	3,500
Total historian's office	$45,000

V. ESTIMATE FOR PORTRAITS AND MAPS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

A. Portraits of George Washington: A photolithographic portrait on a large scale (head about 12 inches) from the best approved original, in colors of the original; to be distributed through Senators, Representatives, and members of the commission, assigning 200 to each Member of the Congress, and 400 to each Senator and commission member; portraits to be delivered to Members of Congress, etc., in pasteboard tubes, ready for mailing:		
Cost of 120,000 portraits	$5,500	
Cost of mailing tubes	1,500	
Total for portraits		$7,000
B. George Washington maps: Maps showing all named and ascertainable places inhabited or visited by George Washington during his lifetime. To be prepared in collaboration with the Library of Congress, with the State Historical societies, and authorities concerned with State history, and the National Geographic Society; to be made and issued as an inset in a number of the National Geographic Magazine, in an edition of about 1,300,000 copies, without expense to the commission or to the Government; this map to bear the name of the commission; expense to the commission (its share of securing the data)		2,000
C. George Washington school maps: Maps on strong paper suitable for pasting on a wall or mounting; size to be about 24 by 36 inches, to include the same places as the George Washington maps; these maps to be given to any school asking for them directly or indirectly through a Member of Congress; such schools to agree to keep the maps in place on the wall until February 22, 1932; 36,000 schools can be reached by the commission at any time through the school service of the National Geographic Society; additional schools can be reached through the commissioner of education and the State authorities:		
Manufacture of 1,000,000 maps	$40,000	
Necessary mailing tubes	19,000	
Clerical service	10,000	
Total for school maps		69,000
D. George Washington atlas: To include all the places in the George Washington map and George Washington school maps; and also the roads and waterways known to have been traveled by George Washington; detailed maps to be made up by the commission in collaboration with the map department of the Library of Congress, and with the State officials and unofficial historical societies and departments, and the national societies, general and local; including a selection of the sketches, plans, and maps made by George Washington:		
Editorial supervision	$5,000	
Production of the maps	12,500	
Binding and sundries	2,500	
Total for atlas		$20,000
Summary:		
Portraits		7,000
George Washington maps		2,000
School maps		69,000
George Washington atlas		20,000
Total for portraits and maps		$98,000

VI. ESTIMATE FOR MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON PUBLICATIONS

A. Honor to George Washington (pamphlet, to be edited by the historian as a part of his duties): A handbook of the activities, publications, and plans of the commission (32 pp.):		
Clerical services		$500
Printing and issuing edition of 100,000 copies		2,500
Total for pamphlet		$3,000
B. Reading about George Washington:		
Preparation of volume		$1,000
Printing and issuing 100,000 copies		9,000
Total for George Washington readings		$10,000
C. Directions for celebrations and pageants:		
Preparation of material		$2,000
Printing 2,000 copies		2,000
Total pageant and pamphlet		$4,000
Total miscellaneous publications		$17,000

VII. ESTIMATE FOR WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

A. Preparation of the manuscript: To comprise all essential writings of Washington, public and private, especially his personal letters, from the original manuscripts or first prints; including the very important general orders, most of which have never been printed; the diaries of George Washington not to be included, inasmuch as they have appeared in an authentic edition, issued by the regents of Mount Vernon, now in print; the series to run to not less than 25 volumes, set up in about the same form as the already published diaries, with footnotes, cross references, and occasional maps and illustrations; this appropriation to be available until the completion of the series:	
Editorial services of chief editor, $6,000 per year for 6 years	$36,000
The joint editorial service of the historian of the commission is included in his salary as historian.	
Indexer's service (one general volume), including indexer's salary and all clerical aid	5,000
Clerical and photostat service at $300 per volume of text (25 volumes)	7,500
Service on illustrative material per volume, $100	2,500
Incidentals and contingencies, 10 percent	5,000
Total cost of preparation of Washington writings	$56,000
B. Manufacture: According to estimates of Government Printing Office, under date of March 23, 1928; including type-setting, plates, paper, printing, and binding, ready for distribution:	
Cost for the first 1,000 copies, 25 volumes, at $3,726 per volume	$93,150
Additional sets, 25 volumes, 2,000 copies, at $1,645 per volume	41,125
Total cost of manufacture, 25 volumes, 3,000 sets (average per volume, $5,371)	$134,275
Index volume (not included in Public Printer's estimate), assumed to cost twice as much as a regular volume, 1 volume (3,000 copies) $10,740 per vol.	10,740
Contingencies	5,985
Total cost of manufacture	$151,000
Summary:	
A. Preparation of manuscript	$56,000
B. Manufacture	151,000
Total writings	$207,000

VIII. ESTIMATE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies and minor expenses not covered by the main appropriation	$11,000

Doctor Hart, being present, upon invitation of the chairman, made a statement concerning these estimates, following which the same were discussed, and upon motion by Mr. Tilson the following items were struck out:

Items II, III, and item C of No. V, aggregating in amount $216,000. The remainder of the estimates, aggregating $334,000 were then agreed to for recommendation to the full commission. The chairman stated that in pursuance of this action he would request the commission to authorize the drafting of a bill in accordance with the estimates agreed to for introduction in the Senate and in the House of Representatives.

The executive secretary brought to the attention of the committee the plan outlined by him last year for a nation-wide celebration in 1932, pointing out that correspondence from governors of the States and contact with civic and patriotic organizations indicated the necessity for some plan of celebration to which the States and various organizations could adapt themselves. The executive secretary also reported that he had received from the District of Columbia commission a requisition for $500 to cover the overhead expenses of that commission for the next four years.

The committee then adjourned.

MEETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The commission met in the East Room of the White House at 10 o'clock a. m., January 24, 1929, the President of the United States presiding.

Those present were Messrs. Dawes, Longworth, Fess, Capper, Bayard, Tilson, Byrns, Baruch, Slemp, Doctor Hart, Mrs. Cook, and Mrs. Sherman.

The President announced the appointment of Hon. Wallace McCamant, of Oregon, as a member of the commission to succeed Mr. Edgar B. Piper, who died on May 3, 1928.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were by unanimous consent dispensed with.

The minutes of a meeting of the congressional members of the executive committee held January 22, 1929, embodying the recommendations of the committee were read.

The following report of the executive secretary was submitted but not read:

To the Members of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

The executive secretary begs leave to report as follows:

Since the meeting at the White House, January 25, 1928, the executive secretary has attended many meetings of various civic and patriotic organizations, bringing to their attention the proposed celebration in 1932. The response has been generous, indicating great interest. Such organizations desire to cooperate. On every hand the question was asked, What is the plan of the commission? This would seem to indicate a desire for a general plan of celebration somewhat along the lines of the one outlined in my report of last year. This plan would involve little if any expense on the part of the

United States. The expense would be largely defrayed by the States through their commissions.

The executive secretary again communicated with the governors of the various States whose legislatures are not in session, bringing to their attention the concurrent resolution of the Congress, requesting the cooperation of the States and Territories. The following States have erected commissions:

Virginia, North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Maine, California, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and North Dakota.

Some of the State executives seem to think it too early for action and promise the creation of commissions in time for action on their part.

The executive secretary has been in receipt throughout the year of communications relating to projects already submitted and has received the following new proposals:

House Joint Resolution 128, making provision for the improvement of the national memorial to George Washington in the District of Columbia by the erection of a suitable base. Hon. George Holden Tinkham, M. C.

Suggestion for a Washington exposition in New York City, from Mr. Joseph Brown, New York;

Series of stamps, from Cassian Brenner, secretary of the Mount Alverno Technical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio;

Motion picture of the Revelations of George Washington, by Ruth R. Fenner, Los Angeles, Calif.; and

From David Jayne Hill, completion of the George Washington memorial building.

He has also had numerous conversations and conferences with individuals seeking information regarding the scope of the proposed celebration; and has also received quite a number of applications from persons claiming to have qualifications for special work with the commission.

In the work of the historian, the executive secretary has collaborated and assisted.

As disbursing officer of the commission, I have to report that under authority of Congress there was made available for this fiscal year, and until expended, $16,895.53, of which amount $4,033.93 has been expended, leaving a balance on hand January 21, 1929, of $12,861.61.

This fund constitutes the unexpended balances of the Bunker Hill and Lexington-Concord commissions, which were reappropriated for the use of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary, Disbursing Officer.

The following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, addressed to the executive committee, was then read:

JANUARY 22, 1929.

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, *Chairman,*
Mr. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, *Executive Secretary,*
The Executive Committee the Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.

GENTLEMEN: In response to the resolution of your committee adopted on May 29, 1928, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to cause to be prepared the necessary information upon which to base the selection by your commission of the route upon which to build the proposed memorial highway from the Arlington Memorial Bridge to Mount Vernon, I have the honor to submit a report prepared by the Bureau of Public Roads covering a full discussion of the relative merits of the two most feasible routes for such a highway, together with plans, maps, and drawings necessary to complete this report.

I have the honor to recommend that the executive committee recommend to the commission the selection of the lower or Potomac River route as the location upon which the memorial highway shall be constructed, subject, however, to the condition that before commencing the construction work the Secretary of Agriculture shall have procured or shall have satisfactory assurance of procuring all necessary lands therefor, including auxiliary developments, and shall have entered into arrangements satisfactory to him with the council of any city or town or the board of supervisors of any county in the State of Virginia through which the highway will pass, respecting the control of traffic upon said highway and upon highways or streets which will intersect same, and the zoning and the use which may be made of property adjacent to said memorial highway.

It is desirable to provide a method for approval of detail plans and specifications as submitted from time to time without holding a meeting of the full executive committee or of the full commission.

The conception actuating the Secretary of Agriculture and the Bureau of Public Roads in the preparation of this report and recommendation has been wholly that of a fine memorial parkway offering large possibilities for future development, so located that it may be guarded against future encroachment and held inviolably dedicated to its high purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary.*

Mr. McDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, upon invitation of the commission made a brief statement concerning the several proposed routes for the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway and submitted to the commission the reports of the surveys of routes previously submitted to the executive committee.

Upon motion by Senator Fess, the recommendation of the executive committee for the selection of the so-called lower or river route was agreed to.

Mr. Tilson submitted the following resolution which was agreed to:

Resolved by the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, That pursuant to the authority conferred upon said commission and upon the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington," approved May 23, 1928, the commission does hereby approve the lower or Potomac River route as set forth in the report and accompanying plans submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture under date of January 22, 1929, and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to proceed with the construction of said memorial highway in accordance with the provisions of said act, the recommendations made in said report, and the plans submitted therewith or which hereafter may be submitted and approved, subject, however, to the condition that before commencing said construction work, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have procured, or shall have satisfactory assurance of procuring, the necessary right of way therefor, including parking, and shall have entered into arrangements or agreements satisfactory to him with the council of any city or town, or the board of supervisors of any county, in the State of Virginia, through which said memorial highway will pass, respecting the control of traffic on said memorial highway and upon highways or streets which will intersect same, and respecting the zoning and control of the use which

may be made of property adjacent to said memorial highway.

Resolved further, That the vice chairman and executive secretary of this commission are hereby empowered to receive and consider such plans, specifications, and estimates as may be submitted from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture and approve such as in their judgment do not require submission to the executive committee, are authorized in the name of the commission to approve such as it may deem proper and necessary.

The recommendation of the executive committee of the following estimates and appropriations for printing the definitive writings of George Washington and for other purposes was then considered and agreed to:

(Total estimates, $334,000, to be expended in four years, 1929 to 1932; and the Washington Writings to completion)

I. Executive office	$25,000
II. Historian's office	45,000
III. George Washington portraits and maps	29,000
IV. Miscellaneous Washington publications	17,000
V. Writings of George Washington	207,000
VI. General contingencies	11,000
Total appropriations asked for all purposes	$334,000

The proposed sale of the writings of George Washington at $75 per set may be expected to return to the Treasury eventually about $225,000. This would leave the total cost to the Government for the appropriation herein proposed about $109,000.

I. ESTIMATE FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICE

A. Salary of executive secretary and disbursing officer, $3,000 per annum for 4 years	$12,000
B. Clerical and office service for 4 years	10,000
C. Sundries and incidentals	3,000
Total executive	$25,000

II. ESTIMATE FOR HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

A. Salary of historian, $4,000 per annum for 5 years, including editorial services on the writings of Washington	$20,000
B. Assistant's salary, $2,000 per annum for 4 years	8,000
C. Travel (transportation, subsistence, and incidentals), $1,500 per annum for 4 years	6,000
D. Stenographer, $1,000 per year for 5 years	5,000
E. Office incidentals, $500 per year for 5 years	2,500
F. Sundries and contingencies, $700 per year for 5 years	3,500
Total historian's office	$45,000

III. ESTIMATE FOR PORTRAITS AND MAPS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

A. Portraits of George Washington: A photolithographic portrait on a large scale (head about 12 inches) from the best approved original, in colors of the original; to be distributed through Senators, Representatives, and members of the commission, assigning 200 to each Member of Congress, and 400 to each Senator and commission member; portraits to be delivered to Members of Congress, etc., in pasteboard tubes, ready for mailing:		
Cost of 120,000 portraits	$5,500	
Cost of mailing tubes	1,500	
Total for portraits		$7,000
B. George Washington maps: Maps showing all named and ascertained places inhabited or visited by George Washington during his lifetime. To be prepared in collaboration with the Library of Congress, with the State historical societies, and authorities concerned with State history, and the National Geographic Society; to be made and issued as an inset in a number of the National Geographic Magazine, in an edition of about 1,300,000 copies, without expense to the commission or to the Government; this map to bear the name of the commission; expense to the commission (its share of securing the data)		2,000
C. George Washington atlas: To include all the places in the George Washington map and also the roads and waterways known to have been traveled by George Washington; detailed maps to be made up by the commission in collaboration with the map department of the Library of Congress, and with the State officials and unofficial historical societies and departments, and the national societies, general and local, including a selection of the sketches, plans, and maps made by George Washington:		
Editorial supervision	$5,000	
Production of the maps	12,500	
Binding and sundries	2,500	
Total for atlas		$20,000

Summary:

Portraits	$7,000
George Washington maps	2,000
George Washington atlas	20,000
Total for portraits and maps	$29,000

IV. ESTIMATE FOR MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON PUBLICATIONS

A. Honor to George Washington (pamphlet, to be edited by the historian as a part of his duties): A handbook of the activities, publications, and plans of the commission (32 pp.):		
Clerical services	$500	
Printing and issuing edition of 100,000 copies	2,500	
Total for pamphlet		$3,000
B. Reading about George Washington:		
Preparation of volume	$1,000	
Printing and issuing 100,000 copies	9,000	
Total for George Washington readings		$10,000
C. Directions for celebrations and pageants:		
Preparation of material	$2,000	
Printing 2,000 copies	2,000	
Total pageant and pamphlet		$4,000
Total miscellaneous publications		$17,000

V. ESTIMATE FOR WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

A. Preparation of the manuscript: To comprise all essential writings of Washington, public and private, especially his personal letters, from the original manuscripts or first prints; including the very important general orders, most of which have never been printed; the diaries of George Washington not to be in-

cluded, inasmuch as they have appeared in an authentic edition, issued by the regents of Mount Vernon, now in print; the series to run to not less than 25 volumes, set up in about the same form as the already published diaries, with footnotes, cross references, and occasional maps and illustrations; this appropriation to be available until the completion of the series:

Editorial services of chief editor, $6,000 per year for 6 years	$36,000
The joint editorial service of the historian of the commission is included in his salary as historian.	
Indexer's service (one general volume) including indexer's salary and all clerical aid	5,000
Clerical and photostat service at $400 per volume of text (25 volumes)	7,500
Service on illustrative material per volume, $100	2,500
Incidentals and contingencies, 10 percent	5,000
Total cost of preparation of Washington writings	$56,000
B. Manufacture: According to estimates of Government Printing Office, under date of March 23, 1928, including type-setting, plates, paper, printing, and binding for distribution:	
Cost for the first 1,000 copies, 25 volumes, at $3,726 per volume	$93,150
Additional sets, 25 volumes, 2,000 copies, at $1,645 per volume	41,125
Total cost of manufacture, 25 volumes, 3,000 sets (averaging $5,371)	$134,275
Index volume (not included in Public Printer's estimate) assumed to cost twice as much as a regular volume, 1 volume (3,000 copies), $10,740 per vol.	10,740
Contingencies	5,985
Total cost of manufacture	$151,000
Summary:	
A. Preparation of manuscript	$56,000
B. Manufacture	151,000
Total writings	$207,000

VI. ESTIMATE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies and minor expenses not covered by the main appropriation	$11,000

On motion by Senator Fess the commission was authorized to introduce a bill in Congress to carry out and give effect to certain plans approved by the commission.

Pursuant to this action the following bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fess and in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tilson:

A BILL Authorizing an appropriation to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain plans approved by said commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $334,000 to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, hereinafter referred to as the commission, established by the joint resolution approved December 2, 1924, to carry out and give effect to plans approved and recommended by the commission for the following purposes:

(a) For editing, printing, binding, indexing, and distribution of a definitive edition of George Washington's writings, including illustrations, facsimiles, and clerical and photostat work in preparing copy;

(b) For the preparation, printing, and distribution of handbooks of the commission entitled "Honor to George Washington," "Reading About George Washington," and "Directions for Celebrations and Pageants";

(c) For preparing and printing a wall map for general use, to be known as the George Washington map;

(d) For preparing, printing, and binding in cloth a "George Washington atlas";

(e) For a photolithographic print of an approved "George Washington portrait";

(f) For all necessary expenses connected therewith: *Provided*, That the printing and binding herein authorized, exclusive of maps and portraits, shall be executed at the Government Printing Office upon requisitions of the commission with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, which committee shall determine the number of copies and volumes to be printed of each publication and the cost thereof based upon estimates submitted by the Public Printer, and shall also determine the price at which the definitive edition of the George Washington writings shall be sold to the public in whole or in part; and the funds derived from such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and the amounts thereof set forth in the annual report of the Public Printer;

(g) For compensation of the historian, executive secretary, and such assistants as may be needed for stenographic, clerical, and expert services, and for actual and necessary traveling, subsistence, and other expenses incurred by the commissioners and officers in the discharge of their duties; and

(h) For contingent expenses, to be expended by the disbursing officer of the commission upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the executive committee of the commission, which approval shall be conclusive upon the General Accounting Office in such amounts, and for the purposes herein authorized as the commission in its discretion may deem proper, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

SEC. 2. In carrying out the provisions of this or any other act relating to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the commission is hereby authorized to procure advice and assistance from any existing governmental agency, including the services of technical and other personnel in the executive departments and independent establishments; and the Superintendent of Documents shall make available to the commission the facilities of his office for the distribution of the publications and maps herein authorized.

SEC. 3. Appropriations hereafter made in conformity with this act, and unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore made for the purpose of the commission, shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 4. That the short name for the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington shall be The George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

Mrs. Sherman submitted the following statement and recommendation in regard to Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, which was adopted:

Believing that the birthplace of George Washington, where he spent many years of his childhood, is of profound interest to all patriotic American citizens; and

Believing that the restoration of the house in which George

Washington was born is a vital part of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth; and

Believing that the restoration of the birthplace of the Father of our Country is a challenge to the womanhood of the United States of America, I recommend to the commission that the major activity of the women in their participation in the celebration directed by the commission be focused on the restoration of the house at Wakefield in which George Washington was born, the furnishing thereof, and the development and beautification of the grounds around such house, by giving all possible assistance to the Wakefield National Memorial Association, incorporated and organized for this purpose. All plans setting forth the details of such assistance to be approved by the executive committee of the commission.

Whereupon the following resolution submitted by Mrs. Cook and seconded by Mrs. Sherman was agreed to:

Whereas, title to certain property at Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of George Washington, is vested partly in the United States Government and partly in the Wakefield National Memorial Association (the latter including the burial grounds of the Washington family), which association was granted authority by Congress to construct upon Government land at Wakefield a replica of the house in which George Washington was born: Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this commission be appointed by the chairman, whose duty it shall be to consider tentative plans submitted by said association and by the Engineer Department in charge of the Government reservation at Wakefield, having for their purpose the restoration and development of Wakefield as a national shrine; and said committee shall report to the executive committee as soon as practicable such plan or course of action as in their judgment may be feasible and desirable, if any, for this commission to recommend to the Congress in conjunction with the authority heretofore granted by Congress to the Wakefield National Memorial Association.

Whereupon the president, chairman of the commission, appointed the following committee of three: Mrs. Cook, Mr. Byrns, and Mr. Slemp.

Senator Fess submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a subcommittee of five members be appointed by the chairman of the commission to formulate a definite plan for a nation-wide celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932.

Subsequently the chairman appointed the following-named members to constitute said committee: Messrs. Fess, Glass, Hart, Tilson, and Baruch.

Doctor Hart then addressed the commission on the subject of certain memorabilia in England which he was endeavoring to obtain by purchase with funds from private sources, during which time the president left the chair and the vice president thereafter presided.

The following resolution was agreed to:

The announcement having been made of the death of Mr. Edgar B. Piper, of Oregon, a member of the commission, the following resolution was submitted and agreed to:

Resolved, That the commission has heard with profound regret of the death of Mr. Edgar B. Piper, a member of the commission whose services in the Pacific Coast States resulted in the establishment of a number of State commissions, and who evidenced in his character and daily life a lively patriotism, and that as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Piper the commission do now adjourn.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MAY 20, 1929

Monday, May 20, 1929, the executive committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m., the vice chairman presiding.

There were present: Messrs. Fess, Tilson, Garner, Byrns, Slemp, and Mr. Charles Moore, representing the Fine Arts Commission, present at the request of Mrs. Harry Lee Rust, president of the National Wakefield Memorial Association.

Mr. Slemp, from the subcommittee, appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting at the White House, January 24, 1929, to consider tentative plans and estimates for the restoration of Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington, submitted a verbal report which in effect recommended the passage by Congress of the following bill, to wit:

A BILL Appropriating money for improvements upon the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., the birthplace of George Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $60,000, which shall be used and expended as follows: The sum of $10,000 shall be used by the Secretary of War in moving the monument erected by the United States and now located upon the plot of ground owned by the United States at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., to another site on said plot of ground to be selected by the said Secretary of War; and the sum of $50,000, the remainder of said appropriation, shall be paid to the Wakefield National Memorial Association of Washington, District of Columbia, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia for use by the said association for the following purposes and according to the plans to be approved by the Secretary of War and the Fine Arts Commission: To aid the said association (a) in erecting on the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., the building permitted by act of Congress entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the Wakefield National Memorial Association to build upon Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., a replica of the house in which George Washington was born, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1926; (b) in restoring and improving the gardens and grounds at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va.; and (c) in erecting such other buildings as shall be deemed necessary by the association and approved by the Secretary of War and Fine Arts Commission.

The bill was read by the vice chairman.

Discussion ensued.

Mr. Garner stated that he would approve the bill, provided the State of Virginia, through its highways commission or similarly constituted authority, gives assurance that the Government of

the United States would not thereby commit itself to the construction of highways upon or approaching the land other than that owned by the Government at Wakefield. Also, upon condition that the National Wakefield Memorial Association, in pursuance of the provision contained in its statement printed in the report of the executive secretary of this commission, on pages 26 to 31, inclusive, would vest title to the property in its name at Wakefield to the United States Government.

Then, on motion of Mr. Byrns, the committee agreed to recommend the passage of the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Bland, of Virginia (H. R. 3038).

The chairman announced that he would request the Senator from Virginia, Mr. Swanson, to introduce the same bill in the Senate.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Swanson (S. 1784). This bill passed the Senate, December 19, 1929, in the following form:

A BILL Authorizing an appropriation for improvements upon the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., the birthplace of George Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $65,000, which shall be used and expended as follows: The sum of $15,000 shall be used by the Secretary of War in moving the monument erected by the United States and now located upon the plot of ground owned by the United States at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., to another site on said plot of ground to be selected by the said Secretary of War; and the sum of $50,000, the remainder of said appropriation, shall be paid to the Wakefield National Memorial Association of Washington, District of Columbia, a corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia for use by the said association for the following purposes and according to the plans to be approved by the Secretary of War and the Fine Arts Commission: To aid the said association (a) in erecting on the Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., the building permitted by act of Congress entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the Wakefield National Memorial Association to build upon Government-owned land at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va., a replica of the house in which George Washington was born, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1926; (b) in restoring and improving the gardens and grounds at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Va.; and (c) in erecting such other buildings as shall be deemed necessary by the association and approved by the Secretary of War and Fine Arts Commission.

In the House of Representatives, December 21, 1929, unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate bill was sought by Mr. Bland, of Virginia, and after a short debate it was concluded by an objection by Representative Cramton, of Michigan.

Pertinent to the restoration of Wakefield, the ancestral home of the Washington family in Westmoreland County, Virginia, the Executive Secretary received two important communications. One was from Mrs. Josephine W. Rust, president of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, Incorporated. Mrs. Rust submitted a detailed report in relation to the researches to establish the site and the character of the Washington mansion. This is given exhaustive review in another section of this report.

FORMULATING GENERAL PLANS

The meeting of the Committee to formulate general plans for the Celebration in 1932 was held in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10.00 o'clock a. m., January 13, 1930.

Those present: Messrs. Fess, Glass, Tilson, Baruch and Hart.

Mr. Baruch presented an outline of a proposed plan of motion pictures, depicting the development of the United States in the arts and sciences, education, manufactures, mining, agriculture, hygiene and in the development of the military arms of the Government.

He suggested also the broadcasting on a world-wide hook-up of an address to be delivered by the President of the United States and also that school holidays be declared throughout the nation for one week in February, 1932.

Mr. Baruch further suggested the employment of an experienced and competent person whose entire time could be given to the organizing and perfecting of these plans and to enlisting the support and cooperation of the leaders in the motion picture and allied industries.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Baruch consented to prepare a statement embodying the foregoing plans for submission to the Commission at its meeting on January 15, 1930.

MEETING AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Commission met in the East Room of the White House at 10.00 a. m., Wednesday, January 15, 1930. The President of the United States presided. Those present were Vice President Curtis, Speaker Longworth, Senators Fess, Capper, Overman, Representatives Tilson, Garner, and Byrns, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sherman and Dr. Hart.

The Executive Secretary announced the receipt of letters from Judge McCamant and Col. MacNider expressing regret at their inability to attend.

Senator Fess also expressed the regret of Mr. Baruch at his absence from the meeting, and that Mr. Baruch as a member of the committee to prepare a general plan had prepared certain suggestions which the Senator would later present to the meeting.

The President announced the appointment by the Vice President of Honorable L. S. Overman, of the State of North Carolina, in place of former Senator Bayard, of Delaware.

By unanimous consent on motion by Senator Fess, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

MOUNT VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

Senator Fess, Vice Chairman of the Commission, submitted the following report of the Executive Committee, which was read and accepted:

The Executive Committee, through its Chairman and Secretary, pursuant to the authority contained in the resolution adopted at the meeting of the commission at the White House January 24, 1929, approved certain plans and specifications for commencement of construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, and that work had progressed as rapidly as weather conditions permitted, a summary of which is set forth in a letter from the Director of the Public Roads Bureau, dated January 6, 1930, addressed to the Executive Secretary. Some difficulty having been encountered in acquiring title to certain lands along the approved route, it was deemed necessary by the Department of Agriculture to obtain from Congress legislation amendatory of the original act authorizing the construction of the highway, whereby title to certain lands might be acquired legally and the work of construction be not delayed. The Department drafted and submitted a joint resolution (S. J. Res. 91, 71st Congress, 2nd Session) for this purpose which the Vice Chairman introduced and the Senate, on December 9, 1929, passed as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend sections 3 and 4 of the act entitled "An act to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize and direct the survey, construction, and maintenance of a memorial highway to connect Mount Vernon, in the State of Virginia, with the Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington," approved May 23, 1928 (Forty-fifth Statutes at Large, pages 721-722), be, and the same hereby is, amended by the addition of the following language: "and to make such lands which would be in harmony with the District of Columbia river and harbor plan of the War Department, pursuant to the act of July 18, 1918."

SEC. 2. That section 4 of said act be, and the same hereby is, amended by striking out that part of said section which reads: "Whenever it becomes necessary to acquire by condemnation proceedings any lands in the State of Virginia for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, such proceedings shall conform to the laws of said State now in force in reference to Federal condemnation proceedings," and by substituting in lieu thereof the following: "Whenever it becomes necessary to acquire by condemnation proceedings any lands in the State of Virginia for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, such proceedings shall conform as near as may be to the proceedings authorized by chapter 472 of the 1928 acts of the General Assembly of Virginia (acts of the 1928 General Assembly of Virginia, pages 1228-1230), empowering the State highway commissioner of Virginia to condemn lands for State highway purposes: *Provided further,* That in addition to the exercise of the power of eminent domain as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to enter upon and take possession of such lands and rights of way as he may deem necessary for the purpose of this act and to proceed with the construction of such highway over and through such lands without having first condemned the same: *Provided, however,* That within sixty days after taking possession of such lands and rights of way, if the United States and the owner or owners thereof have been unable to agree upon just compensation therefor, condemnation proceedings shall be instituted as hereinabove provided: *Provided further,* That if title to any lands or interest therein, required for the purposes of this act, is claimed by the United States and by other persons or corporations and the controversy between the United States and such persons or corporations as to the ownership of such lands threatens delay in the construction or completion of said highway, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to enter upon and take possession of such lands, title to which is in dispute between the United States and others, and to proceed with the construction of the highway over and through the same, while appropriate proceedings to determine the true ownership of such lands are pending: *And provided further,* That if such lands are finally adjudged not to belong to the United States, the owners thereof shall be entitled to recoved from the United States just compensation for their lands taken for the purposes of this act, by proceeding in accordance with provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, commonly known as the Tucker Act."

This joint resolution in the House of Representatives was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary which Committee, on December 21, 1929, submitted the following report (House Report No. 96, 71st Congress, 2nd Session):

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred Senate Joint Resolution 91, after hearing and consideration, reports the same favorably and recommends that the bill do pass.

This resolution will improve the method by which land may be condemned for the construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. It has been found that the act cited in section 4 of the act of May 23, 1928, requires an archaic procedure

which will greatly delay the completion of the highway. This bill will provide a more modern method and its enactment is earnestly urged so as to aid in the completion of the highway in time for the bicentennial memorial exercises on the anniversary of the birth of Washington in 1932.

Hon. R. Walton Moore, a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia, and Mr. L. E. Boykin, Chief of the Division of Laws and Contracts of the Bureau of Public Roards, Department of Agriculture, appeared before the committee and urged the enactment of the bill. The bill was drafted by the United States district attorney at Norfolk, Va.

There is no doubt about the power of the United States Government to exercise the right of eminent domain in a case of this kind and this object has been ruled in an analogous proceeding to be a legitimate object. As a patriotic and national matter it ought to be kept within the control of the Government of the United States. See United States v. Gettysburg Electric Ry. (160 U. S. 668), wherein the court said, quoting the language of Chief Justice Marshall in McCulloch v. Maryland (4 Wheat. 316, 421):

> Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adequate to that end, which are not prohibited but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional.

There would appear to be no necessity to print a comparison of the old and the new law in the report in view of the fact that the bill clearly shows in quotations that portion of the law which is to be repealed and the new language which is to be substituted in the place of the repeal provision.

The Executive Committee received and acted favorably on a report from the Committee appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Commission at the White House, January 24, 1929, relative to the proposed restoration of Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington as a National Shrine, that committee's recommendations being embodied in identic bills introduced in the Senate and House of Representatives by Senator Swanson and Representative Bland, respectively. The details of this bill and subsequent action thereon are set forth fully in the minutes of the Executive Committee, and their repetition here is deemed unnecessary.

The bill introduced by the Vice Chairman, carrying out the revised plans as agreed to by the Commission at its meeting January 24, 1929, and authorizing appropriations therefor, passed the Senate February 28, 1929, but was not acted upon by the House of Representatives at that time. The bill (S. 5616) as passed by the Senate was as follows:

A BILL

To enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of $334,000 to enable the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, hereinafter referred to as the commission, established by the joint resolution approved December 2, 1924, to carry out and give effect to plans approved and recommended by the commission for the following purposes:

(a) For editing, printing, binding, indexing, and distribution of a definitive edition of George Washington's writings, including illustrations, facsimiles, and clerical and photostat work in preparing copy;

(b) For the preparation, printing, and distribution of handbooks of the commission entitled, "Honor to George Washington," "Reading About George Washington," and "Directions for Celebrations and Pageants";

(c) For preparing and printing a wall map for general use, to be known as the "George Washington map";

(d) For preparing, printing, and binding in cloth a "George Washington atlas";

(e) For a photolithographic print of an approved "George Washington portrait";

(f) For all necessary expenses connected therewith: *Provided,* That the printing and binding herein authorized, exclusive of maps and portraits, shall be executed at the Government Printing Office upon requisitions of the commission with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, which committee shall determine the number of copies and volumes to be printed of each publication and the cost thereof based upon estimates submitted by the Public Printer, and shall also determine the price at which the definitive edition of the George Washington writings shall be sold to the public in whole or in part; and the funds derived from such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts and the amounts thereof set forth in the annual report of the Public Printer;

(g) For compensation of the historian, executive secretary, and such assistants as may be needed for stenographic, clerical, and expert services and for actual and necessary traveling, subsistence, and other expenses incurred by the commissioners and officers in the discharge of their duties; and

(h) For contingent expenses, to be expended by the disbursing officer of the commission upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the executive committee of the commission.

SEC. 2. In carrying out the provisions of this or any other act relating to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the commission is hereby authorized to procure advice and assistance from any existing governmental agency, including the services of technical and other personnel in the executive departments and independent establishments; and the Superintendent of Documents shall make available to the commission the facilities of his office for the distribution of the publications and maps herein authorized.

SEC. 3. Appropriations hereafter made in conformity with this act, and unexpended balances of appropriations heretofore

made for the purpose of the commission, shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 4. That the short name of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington shall be "The George Washington Bicentennial Commission."

This bill was referred in the House of Representatives to the Committee on the Library. The Chairman of that committee, Hon. Robert Luce, in conference with the Speaker of the House, the Majority Leader, and the Executive Secretary of the Commission, pointed out certain provisions in the bill, which in his judgment, were inadequate for the proper distribution of the various publications authorized by the bill. It was then suggested, and the suggestion was carried out by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Legislative Council, that the bill be redrafted in accordance with Chairman Luce's views. The redrafted bill was submitted to Mr. Luce and to the Speaker and the Majority Leader, and appearing satisfactory, it was the purpose of the Majority Leader, Mr. Tilson, to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill as a substitute for the Senate bill; but in the closing hours of the Congress other business intervened and the opportunity to pass the bill did not present itself.

The redrafted bill was as follows:

A BILL

To enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington, established by the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington," approved December 2, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the commission), is authorized and directed to prepare, as a congressional memorial to George Washington, a definitive edition of all his essential writings, public and private (excluding the diaries), including personal letters from the original manuscripts or first prints, and the general orders, at a cost not to exceed $56,000 for preparation of the manuscript. Such definitive edition shall be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office and shall be set up in about the same form as the already published diaries of George Washington, and shall consist of not less than 25 volumes.

There shall be 3,000 sets of such edition, 2,000 of which shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents at a cost equal to the total cost under this section of preparing the manuscript and printing and binding.

All sums received from the sales of such edition shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The commission shall, upon issue of the final volume, distribute the remaining 1,000 sets as follows: Two each to the President, the Library of the Senate, and the Library of the House of Representatives; 10 to the Library of Congress; 1 to each member of the Cabinet; 1 each to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; 1 to each Senator, Representative in Congress, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner; 1 each to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and 1 to each member and officer of the commission. The remaining sets shall be distributed as the commission directs, including such sets as may be necessary for foreign exchange through the Library of Congress.

SEC. 2. (a) The commission is authorized and directed to:

(1) Prepare, print, bind, and distribute: 100,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Honor to George Washington," at a cost not to exceed $3,000; 100,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Reading About George Washington," at a cost not to exceed $10,000; and 2,000 copies of a pamphlet entitled "Directions for Celebrations and Pageants," at a cost not to exceed $4,000;

(2) Prepare 120,000 photolithographic copies of the best approved original portrait of George Washington, and deliver in tubes, ready for mailing, 200 copies to each Representative in Congress, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, at a cost not to exceed $7,000;

(3) Prepare, print, bind, and distribute a George Washington atlas, at a cost not to exceed $12,500; and

(4) Collaborate with the Library of Congress, State historical societies, authorities concerned with State history, and the National Geographic Society in the preparation of a George Washington map showing places he visited or of which he was an inhabitant, which map shall bear the names of the commission and shall be issued in a number of the National Geographic Magazine in an edition of about 1,300,000 copies, at a cost to the commission not to exceed $7,000.

(b) To carry out the provisions of this section the commission is authorized to have printing, binding, photolithography, and other work done at establishments other than the Government Printing Office.

SEC. 3. The commission is authorized to employ, without regard to the civil service laws, and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and to fix the compensation of a historian, an executive secretary, and such assistants as may be needed for stenographic, clerical, and expert service.

SEC. 4. In carrying out the provisions of this or any other act relating to the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, the commission is authorized to procure advice and assistance from any governmental agency, including the services of technical and other personnel in the Executive departments and independent establishments, and to procure advice and assistance from and to cooperate with individuals and agencies, public or private. The Superintendent of Documents shall make available to the commission the facilities of his office for the distribution of the publications, maps, and portraits herein authorized.

SEC. 5. The members and employees of the commission shall be allowed actual traveling, subsistence, and other expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties. All expenses of the commission shall be paid by the disbursing officer of the commission upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the executive committee of the commission.

SEC. 6. Unexpired balances of appropriations made under the provisions of this act shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 7. The United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington may hereafter be referred to as the "George Washington Bicentennial Commission."

Other action of the Executive Committee, through its Vice Chairman and Executive Secretary consisted of routine matters, and the approval

of vouchers chiefly those submitted by the Historian, covering traveling and subsistence expenses.

The Executive Secretary submitted the following report which was read and accepted:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JANUARY 15, 1930.

The executive secretary begs leave to report as follows: In his report submitted to the Commission last year, the executive secretary made the following statements: Since the meeting at the White House, January 25, 1928, the executive secretary has attended many meetings of various civic and patriotic organizations, bringing to their attention the proposed celebration in 1932. The response has been generous, indicating great interest. Such organizations desire to cooperate. On every hand the question was asked, "What is the plan of the Commission?" This would seem to indicate a desire for a general plan of celebration somewhat along the lines of the one outlined in my report of last year. This plan would involve little if any expense on the part of the United States. The expense would be largely defrayed by the States through their commissions. What was stated then may now be repeated with emphasis.

A number of plans and propositions have been suggested. Those in writing are listed in the proceedings of the Commission. Many verbal suggestions have been made, including moving pictures and pageants. One large business concern, it is understood, has contracted for a moving picture film depicting events in the life of Washington.

The Washington Society of Alexandria, Virginia, is arranging a scenario of events in the life of Washington connected with that city and surroundings. Other moving pictures of an historical nature have been suggested.

A series of national pageants which would illustrate the life of our first President by arranging for local organizations and school children to take part, and by interesting local teachers to act as instructors in coaching the various units, suggested by Mr. R. H. Burnside, formerly general director of the New York Hippodrome.

In this connection Representative Bloom, of New York, suggests that Mr. Burnside, together with other representatives of theatrical productions, such as Brady, Frohman, and playwrights, producers, and prominent men connected with the moving picture and radio industries, be asked to constitute a committee to formulate plans and the execution of pageants, pictures, and radio productions. Mr. Bloom states he has assurance that men engaged in those lines would volunteer to do this work and finance it.

Patriotic and other organizations have evinced great interest in the forthcoming celebration and desire to cooperate in such plans as the Commission prescribes.

The Engineering Society of the United States will undertake, for one thing, the restoration of the locks built in the Great Falls of the Potomac which were constructed by General Washington as a part of his plan for the navigation of the Potomac River. This restoration will be in the nature of a memorial to be executed and financed by the Engineering Society. [NOTE.—This plan was not carried out.]

It will be remembered that the Commission at a meeting held February 22, 1927, authorized the vice chairman and executive secretary to confer with Col. John A. Stewart, of the so-called George Washington Bicentennial Committee, with a view to understanding the status of said committee with relation to the United States Commission. The committee of which Colonel Stewart was the chairman was originally known as the Sulgrave Institute. This name was changed to the George Washington Bicentennial Committee, which was confusing in the public mind. The similiarity in the name of this committee and the title of the United States Commission made it necessary to determine the exact status of the former. The executive secretary conferred at length with Colonel Stewart, who promised that the organization of which he was chairman would not only change its name but also cooperate with the United States Commission.

Shortly thereafter Colonel Stewart died and his work was continued by his brother, Mr. James B. Stewart, who carried out his brother's promise by changing the name of the organization to that of "The Citizens Committee to Cooperate with the Federal and State Commissions in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration."

Apparently this committee is well organized and carries upon its roster the names of prominent citizens throughout the country. It is understood that the committee has prepared an outline of a plan for school pageants depicting historical events, and in this connection has collaborated with the United States Commissioner of Education, who, it is said, will report upon the plan. Personally, your executive secretary now is inclined to the belief that this committee of citizens can render valuable service in stimulating interest in the celebration.

The following States have created commissions: Virginia, North Carolina, the District of Columbia, Maine, California, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Pennsylvania, New York, Delaware, and North Dakota; several of which—the States of New York, Washington, and Virginia—have been active within their spheres.

The following States have not created commissions, although each of them has been circularized several times: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

The legislatures of many of these States will meet in 1931 and some of them in 1930. If it is desired, as would seem to be required by the original act creating your Commission, that all of the States create commissions to cooperate with the Federal Commission, the executive secretary will again communicate with the proper State authorities.

Certain chambers of commerce, prominently the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., and the State Chamber of Commerce of Virginia, are desirous of cooperating, and the same may be said to be true of all such bodies throughout the country. They are awaiting, however, the adoption of a general plan by the United States Commission, and the same may be said of some of the State commissions.

Your secretary will this evening address the State Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., and in addition to bringing to the attention of its members the scope and purpose of the proposed celebration, will mention such plan or plans as may be adopted by the Commission at its meeting today.

In Massachusetts, this year, the Tercentenary of the Charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is being celebrated. Its program will cover the entire year, bringing into action practically all of the citizens and organizations of that State. To the executive secretary of the Massachusetts Commission, Mr. Albert R. Rogers, I took the liberty of suggesting the preservation of the organization to cooperate in connection with the George Washington Bicentenary in connection with such commissions as the State of Massachusetts may create.

In Chicago, in 1933, will be celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of that city, and the organization set up to prepare for such celebration may be readily utilized in connection with the George Washington celebration.

At Yorktown, in 1931, will be held the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis, which will be appropriately commemorated by the State of Virginia. That State has appointed a commission for that purpose, some

of the members of which are also members of the Virginia Commission on the George Washington Celebration. Congress has appointed a joint committee to represent the United States at that time. It has been proposed informally that the George Washington Bicentennial Commission attend or be represented at the celebration at Yorktown, and that the United States Army and the United States Navy be represented, and that the French Government be requested to send there a fleet of naval vessels.

Other matters which might be brought to the attention of the Commission by the executive secretary are set forth in full in the printed record of the proceedings of the Commission, of the executive committee, and of all committees appointed for special purposes.

As disbursing officer of the Commission, I have to report that of the continuing appropriation there was a balance on hand January 1, 1929, of $13,643.53. Such of the appropriation as has been expended was chiefly for the purpose of payment of compensation heretofore authorized by the Commission, and for traveling expenses of the historian of the Commission. During the calendar year of 1929 there was expended for these purposes $7,401.11.

The following letter from the Director of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, showing the progress of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway was read and ordered to be placed on file:

JANUARY 6, 1930.

Hon. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, *Executive Secretary, Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington.*

DEAR MR. PAGE: The following is a summary statement of progress on the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway:

The work is being undertaken in a number of different construction units, each covering a distinct phase of activity requiring its own particular kind of equipment. The major construction units will be—

Unit No. 1—Riprap foundation for sea wall and hydraulic fill.

Unit No. 2—Grading, drainage, and incidental construction.

Unit No. 3—Bridges.

Unit No. 4—Paving.

The work embraced in Unit No. 1 was advertised for contract on August 27, 1929. Satisfactory bids were received for the construction of the riprap foundation for sea wall and it was awarded to contract. The bids received for the hydraulic fills were considered too high, the lowest regular bid being $1.14 per cubic yard as compared with a cost estimate of $.57½ per cubic yard made by the U. S. Engineer Department. These bids were rejected and request made to the Secretary of War to undertake the work. Two dredges, one of which is the largest owned by the War Department, together with other floating equipment, were placed on the work. One dredge started pumping operations on October 22 and the other on November 8, 1929. As of January 1, 1930, the riprap foundation for sea wall, enclosing the river side of the area to be filled between Columbia Island and the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, had been completed at a cost of approximately $104,000, and approximately 220,000 cubic yards of hydraulic fill of a required total of 1,498,000 cubic yards, or 15 percent, had been pumped into the road embankments. The hydraulic fill across Four Mile Run is rapidly nearing completion.

Unit No. 2, the grading, drainage, and incidental construction, embracing the land grading between the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Mount Vernon, the small drainage structures and parking facilities at Mount Vernon, was advertised on December 18, 1929, for bids to be received on January 23, 1930. The contract will be awarded as soon as possible after the receipt of bids.

The plans and specifications for Unit No. 3, consisting of the bridges, 12 in number, are practically complete and will be submitted to the Commission for approval within the next week or 10 days. If they meet with approval they will be advertised for contract at once.

It is not planned to award any contract for Unit No. 4, the paving, until the grading work is well along to completion.

The acquisition of right of way is proceeding at a fairly satisfactory rate, except from property owners where agreement on price can not be reached. In these cases condemnation proceedings will be necessary.

I will appreciate your bringing this progress report to the attention of the Commission.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Chief of Bureau.

Mrs. Cook made a verbal statement concerning the status in Congress of the pending bill authorizing an appropriation in aid of the restoration of Wakefield, which was followed by some discussion, after which the report of the committee was accepted as follows:

REPORT ON WAKEFIELD

Report of the committee appointed by the President pursuant to the following resolution adopted at the meeting of the Commission at the White House, January 25, 1929, to wit:

Whereas title to certain property at Wakefield, Va., the birthplace of George Washington, is vested partly in the United States Government and partly in the Wakefield National Memorial Association (the latter including the burial grounds of the Washington family), which association was granted authority by Congress to construct upon Government land at Wakefield a replica of the house in which George Washington was born: Therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this Commission be appointed by the chairman, whose duty it shall be to consider tentative plans submitted by said association and by the Engineer Department in charge of the Government reservation at Wakefield, having for their purpose the restoration and development of Wakefield as a national shrine; and said committee shall report to the executive committee as soon as practicable such plan or course of action as in their judgment may be feasible and desirable, if any, for this Commission to recommend to the Congress in conjunction with the authority heretofore granted by Congress to the Wakefield National Memorial Association.

I beg leave to report that after due consideration the committee recommended to the executive committee the passage by Congress of a bill authorizing the appropriation of $60,000, $10,000 of which is to be used in moving the monument at Wakefield to another site, and $50,000 to be paid to the Wakefield National Memorial Association to be used in carrying out its plans for the building of a replica, as far as possible, of the house in which George Washington was born, and in restoring and improving the gardens and grounds at Wakefield, Westmoreland County, Virginia, and for the erection of such other buildings there as shall be deemed necessary by the association, all of such plans to be approved by the Secretary of War and the Fine Arts Commission. This bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Bland, and in the Senate by Senator Swanson; and later, upon the suggestion of the engineer in charge of the Government land at Wakefield, the amount authorized to be appropriated was increased from $60,000 to $65,000, the

additional amount being deemed necessary in connection with the removal of the monument.

In its amended form the bill passed the Senate, December 19, 1929. In the House of Representatives, December 21, 1929, consent for the consideration of the Senate bill was sought by Mr. Bland, of Virginia, who stated that its passage was a matter of urgency because of the so-called Rockefeller offer to the Wakefield National Association, which expired January 7, 1930.

After some discussion in the House, objection to consideration of the bill was made on the ground that an investigation was necessary to determine if possible the type or kind of house in which George Washington was born. The bill still remains upon the Speaker's table. It is understood that when again taken up Representative Cramton, of Michigan, will offer the following amendments:

In line 6, page 1, strike out the words "by the Secretary of War."

On page 1, line 10, strike out the words "to be selected by the said Secretary of War."

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, strike out the words "the remainder of said appropriation."

Page 2, line 5, strike out down to and including line 7, the words "for the following purposes and according to the plans as approved by the Secretary of War and the Fine Arts Commission."

Page 2, line 8, strike out the words "to aid the association."

Page 2, lines 19 and 20, strike out the words "by the association and approved by the Secretary of War and Fine Arts Commission."

At the end of the bill insert: "*Provided*, That the plans for all said buildings and gardens to be constructed or restored hereunder and the location of said monument shall be subject to the approval of the Fine Arts Commission and the Secretary of the Interior, and the expenditure of said funds shall be subject to prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. That the said premises and all structures thereon shall constitute the Washington Birthplace National Monument at Wakefield, Virginia, which is hereby established and set apart for the preservation of the historical associations connected therewith, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and the said national monument under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

Your committee is advised that a Mr. Henry Woodhouse addressed a communication to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a copy of which also was sent to the executive secretary of the Commission, in which he stated in substance that certain papers had recently come into his hands by purchase which created a doubt as to the location of the site upon which stood the house in which George Washington was born. This question seems to have been settled when the United States Government erected a monument at Wakefield in 1895.

This question and its corelated one, as to the kind of house in which General Washington was born, were given thorough consideration by the Wakefield National Memorial Association, and that association has submitted a paper setting forth authentic facts on both of these questions which your committee deems proper to attach hereto as a part of its report, said paper, being in the opinion of your committee as furnishing conclusive evidence as to the authenticity and correctness of the site and of the kind of house approximately in which George Washington was born.

NOTE.—The statement above referred to is included in the article on Wakefield, appearing in another section of this volume.

From the Committee on a General Plan of Celebration, Senator Fess, its chairman, made a verbal report of progress and submitted a statement prepared by Mr. Baruch embodying certain suggestions, which was read and referred to the executive committee, which committee was authorized to consider Mr. Baruch's suggestions and other suggested plans for the celebration, and to report its recommendations at a subsequent meeting to be called by the Chairman of the Commission.

ADDITIONAL PLANS

31. Emu Brown, Mohegan Lake, N. J.: University of Knowledge—Permanent group of buildings from funds donated by people.

32. Hon. George Holden Tinkham, House of Representatives: H. J. Res. 128, making provision for improvement to national memorial to George Washington in District of Columbia, by erection of suitable base, $5,000,000.

33. International exposition in New York in 1932: By Washington Exposition of 1932, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

34. Memorial stamps by Post Office Department: Proposed by Mount Alverno Technical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

35. Proposition to include Fredericksburg in the celebration: By Belle L. Downing, secretary of Fredericksburg Chamber of Commerce, Fredericksburg, Va.

36. Erection of auditorium and galleries on square or unfinished corner connecting with the Congressional Library: Proposed by Robert A. Ramsey, Coatesville, Pa.

37. Banquet by representatives for all Presidents from George Washington to 1932, each to give a talk relating to outstanding events of each administration, followed by a short review by President of 1932 of all years since George Washington's administration: Submitted by Miss Ruth Fenner, Los Angeles, Calif.

38. Washington Memorial as proposed by George Washington Memorial Association: Proposed by David Jayne Hill, Washington, D. C.

39. The Hymn of Washington: By Agnes M. Newman, sent in by Mrs. Bertha Taylor Voorhorst, Washington, D. C.

40. Frederick N. Sard, 1819 Broadway, New York City, asks privilege of submitting suggestions to be coordinated with plans of Federal commission and that he be granted permission to share in execution thereof.

41. Renewal of proposed national-international good-will center in New York: Submitted by George Benjamin Stewart, 167 Salem Avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

42. Washington Club of Civic Service: Establishment of old-age pension in connection with such a club of civic service: Submitted by Florence Field, Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

43. Scenario for motion picture of Gen. George Washington, depicting his life and times, including struggles, together with costume designs at Mount Vernon: Submitted by Charles O. Forrester, president of the Historical Motion Picture Association (Inc.), Commodore Hotel, Washington, D. C.

44. Presentation by Federal Government to each State, for its capitol building, a bronze copy of Houdon statue of Washington: Submitted by Leslie T. McCleary, Maiden Rock, Wis.

45. Proposed scenario depicting events in life of George Washington, showing instances of his favorite pastime, fox hunting; and another, presiding over the Constitutional Convention: Submitted by Edgar B. Pence, Hollywood Motion Picture Studios, 1115 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

46. Medallic Art Co., in behalf of Washington Chapter,

Institute of Architects, to have medal struck commemorating bicentennial of Washington: Submitted by Jennings Hood, 50 Delong Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Chairman (the President) made a brief statement in which he said in substance that his concept of the kind of Celebration to be planned should be upon spiritual lines rather than materialistic.

The Executive Secretary submitted his resignation as executive secretary and disbursing officer of the Commission in the following letter, which upon the suggestion of the President and several other members, was referred to the executive committee.

JANUARY 14, 1930.

To the Members of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully submit my resignation as executive secretary and disbursing officer of the Commission, effective March 1, 1930, or sooner at the pleasure of the Commission. My duties as Clerk of the House of Representatives require my entire attention.

I wish to thank the members of the Commission for their courtesy and consideration towards me and for the honor conferred upon me by my selection as executive secretary and disbursing officer, and I regret exceedingly my separation from them in this capacity, and from the interesting and patriotic work in which they are engaged.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WM. TYLER PAGE,
Executive Secretary and Disbursing Officer.

The Commission then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

[NOTE.—The resignation of William Tyler Page as executive secretary and disbursing officer was not accepted, and Mr. Page was prevailed upon to continue in office.]

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 24, 1930

The Executive Committee of the Commission met at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, January 24, 1930, in the office of the Vice President, Senator Fess. Those present were: Senators Fess, Glass, Capper, Overman, and Representatives Hawley, Tilson, Garner, and Byrns, and Mr. Slemp. Mr. Baruch and Mrs. Cook were unable to be present and sent their regrets.

The Committee proceeded to a discussion of the proposed plans, particularly those submitted by Mr. Baruch, embodying the proposed moving pictures of the development of American life from the time of the birth of Washington, and an address by the President of the United States to be broadcast. The plans also included the illumination of the public buildings in Washington, the extension of holidays to school children and the appointment of an Executive Officer to give all of his time to the work. Mr. Hawley suggested the appointment of two persons in this connection. The name of Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, was mentioned and his qualifications considered. After further discussion of this and other matters pertaining to plans, it was suggested that a sub-committee of three be appointed by the Vice Chairman to consider all submitted plans and propositions, and to report its recommendations to the full committee at the earliest convenient date.

On motion by Mr. Hawley, the Vice Chairman was authorized to appoint such a Committee and the Vice Chairman appointed Senator Glass, Representative Tilson and the Executive Secretary.

On motion by Mr. Byrns, the Vice Chairman was authorized to submit to the Bureau of the Budget an estimate of an appropriation of $65,000 to carry out the purpose of the so-called Wakefield Restoration Bill recently approved by the President.

The Executive Secretary announced that Representative Cramton, of Michigan, desired the Commission to consider dedicating the George Washington Memorial Parkway in 1932, in the event the bill authorizing the same should be enacted.

The Executive Secretary also brought to the attention of the Committee, at the request of Honorable Ogden L. Mills and Bishop James E. Freeman, the suggestion of a religious ceremony in the Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul in Washington in 1932. This suggestion is No. 49 in the list of proposals.

The committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FEB. 13, 1930

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Thursday, February 13, 1930, at 10 o'clock a. m. Those present were: Senators Fess, Glass, Capper, and Representatives Hawley, Tilson, Byrns, and Garner. Mr. Garner, however, did not remain on account of another engagement, but said he would abide by the Committee's action.

The Executive Secretary read the report of the sub-committee, appointed at the last meeting of the Executive Committee as follows:

To the Members of the Executive Committee of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission:

Your sub-committee, appointed at a meeting of the executive committee held on Friday, January 24, 1930, for the purpose of selecting a Director of the Bicentennial Commission of the Birth of George Washington, recommends to the executive committee the appointment of Col. U. S. Grant

the 3rd, and Hon. Sol Bloom, a Representative from the State of New York, as Associate Directors, whose duty it shall be to formulate and carry out, with the approval of the Commission, a general plan of celebration and its attendant details.

Colonel Grant, because of his distinguished name and because of his executive ability, his high standing and his experience, is eminently qualified for the important duties of a Director of an undertaking of the proportions which this will assume.

Representative Sol Bloom also is well known to be eminently qualified to render peculiar and valuable service to the Commission because of his business experience and contacts with prominent producers of pageants, moving pictures and the like.

Both Colonel Grant and Representative Bloom, already being in receipt of compensation from the United States Government, would not therefore expect additional remuneration for their services, but, of course, provision for their necessary expenses would be required.

On motion by Mr. Hawley, the Executive Committee selected, subject to the approval of the Commission, Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd, and Representative Bloom to be Associate Directors.

On motion by Mr. Tilson, the Executive Secretary was authorized to prepare for introduction a bill conferring upon Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd, the rank of Brigadier General for the period of his service with the Commission as an Associate Director at a salary aggregating $10,000 per annum.

The Executive Secretary was authorized to communicate by wire, or otherwise, with the members of the Commission who are not members of the Executive Committee, informing them of the action of the Executive Committee in selecting Messrs. Grant and Bloom as Associate Directors, and asking those members whether such action met with their approval.

In conformity with this action the members of the Commission wired their approval of the selection of Messrs. Grant and Bloom to be Associate Directors.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MAR. 31, 1930

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, March 31, 1930. Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Secretary brought to the attention of the Committee a voucher approved by Associate Director Bloom for the payment to the following persons of the several amounts of compensation set opposite their names for the period stated:—

Edgar P. Allen, Director of Publicity, at the rate of $5,200 per annum, 21 days in March, $303.33;

W. L. Dunlop, Administrative Assistant, at the rate of $3,600 per annum, 26 days in March, $260; and

Secretary to the Associate Directors Ethel C. Schulman, at the rate of $2,400 per annum, 21 days in March, $140.

Total of $703.33.

On motion by Mr. Moore: "Resolved, that the appointment by the Associate Directors of Edgar P. Allen, as Director of Publicity of the Commission at the rate of $5,200 per annum from and including March 10, 1930; of W. L. Dunlop, as Administrative Assistant, at the rate of $3,600 per annum from March 5, 1930; and of Ethel C. Schulman, as secretary to the Associate Directors, at the rate of $2,400 per annum from March 10, 1930, are hereby ratified and approved at said respective rates of compensation and the Disbursing Officer of the Commission is authorized to disburse such compensation from available appropriations.

The consideration of additional appointments by the Associate Directors was deferred until the next meeting of the Executive Committee at which time the Associate Directors who were present, were requested to submit a statement of their recommendations in writing.

The Committee then adjourned to meet on Wednesday, April 2, 1930, at 10 o'clock, in the office of the Clerk of the House.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, APR. 2, 1930

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock, April 2, 1930. Those present were the Vice Chairman, Senator Fess, and Messrs. Tilson, Hawley, Byrns, Overman, and Moore. By invitation Professor Albert Bushnell Hart was present, and Col. Grant and Representative Bloom, the Associate Directors, were also present.

After some discussion of the laws making authorization and appropriations for the work of the Commission, Colonel Grant on behalf of the Associate Directors, made a verbal report of certain recommendations, included among which was an estimate for the work of the Associate Directors involving employment for personal services exclusive of motion pictures, aggregating an amount of about $195,000 or $200,000.

By unanimous consent the Associate Directors were authorized to proceed with the work and the appointment of personnel within said limit. Colonel Grant stated that the contemplated women's activities would be limited to office work and attendance at conventions, and would probably include traveling expenses. The Associate Directors were authorized to proceed with women's activities along these lines.

Mr. Bloom stated that he had been promised the cooperation of Mr. Will H. Hayes, picture director of the moving picture industry, and that he, Mr. Bloom, recommended that such moving pictures as may be adopted be copyrighted. After discussion the Associate Directors were authorized and directed to report a definite plan for a moving picture at the next meeting of the committee.

Colonel Grant stated that the Directors had under consideration, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Education, Dr. William John Cooper, the matter of competitions in schools and awarding of medals. In regard to this subject, Representative Moore read a letter from Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, in which appeared the following:

On page 208 of the April, 1930, number of the *American Magazine of Art,* just received, is an article on coins and medals, which may interest you. The author opens with a verse:

"All passes, Art alone
Enduring stays with us,
The bust outlasts the throne,
The coin, Liberius."

Colonel Grant stated that the Commissioner of Education suggested an informal meeting or meetings of superintendents of public schools and teachers in Washington to discuss plans for an educational program in connection with which the cost of a hall for such purposes, entertainment and incidental expenses, should be defrayed by the Commission.

The Associate Directors were authorized to incur such expenses payable on vouchers to be submitted by them.

It was then suggested that a resolution be sought empowering the Commission to make expenditures for such purposes as may be found necessary in addition to specific authorization now authorized by law.

After discussion further action was deferred until the Associate Directors should confer with the Comptroller General to ascertain what expenditures might properly be incurred by the Commission within the meaning of the present laws.

Mr. Bloom brought up the question of pageants and the Associate Directors were authorized to submit a comprehensive report on the subject embodying their recommendations. The reports and suggestions made by the Associate Directors being of a verbal and informal nature Colonel Grant stated that at the next meeting they would submit their plans and purposes in writing and send copies thereof in advance to the members of the committee.

The committee authorized the appointment of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick to be the editor of the Definitive Writings of George Washington, pursuant to Public Act No. 53, 71st Congress, his compensation to be at the rate of $6,000 per annum, and that Professor Albert Bushnell Hart be associate editor without compensation.

Dr. Hart said he would be glad to cooperate with the Associate Directors in regard to the George Washington portraits, maps and atlas and in such other ways as he might be helpful.

The Vice Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee the following letter of Colonel U. S. Grant 3rd, in reply to the notice from the Executive Secretary, of Colonel Grant's appointment to be an Associate Director as follows:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1930.

Hon. WM. TYLER PAGE, *Executive Secretary,*
George Washington Bicentennial Commission,
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Appointment as Associate Director of George Washington Bicentennial.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: It is a great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your courteous letter of February 17, 1930, and of the news of the great honor conferred upon me by the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Of course, I would wish for no more congenial duties than to help secure a proper recognition of the services of George Washington to this country and to the world, and of his life as an example of patriotism, self-devotion to public good, good citizenship, and wise statesmanship.

The only reservation I would make, in accepting the appointment as Associate Director of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration, is to point out that I am engaged on work connected with the development of the National Capital which I feel to be most important and to have a permanent character. Since I have been working for four years to obtain specific results in my present duties as Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, and as the time has seemed particularly favorable to realize now and put into permanent form certain things which President Washington and his collaborators dreamed of a century and a quarter ago, I can not but feel that these duties are in some ways of more permanent importance, even to the memory of President Washington, than anything I can do in guiding the celebration of his bicentennial, which is going to be nation-wide and a great

success anyway. My acceptance is, therefore, conditioned upon my being able to carry on satisfactorily to the Commission without being entirely separated from my other regular duties. I have consulted the President as to his wishes in the matter, and he is willing to have me undertake this additional work, and I have his approval thereto.

It only remains, therefore, to ask you and the executive committee to be perfectly frank with me, should you find that I am not able to devote the time to the bicentennial work that you think necessary and requisite. I would like to feel that the executive committee appreciates my situation and would attribute any shortcomings to lack of time and immediately advise me thereof, rather than to attribute them to lack of interest or effort on my part.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT 3D.

Notwithstanding the conditions mentioned in Colonel Grant's letter upon which he would accept the appointment, the Committee decided to confirm the appointment of Colonel Grant as an Associate Director.

Mr. Hawley questioned the Associate Directors concerning radio activities and Mr. Bloom outlined a radio program which when perfected will be submitted to the Committee.

The committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 18, 1930

The Executive Committee met in the offices of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 18, 1930. Those present were Messrs. Capper, Overman, Tilson, and Mrs. Cook. Mrs. Sherman, one of the Commissioners, was also present by invitation.

In the temporary absence of the Vice Chairman, Mr. Tilson presided. The minutes of the last meeting of the Committee, April 2, 1930, were read and approved.

The Associate Directors, who were present, submitted a report in writing as follows:

In the offices of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, on the fifth floor of the Washington Building, are the headquarters of the Commission. There have been installed a present force of about 20 people including the entire personnel. This personnel has been built up as new activities have been taken on by the Associate Directors and new avenues of industry opened. The work that is being done covers many different activities and is being constantly enlarged. It is difficult at this time to enumerate all of the things that are being done or projected. It is proposed here to list only those major activities which are so far advanced as to be of special interest in the development of the program.

STATE COMMISSIONS

Carrying forward the desire of Congress to create State commissions in the various States, correspondence has been carried on with all of the States. In most cases legislatures were not in session and the governors considered legislative action necessary before definite action could be taken in appointing a State commission. Practically all of the governors have expressed their willingness to bring this matter before their legislatures at the first opportunity so that it appears likely that within the next year, practically all of the States will have set up State commissions and organizations for cooperating with the National Commission. List of State commissions attached.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Associate Directors have emphasized the need of keeping in close touch with all organizations that can and should cooperate in making the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration a nation-wide observance. Already, important contacts have been made with the school authorities of the country. This cooperation is through the United States Commissioner of Education, the National Education Association, the Association of School Superintendents and State Superintendents. A definite program of cooperation, whereby effective work may be done through the public, private, and parochial school systems is being worked out. Helpful cooperation is being given by many organizations and we are compiling national lists of individual clubs and lodges among all the important Masonic, fraternal, educational, social, and patriotic organizations. We are making a survey to secure data on the total number of classrooms, public and parochial, of every State, and on the display of the American flag on school buildings. The Commission will present a picture of George Washington to each classroom in the United States as a feature of the celebration. The display of the American flag will also be stressed as an important feature.

ORATORICAL CONTESTS

Steps have been taken and plans are being worked out so that the National Oratorical Contest, which is supported by leading newspapers throughout the country, and which has its headquarters in the city of Washington, will have as the subject of its oratorical contest in the public schools throughout the country in 1932, George Washington and the Constitution.

MOTION PICTURES, PAGEANTS, AND CONTESTS

Much study has been given to the subject of a motion picture depicting the life of George Washington. Many conferences have been held and investigations made, in order that the Associate Directors may have full information as to the best methods of approaching this problem. As yet no definite decision has been made, but it is hoped that a way may be found by which a great motion picture in approximately 12 reels may be made, which will cover the entire period of George Washington's life in episodes and so arranged that reels may be used independently or in groups as desired. If these reels are made they will be available for motion-picture theatres, schools, churches, clubs, and similar organizations through the whole United States. There will also be scenes such as Mount Vernon, Yorktown, Valley Forge today, scenes of the crossing of the Delaware, etc., with talks by people of note. In the matter of pageants similar study has been given and the Associate Directors are in contact with writers and specialists along this line. It is proposed that pageants be furnished for use from the simplest elementary school to the college and civic organizations. As yet no contracts have been made and the subject is still under consideration. We hope to work out a plan for essay and perhaps art contests in the schools, and much thought is being given to this subject.

GOVERNORS BROADCASTING

An interesting activity has been the broadcasting of addresses by the various governors of the United States, who have outlined in their respective regions the plans and purposes of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. We have been in correspondence with the radio stations and the governors of every State and Territory, arranging time for the governors to broadcast and furnishing the governors

with messages for broadcasting. This has been an interesting project and has contributed to arousing among the governors renewed interest in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration and bringing to them a better knowledge of what it is and their obligations toward it. About half of the governors of the States have now definitely consented to broadcast through stations convenient to them under arrangements which our office has made. Almost every day word comes from other governors that they are preparing to do the same thing. The governors have expressed their pleasure that this arrangement was made so easy for them, because in each instance the radio address was furnished to them and the governor was invited during the course of that address to say what action, if any, his own State was taking in the way of cooperating with the National Commission.

PAMPHLET OUTLINING ACTIVITIES

We have printed recently a pamphlet outlining the plans and purposes of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. The purpose of the pamphlet is to obviate the necessity of explaining in our various letters what the Commission is, its personnel, how it is operating, and what it proposes to accomplish. There has been considerable demand for copies of this booklet and we propose to revise it from time to time, and use it generously.

GENERAL BROADCASTING

The Associate Directors, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman and others connected with the Commission have broadcast frequently upon various phases of the work. By an arrangement with the National Broadcasting Company, we are preparing to have a series of broadcasting talks by the most prominent people we can find, upon the various phases of George Washington's life and achievements. We have been promised a very large hook-up over the National Broadcasting System when this series begins. We are making other plans to make use of broadcasting generously when our program of publicity is fairly under way. In this program, we have in mind broadcasting from other stations besides those in Washington, and from men and women in all parts of the country. Also series of programs on the chain systems with music and dramalogues of episodes in the life of George Washington, music and dramalogues on phonograph records for individual radio stations. Variety programs of essays concerning George Washington as a boy, soldier, pioneer, farmer, statesman, etc. Also concerning his personal appearance, family life, religion, ideals, etc. Speeches by the President, Senators, Congressmen, and other men of note on phonograph records for broadcasting.

NEWS REELS

We propose to have later on a series of moving-picture news reels to be exhibited throughout the United States, depicting the interesting events in connection with the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

ADDRESSES, MEETINGS, CONFERENCES, ETC.

The Associate Directors have delivered many addresses upon various occasions, as well as broadcasting. These addresses have brought to the attention of influential bodies of citizens the general plan of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, and offered suggestions as to how various forms of cooperation can be carried out. The Associate Directors have also attended many meetings and conferences of various kinds, all bearing upon some phase of the general work.

GENERAL PUBLICITY

Our publicity work is being carried forward energetically and under a carefully worked out plan. It is the policy of the Associate Directors not to push publicity for the celebration at this time. Our problem is rather to hold it back, because we feel that our general publicity should start later, so that it can come to a logical climax in 1932. We are sending out releases of current information and are especially emphasizing the phase of publicity which gives the public an intelligent idea of the character of the celebration to be held in 1932, stressing its nation-wide scope. We now have a number of writers who are accumulating material in relation to George Washington that will be made available to writers and for newspapers and magazines beginning next fall. This material is being carefully edited, indexed, and pictures are being collected so that we expect to have a great assortment of interesting articles on hand when they can be useful in the ways indicated. Our publicity department is also taking care of the radio program and covering a number of phases of the general work. While our publicity policy has been one of repression, we have, however, had a great deal of publicity through the great press associations, newspapers, Sunday magazine sections, etc., and this will go forward in normal and increasing volume. A notable contribution to this work was furnished by the *Washington Star*, who commissioned Donald A. Craig to write a series of articles. The series comprises 14 articles and is the complete resume of the subject. These articles have now been edited and are assembled with suitable headings and will be sent out in series to the newspapers of the United States over a period of several months. This series will be printed as a Congressional Document, so that it will be available for general as well as newspaper use.

MAILING LISTS

We are constantly at work compiling mailing lists to be arranged in various forms for important news later on. We now have a number of lists of national organizations, such as chambers of commerce, fraternal organizations, patriotic, educational, and similar associations. This work will be carried forward consistently from now on so that it is expected that a splendid working list will be provided, so arranged as to enable us to reach various groups and organizations with appropriate material. In this connection we recently sent out 1,500 multigraphed letters to chambers of commerce of the United States and to a selected list of their association members, on "How Business Can Cooperate." This release has brought about considerable correspondence and inquiry for other material. This activity will be followed up, not only in relation to the release mentioned but it will be the basis of considerable other publicity in reaching the business men of the United States. A release of some interest is a page feature article with pictures which will appear in 40 newspapers, Sunday morning, June 29. It will be upon the subject of Wakefield, George Washington's birthplace, and its restoration as a national park, written by Mr. Allen. We also are arranging at the present time for a rotogravure broadcast in relation to the selection of an official portrait of George Washington. We are working on a plan to have a page of the authentic George Washington pictures, which we hope will have the widest circulation of any rotogravure feature ever printed. This will probably be arranged for some time in August, as it will take considerable time to make the arrangements with the various rotogravure publishers.

RECORD OF ORGANIZATION ACTIVITIES

The Associate Directors have inaugurated a system of reports, covering the entire organization activities. These reports are compiled twice a month and serve not only as a useful guide in our regular work but will be of great historic value as showing the varied and interesting steps taken in bringing various projects to their culmination. It is proposed to begin very soon an historical account of the activities of the Commission, covering the more important work as it develops from day to day, so that at the conclusion of the Commission's labors a complete record in the form of a final report may be published.

MEMORIAL STONE IN THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The Territory of Hawaii made application to be permitted to place a memorial stone in the National Capitol. This developed the idea of having every State and every Territory under the flag represented by a memorial stone by 1932 and at that time rededicating the various memorials with suitable ceremonies.

MUSIC

John Phillip Sousa, the great march king, has written a George Washington Bicentennial March. It will be played in the city of Washington some time in the fall and will be given wide broadcast. This composition would have been played before except that Mr. Sousa had planned to go abroad and does not expect to return for several months. When he returns he will rehearse the Marine Band and the march will be played probably at the White House. George M. Cohan, noted song writer, has agreed to write an official song for the Commission. This will, no doubt, be as stirring and inspiring as the great "Over There," which was so famous during the war period.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart has given intensive study to the booklet "Honor to George Washington." The title of the booklet may be changed to:

George Washington

Significant Facts and Events
1732-1932

as being a more appropriate title. This book will probably be published in approximately 10 parts, arranged so that each part will gather together material of a similar character, affording more convenient distribution. Work on this book is now going forward under Dr. Hart's direction, and copy of the first part of the series is now in the hands of the Government Printing Office.

DEFINITIVE WRITINGS

The publication of the Definitive Writings of Washington, in charge of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, the editor, is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Dr. Fitzpatrick states that the writings will contain a great deal of new material. They will, in all probability, double the number of Washington writings ever before published.

PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

The Advisory Committee to select an official portrait of George Washington is now at work, having held its organization meeting June 6, at which time Dr. Leicester B. Holland, Chief of the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress, was made chairman. The members of the committee were assigned certain work and investigation prior to the next meeting, which will be held at the Library of Congress, June 27. The members of this committee are:

Dr. Leicester B. Holland, chairman, Library of Congress.
Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. Ezra Winter, New York City.
Col. Harrison H. Dodge, Superintendent of Mount Vernon.
Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.
Hon. Charles Moore, chairman, Commission on Fine Arts.
Mr. Gari Melchers, Falmouth, Va.

There has been a great deal of favorable publicity given to this phase of the work and plans are now under way to develop even wider interest among the newspapers of the United States.

WORLD CONFERENCE FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE THROUGH RELIGION

An interesting and important correspondence has been carried on by Mr. Bloom in connection with the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion. This conference is, as its title indicates, of world scope and represents in its organization men of all religions, all nationalities, and all races. The conference is represented in the United States by about 17 outstanding men, most of whom occupy high positions in various religious bodies. Mr. Bloom learned that the coming World Conference for International Peace Through Religion will be held in Berne this summer. He wrote to the American representatives and suggested the desirability of inviting this World Conference to meet in Washington in 1932. His letters to the American representatives developed much interest and encouragement. Mr. Bloom offered to present this matter to the leaders of thought in European countries during his forthcoming trip abroad and if the World Conference can be brought to Washington in 1932, it will doubtless be one of the most interesting and important meetings ever held in any place.

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS

A project is under way to hold in the city of Washington during the period of the Bicentennial Celebration an exhibition of sculpture, paintings, and relics pertaining to George Washington and his time. This exhibition will have the cooperation of the Commission on Fine Arts, the National Sculpture Society, the Commission of the National Gallery of Art, and other similar authorities. The bringing together of the outstanding art treasures, especially a collection of the contemporary portraits of Washington, will doubtless prove one of the major attractions of the National Capital during the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

We are securing from each Member of Congress a map of his State with his district indicated, together with a list of the representative cities and towns and names of governing officials of each. The Commissions will supply information and material in aiding the nation-wide angle of the celebration.

MILITARY

The Army

For the elaborate participation of the Army in the celebration, General Summerall, Chief of Staff, has agreed to appoint a committee to confer with representatives of the Commission.

The Blue and the Gray

The G. A. R. and the Confederate veterans will be asked to hold their 1932 reunions jointly in Washington;

The Ancient and Honorable Military Organizations
The Richmond Light Infantry Blues
The Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut
Connecticut Regiment of Providence, R. I.

and others will be asked to hold their 1932 annual visitations in Washington and also to participate in the celebrations.

West Point

The participation of the Cadets will be sought in parades and pageants.

The Navy

The participation of the Naval Cadets will be sought in the celebration. A naval rendezvous in Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of York River, may be considered.

Old Iron Sides

Secretary of the Navy Adams has been asked to have the first display of the rebuilt Old Iron Sides in Washington in 1932, and to send her to all other cities on navigable waters for use of the State commissions during the nation-wide celebration.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S TRAVELS

The Commission has created a committee of geographical experts and has arranged with the *National Geographic Magazine* to prepare and issue 1,300,000 copies of a George

Washington atlas. In addition, a comprehensive atlas of George Washington's travels is being prepared. Extra data and photographs on George Washington's travels are being secured, and will be widely disseminated through newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, road maps, travel bureaus, tourists agencies, automobile associations, illustrated newspaper strips, and other media. The road maps will be made for permanent use of tourists, encouraging their visits to places known to have been visited by Washington. The members of the committee are:

Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief, Maps Division, Library of Congress (D. C.).

Gilbert Grosvenor, president National Geographic Society (D. C.).

Clarence Brigham, Librarian, American Antiquarian Society, Massachusetts.

Charles O. Paullin, Carnegie Institution (D. C.).

Edward Matthews, Head of Department of Geology, Johns Hopkins University (Md.).

RESOLUTION OF ENDORSEMENT

A resolution of endorsement, prepared by the Associate Directors, accompanied by a form letter and resume of the plans of the Commission, has been sent to 1,520 organizations holding conventions during the months of April, May, and June, 1932. From 73 of these organizations, reports of the adoption of the resolution have been received, while responses from other organizations indicate great interest and a desire to cooperate. Some of these organizatoins which could not adopt the resolution at the current meeting will doubtless do so at a future one.

Copy of the resolution follows:

Suggested Resolution

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States has created a Commission to arrange a fitting nation-wide observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington in 1932; and

WHEREAS the Commission so created, composed of the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, four members of the United States Senate, four members of the House of Representatives, and eight citizens appointed by the President of the United States, is charged with the duty of planning and directing the celebration; and

WHEREAS the high purpose of the event is to commemorate the life, character, and achievements of the most illustrious citizen of our Republic and to give every man, woman, and child living under the Stars and Stripes an opportunity to take part in the celebration which will be outstanding in the world's history; and

WHEREAS the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, desiring the full cooperation of the people of the United States, has extended a most cordial and urgent invitation to our organization to participate in the celebration: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the ——— ——— does hereby endorse the program of observance of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, to take place in 1932; accept with appreciation the invitation of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and pledge this organization to extend earnest cooperation to the United States Commission in all possible ways, so that future generations of American citizens may be inspired to live according to the example and precepts of Washington's exalted life and character, and thus perpetuate the American Republic; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be incorporated in the official proceeding of this meeting and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Washington, D. C.

COOPERATION WITH DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION

The Associate Directors have held several meetings and conferences with members of the District of Columbia George Washington Bicentennial Commission and other representatives. Fullest cooperation between these organizations is assured, and from the plans already outlined by the District of Columbia Commission, it is believed the National Capital will have a splendid part in the program and do its full duty as a host to the thousands of visitors who are expected to come to the city of Washington in 1932.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A special issue of postage stamps will be issued in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration.

The Post Office Department has been requested to use in post offices throughout the United States a special cancellation die hub (cancellation bar) bearing the legend, "George Washington Bicentennial, 1732-1932."

Colonel Grant has appointment with Postmaster General to discuss these two matters.

RELIGIOUS

It is suggested that a sermon relative to George Washington be preached in all churches on Sunday, February 22, 1931.

BICENTENNIAL MEDAL

A meeting of the tentative committee has been called for June 20, Friday. The following are members of the committee:

Mr. Herbert Adams, New York City.
Mr. A. A. Weinman, New York City.
Mr. James E. Fraser, New York City.
Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge.
Mr. Lorado Taft, Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Charles Moore, Chairman, Commission on Fine Arts.
Mr. Robert Grant, Director of Mint, Treasury Department.

ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE PLEDGED COOPERATION IN RESPONSE TO SUGGESTED RESOLUTION

American Anthropological Association.
American Federation of Arts.
American Gold Star Mothers.
American Institute of Consulting Engineers.
American Junior Red Cross.
American Red Cross.
American Unitarian Association.
American Women's Legion.
Arkansas Bankers Association.
Baptist Young Peoples Union of W. Va.
California Foresters of America, Grand Court.
Colorado State Contest for High School Choruses.
Dames of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America.
Daughters of the Cincinnati.
D. C. Congress of Parents and Teachers.
D. C. Federation of Women's Clubs.
Employing Bookbinders of America.
Florida Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association.
General Federation of Women's Clubs.
Girl Scouts, Inc.
Grand Court of Maine.
Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Connecticut.
Grand Enc. I. O. O. F. of Kentucky.
Idaho State Association of Optometrists.
Illinois Association of Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons.
Illinois State Dental Society.
Insurance Federation of Pennsylvania.
Iowa Bakers Association.
Iowa Manufacturers.
Knights of Columbus of D. C.
Knights Templar Grand Commandery.
League of Texas Municipalities.

Maryland State & D. C. Federation of Labor.
Military Order Loyal Legion Ohio Commandery.
Michigan Hospital Association.
Missouri Bankers Association.
National Academy of Sciences.
National Association Public School Business Officials.
National Congress of Parents and Teachers.
National Federation of Men's Bible Classes.
National League of Women Voters.
National League of American Pen Women.
National Parks Association.
National Retail Dry Goods Store Mgr. Div.
National Security League.
National Society Children of the American Revolution.
National Society Daughters of American Colonists.
* National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.
National Society Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede.
National Society United States Daughters of 1812.
National Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots.
National Society Patriotic Women of America.
New England Association of Retail Credit Grantors.
New Mexico Bankers Association.
New York State Federation of P. O. Clerks.
Northern Baptist Convention.
Northwestern Retail Coal Dealers Association.
North American Skate League.
Ohio Federation of Humane Societies.
Outdoor Advertising Association of Kentucky.
Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.
Producers Council American Institute of Architects.
Progressive Citizens' Association of Georgetown.
Railway Accounting Officers Association.
Refrigerating Machinery Association.
Reserve Officers Association of the United States, Wis. Dept.
Southwestern Tuberculosis Conference.
State Association of Master Plumbers.
Travelers Protective Association of America, Wis. Div.
United Commercial Travelers Grand Council, Nebraska.
United Commercial Travelers Grand Council, Illinois.
United National Association Post Office Clerks, Oklahoma Branch.
Wisconsin State Society Eclectic Medicine & Surgery.

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF STATE COMMISSIONS

June 16, 1930.

Alabama—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Arizona—No action taken by the legislature. Request was made to Governor that he appoint an executive committee until legislature passes resolution appointing a commission, but Governor refuses to take any action so far in advance of the celebration.

Arkansas—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

California—Resolution passed authorizing a commission but no action taken by Governor to appoint commission.

Colorado—Governor appointed an official to handle correspondence and formulate plans until such time legislature meets.

Connecticut—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Delaware—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Florida—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

Georgia—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

Idaho—Governor appointed an official to handle correspondence and formulate plans until such time legislature meets.

Illinois—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

Indiana—No action taken by the legislature. Considerable correspondence with Governor and Senators requesting appointment of an official or executive committee to handle all correspondence and arrangements for participation until legislature meets to take necessary action. Governor has advised that he wishes to wait until such time as State legislature meets to take the necessary action.

Iowa—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter. Letter received from Senator stating that a new Governor would be elected this fall and it would do no good to take the matter up with the present Governor.

Kansas—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Kentucky—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

Louisiana—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Maine—Resolution passed authorizing a commission but no action taken by Governor to appoint commission.

Maryland—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Massachusetts—Resolution passed authorizing a commission, but as yet no appointments made. Information received June 10, 1930, that list would be forthcoming in the near future.

Michigan—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

Minnesota—Governor appointed an official to handle correspondence and formulate plans until such time legislature meets.

Mississippi—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators requesting action in the matter.

Missouri—Governor appointed an official to handle correspondence and formulate plans until such time legislature meets.

Montana—Governor appointed an official to handle correspondence and formulate plans until such time legislature meets.

Nebraska—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Nevada—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

New Hampshire—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

New Jersey—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

New Mexico—Governor appointed an official to handle correspondence and formulate plans until such time legislature meets.

New York—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

North Carolina—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

North Dakota—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Ohio—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Oklahoma—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Oregon—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Pennsylvania—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Rhode Island—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

* Form letter from Colonel Grant has been sent to each State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution advising them of action taken in connection with the appointment of State commissions and asking them to cooperate with the United States Commission in securing appointment of State commissions and in arranging for local celebrations throughout their respective States.

South Carolina—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

South Dakota—No action taken by the legislature. Letter from Governor advising that inasmuch as his term expires next January 1, he will leave the matter for the newly elected Governor to take care of.

Tennessee—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Texas—Citizens' Committee appointed. Data sent to each member.

Utah—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Vermont—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter, but no advice received as to definite action taken.

Virginia—State commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Washington—Resolution passed authorizing a commission, but no action taken by Governor to appoint commission.

West Virginia—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Wisconsin—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Senators asking for action in the matter.

Wyoming—No action taken by the legislature. Letter from Governor June 5, 1930, advising the appointment of a commission in the near future.

Alaska—Resolution passed authorizing a commission but no action taken by Governor to appoint commission.

District of Columbia—Commission appointed by District Commissioners. Preliminary meeting held April 27 to discuss possible plans with the Associate Directors. On June 12 representatives of the District of Columbia Commission met with the Associate Directors to go further into plans contemplated by their commission. Headquarters set up in the National Press Club Building by the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission.

Hawaii—Territorial commission appointed. Data sent to each member.

Philippines—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Delegate from the Philippines, asking for action in the matter.

Porto Rico—No action taken by the legislature. Letters sent to Governor and Delegate from Porto Rico, asking for action in the matter.

The report of the Associate Directors was not read, but an outline of its contents was made by Colonel Grant and Mr. Bloom. By request of Colonel Grant, the report was considered as temporary and consent was given the Associate Directors to revise and amplify it as of June 30 so as to embrace the activities of the Associate Directors completely during the present fiscal year.

Mr. Bloom having stated that it is his purpose to attend abroad the meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of which he is a member, on motion of Senator Capper it was ordered that Mr. Bloom be made a special commissioner on the part of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission and empowered officially, on behalf of the Commission, to invite the Inter-Parliamentary Union to hold its meeting in 1932 in the city of Washington.

At this juncture Senator Fess, vice chairman, appeared and took the chair.

On motion by Mr. Tilson, it was resolved that Mr. Bloom be authorized to make contacts while abroad with organizations composed of American citizens, with a view to their participation in the celebration of the bicentenary.

Colonel Grant brought to the attention of the committee the following bill introduced in the House of Representatives, H. R. 12572, the passage of which he said was very strongly recommended by the Associate Directors. After some explanation of the purpose of the bill, illustrated by a map, Mr. Tilson pointed out the possibility of certain opposition to the bill in the House on the ground that it might be regarded as committing Congress to the construction of the proposed road. It appearing that the bill had not been introduced in the Senate, it was suggested by the vice chairman that it be introduced in that body with the approval of this committee, and at the suggestion of Mr. Tilson the committee acquiesced in the vice chairman's suggestion with the reservation that a proviso be added to the bill to the effect that its passage should not be understood as committing Congress to the construction of the road in question.

The bill is as follows:

A BILL

To provide for an investigation as to the location and probable cost of a southern approach road to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to investigate, survey, and prepare plans and estimates for the location and construction of a suitable approach road to the Arlington Memorial Bridge, from the end of said bridge on the south side of the Potomac River in the State of Virginia to the northwest corner of the Fort Myer Military Reservation. Such approach road shall be in keeping with the Memorial Bridge project, and the plans therefor may include the separation of grades, and shall include landscaping and adjacent parking. The investigation and survey shall determine what lands in private ownership, in addition to suitable and available lands now belonging to the United States, will be needed to provide the right of way for such approach road, including landscaping and parking; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to obtain, where possible, options from the owners of such lands agreeing to donate the same to the Government, or stipulating a price at which such lands will be sold to the United States if finally acquired for the purpose of said approach road. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to utilize the services of any available personnel in the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, and may pay all costs necessarily incurred out of the administrative fund provided under section 21 (first paragraph) of the Federal Highway Act. Upon completion of the investigation, survey, plans, and estimates of cost hereunder the Secretary of Agriculture, after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, shall report the same to the Congress with his recommendations.

Mr. Bloom made a statement concerning the proposed selection of an approved portrait of George Washington for distribution to every school room in the United States, exhibiting certain samples of portraits and stating the cost thereof per unit. Mr. Bloom also stated that a committee of experts had been formulated to pass upon the portrait best suited for the purpose. Whereupon the Associate Directors were authorized to proceed along such lines.

Mr. Bloom outlined the activities of the Associate Directors in respect to motion pictures and stated that he had been in correspondence with Mr. Will H. Hayes, Director of the Motion Picture Industry, and with the Eastman Kodak Company. He read a letter from Dr. Finegan, of the Eastman Teaching Films Corporation, on the subject. No definite

arrangements having been made the Associate Directors were authorized to proceed with their negotiations in the matter and to make such contact as might seem desirable.

Mr. Bloom took up the subject of pageants and stated that nothing definite had been evolved yet, but that progress had been made. He would be in a better position definitely to report, he thought, in the Fall.

The Associate Directors submitted samples of lapel buttons for distribution and were authorized to make selection of the same.

At the instance of Mr. Moore, who was unavoidably absent, the Executive Secretary read the following resolution which Mr. Moore stated he would offer if he were present, to wit:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Bicentennial Commission endorse the patriotic effort of the George Washington Foundation through private contributions to purchase and restore the boyhood home of George Washington on the Ferry Farm, north of the Rappahannock River, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, the purpose being to dedicate the property as a shrine for the boys and girls of America, in order to impress upon the younger generation the lessons that are taught by the life of General Washington, and expresses the hope that the plan may be successfully carried out in advance of the bicentenary year.

On motion by Senator Overman the resolution was agreed to.

After a statement by Mr. Bloom of the plans of the Associate Directors for broadcasting information concerning the Celebration which thus far has been without expense, the Associate Directors were authorized to carry out the plan for this purpose as outlined.

Colonel Grant spoke of the possible expectation of members of State Commissions to participate in the celebration in the City of Washington throughout the year 1932 with reference to the expense of such participation as to whether it should be defrayed from funds available to the Commission or by the States themselves. After discussion the question was deferred until the next meeting of the Committee and then on motion by Senator Overman the Committee adjourned to meet upon the call of the Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 7, 1931

The Committee met on the call of the Vice Chairman in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at 10 o'clock Wednesday, January 7, 1931. Present were Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Glass, Tilson, Hawley, Byrns, Moore, and Mrs. Sherman, as proxy for Mrs. Cook.

The Associate Directors, Colonel Grant and Mr. Bloom, were also present. Representative William R. Eaton, of Colorado, appeared before the Committee and made a statement concerning proposed activities in the State of Colorado. It was suggested to Mr. Eaton that he use his good offices to cause the Legislature of the State of Colorado to formulate a State Commission through which local organizations might function.

The Vice Chairman stated that the object of the meeting today was to consider the resignation which he had received of Colonel Grant as Associate Director. Colonel Grant in reply to a question by the Vice Chairman as to whether it was his purpose to insist upon his resignation stated that he deeply appreciated his appointment as an Associate Director but that the work had increased beyond his expectations to such an extent that with his other numerous duties he could not in justice to himself nor to the Commission continue to endeavor to function; that his time was completely preoccupied in his other official duties and it was with regret that he felt impelled to resign and now to insist upon his resignation. Subsequently, after the Associate Directors had retired, the Committee discussed the resignation of Colonel Grant, and upon motion of Senator Glass the Vice Chairman was requested to notify Colonel Grant that while it would be the purpose of the Committee to accept his resignation, the committee desired to defer action upon it for several weeks.

The Vice Chairman announced the production of the first volume of the Definitive Writings of George Washington, which he stated was a very handsome volume and the question had arisen as to its distribution, and the question of how most advantageously to obtain publicity of the fact, Associate Director Bloom suggested, and the suggestion seemed to meet with favor, that this first volume of the Writings be presented to the Chairman of the Commission, the President of the United States.

The Committee then engaged in a discussion of the successorship to the office of Associate Director, if and when Colonel Grant's resignation should be accepted. The availability of a number of persons was considered, including General Summerall, Mr. George deBenneville Keim, Captain Wells, General Fries, and Representative Cramton, but no decision was reached. The Vice Chairman stated the desir-

ability of closer relationship between the Federal Commission and the District of Columbia Commission and on motion of Mr. Moore, the Executive Secretary was directed to invite Dr. Reichelderfer, of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Marvin, Chairman of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, to the next meeting of the Executive Committee to discuss the matter.

The Executive Secretary brought to the attention of the Committee the status of Mrs. Sherman, and stated that while she is a member of the Commission by Presidential appointment and had been in charge of women's activities since the establishment of headquarters, the work in which she is actually engaged comprehends greater scope than is indicated by the designation of Women's Activities, and that although a commissioner she exercises no particular function as such and that in view of the enlarged scope of her work the suggestion was submitted that she be given a title indicative of the character of the work she is performing and one comporting in dignity to her membership on the Commission. This matter will be taken up at a subsequent meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the headquarters of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission in the Washington Building on Wednesday, January 14, 1931, at 9.30 o'clock, a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 14, 1931

The Executive Committee met at the headquarters of the Commission in the Washington Building at 9.30 a. m., January 14, 1931. Those present were Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Capper, Tilson, Byrns, Moore, and Mrs. Cook. Mrs. Sherman, one of the Commissioners, and Associate Director Bloom were also present.

The Vice Chairman stated that one of the objects of the meeting today was to further consider the relations between the United States Commission and the District of Columbia Commission.

The Vice Chairman introduced Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, President of George Washington University and Chairman of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission. Dr. Marvin reviewed the organization and personnel of the District of Columbia Commission, stated that it has a tentative program for 1932 and pointed out where certain contacts can and ought to be made.

The Executive Secretary announced that Dr. Reichelderfer, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was unable to be present on account of a hearing before a House Committee.

The Vice Chairman, by unanimous consent, appointed Senator Capper, Representative Tilson and Representative Moore as a committee to confer with Dr. Marvin regarding closer relationship with the local Commission and requested Mr. Bloom, Associate Director, to act as adviser to the committee.

The Committee then took up the resignation of Colonel Grant as an Associate Director. The Vice Chairman stated that Colonel Grant had requested that his resignation be accepted at this meeting. With that understanding Mr. Tilson moved that the resignation be accepted, seconded by Mrs. Cook, and that Colonel Grant be notified thereof.

Mr. Tilson also moved that the regret of the Committee at the severance of this relationship between the Commission and Colonel Grant be spread upon the records, together with an expression of the deep appreciation of the Commission for the valuable services rendered by Colonel Grant.

The Committee then decided to go in a body to the White House to make announcement to the President of the United States of the naming by the Port of New York Authority of the new bridge in course of construction over the Hudson River between Fort Washington, New York, and Fort Lee, New Jersey, the George Washington Memorial Bridge, which will be opened in the Bicentennial Year.

On motion of Mr. Byrns, the committee then adjourned to meet at the headquarters on Wednesday, January 21, 1931, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 21, 1931

The Executive Committee met at the headquarters of the Commission in the Washington Building, Wednesday, January 21, 1931.

Those present, Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Capper, Tilson, Byrns, Slemp, and Mrs. Cook. Associate Director Bloom was also present.

Mr. Moore and Mr. Baruch were unable to be present and expressed their regret in writing.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved without being read.

Senator Capper reported that the Committee appointed to effect closer relationship with the Dis-

trict of Columbia Commission was not ready to submit a full report but would do so at a later meeting.

The question of the successorship to Colonel Grant as an Associate Director was discussed and action thereon postponed until the next meeting.

The Vice Chairman announced the appointment by the Vice President of the United States of Senator Millard E. Tydings, of Maryland, as a member of the Commission on the part of the Senate, to succeed Honorable Lee S. Overman, deceased.

Associate Director Bloom was requested to submit at the next meeting of the Executive Committee a report showing the obligations incurred on account of the headquarters and its activities.

Mr. Slemp made a statement in his capacity as United States Commissioner for the Paris Exposition that among other features would be a reproduction in France of Mount Vernon, Virginia, the home of George Washington, which he stated would be used as a Museum for the collection of Washingtonia and in this connection requested the cooperation of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. Whereupon the following resolution was agreed to unanimously: *Resolved*, That on behalf of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission the Executive Committee thereof indorses the proposition submitted by the United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, Honorable C. Bascom Slemp, that a reproduction in France of Mount Vernon, Virginia, be made and that it be used as a Museum for contributions for Washingtonia.

The Executive Committee urged all American citizens to share in this patriotic endeavor.

Associate Director Bloom reported that some confusion has arisen concerning the selection of a portrait or portraits to be distributed with the approval of the Commission.

The Executive Secretary was directed to notify Doctor Leicester B. Holland, Chairman of the Committee appointed to select a portrait, to report the committee's conclusions within two weeks.

The Executive Committee then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, January 28, 1931, in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 29, 1931

The Executive Committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, January 29, 1931, in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Present, Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Capper, Tydings, Tilson, Byrns, Moore, and Mrs. Cook. Associate Director Bloom also was present.

Announcement was made that Senator Glass could not be present on account of death in his family, and that he requested action upon a successor to Colonel Grant be deferred. Accordingly the Committee decided to defer action until the next meeting.

Associate Director Bloom submitted a letter from the Commission of Fine Arts and a copy of the minutes of January 3, 1931, of the Committee on Sculpture for the George Washington Bicentennial Medal, together with photographs of obverse and reverse models. It appearing that the Committee on Sculpture to which four models were submitted, unanimously reported in favor of Model No. 1, being the design of Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, which was also unanimously approved by the Fine Arts Commission, whereupon the Executive Committee voted to approve said model in accordance with recommendations of the Committee on Sculpture and of the Fine Arts Commission.

The Executive Secretary read the following letter from Dr. L. B. Holland, Chairman of the Committee appointed to select and approve a portrait or portraits of George Washington. This letter was in response to the action of the Executive Committee at its meeting January 21, 1931, inviting the Committee on Portrait to render a report of recommendation within two weeks.

Mr. WILLIAM TYLER PAGE, *Executive Secretary,*
George Washington Bicentennial Commission,
The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. PAGE: The next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, and consequently the next visit of Mr. Ezra Winter to Washington, will be on February 12. I will call a meeting of the committee on selection of the official portrait on the day or after, as best suits the members.

I trust that this will be the final meeting of the committee.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) LEICESTER B. HOLLAND,
Chief, Division of Fine Arts.

The Executive Secretary read a letter from Judge Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Oregon, recommending the appointment of Major W. I. Adams, of Montclair, New Jersey, as Associate Director, which was ordered to be placed on file for consideration in connection with the vacant Associate Directorship.

Senator Capper submitted a verbal report from the Committee appointed to confer with a committee representing the District of Columbia Bi-

centennial Commission. Senator Capper stated that his Committee had met with the local Commission and that there appeared to be two policies as to a future program—first, to secure closer cooperation and to provide offices for the members of the District of Columbia Commission in the Washington Building near the headquarters of the United States Commission. Second, the question of sharing the cost of expenses incident to local activities. The idea developed, he said, that his Committee was not in favor of the Federal Government bearing the entire burden of cost, but that in its judgment the District of Columbia and its residents should meet the responsibility of the local celebration. To this end appropriations should not be made from the Federal Government but from District of Columbia revenues.

It was agreed that the District of Columbia Commission should make its official home at or near the headquarters of the United States Commission and cooperation therewith, also that appropriations for the District of Columbia Commission should be obtained with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who should be responsible for such financial budget as may be necessary.

It was further stated that the District of Columbia Commission should be regarded as on the same footing as a State Commission with the exception that on account of its peculiar location and relationship to the General Government it should be regarded as worthy of such favor and cooperation as might properly be extended to it by the United States Commission.

The report of Senator Capper was received and agreed to.

Director Bloom reported that he would submit a financial statement of appropriations and expenditures at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned to meet in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 4, at 10 o'clock.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FEB. 4, 1931

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, February 4, 1931.

Those present, Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Capper, Tydings, Tilson, Byrns, Moore, and Mrs. Cook. Associate Director Bloom also was present, as was Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Historian, by invitation of the Committee.

The Disbursing Officer was directed to submit a financial statement at the next meeting of the Committee.

Dr. Hart, Historian, reported verbally on the activities within his jurisdiction. He first spoke of the status of the Definitive Writings, one volume of which he stated had been printed, four volumes were in type and that probably five or six volumes would be completed by 1932.

Dr. Hart then referred to the preparation of certain pamphlets, sixteen in number, each dealing with a phase of George Washington. These pamphlets he stated were in the printer's hands and probably would be ready for distribution by the end of another month, of which 25,000 copies of each were to be printed and distributed.

Dr. Hart then stated that the contract for the preparation of material and plate for the authorized map showing Washington places had been made with the National Geographic Society, that the map would be reproduced in the Society's magazine, perhaps some time the following winter and that 1,300,000 copies would be distributed by the Society.

Dr. Hart further stated that the George Washington Atlas authorized by law also was being prepared under the supervision of a general committee of which Colonel Martin, of the Library of Congress, was Chairman, and that it was thought the Atlas would be ready in about eight months. There appearing some uncertainty as to how the Atlas would be distributed when made, the Vice Chairman appointed a sub-committee consisting of Senator Tydings and Representatives Tilson and Moore, with Dr. Hart as a member ex-officio, to confer with the Associate Director, Mr. Bloom, with a view to expediting the work and providing for the distribution of the Atlas.

Senator Capper from the sub-committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the District of Columbia Commission, reported further that he had been informed that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia had consented to the submission of a budget estimate of $100,000 to be appropriated from the revenues of the District of Columbia, but that this estimate could not be transmitted to Congress in the absence of an authorization act. Senator Capper further stated that the draft of a

bill had been prepared which it was his purpose to introduce in the Senate immediately authorizing the appropriation from the District revenues of $100,000 for the purpose indicated.

By direction of the Vice Chairman, the Executive Secretary read a communication from Senator Glass to the effect that he was detained at a meeting of a Senate sub-committee on a banking inquiry and could not therefore be present at this meeting.

Whereupon on motion of Senator Tydings, the committee adjourned to meet, Thursday, February 5, at 2.30 p. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FEB. 5, 1931

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at 2.30 p. m., Thursday, February 5, 1931.

Present, Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Capper, Glass, Tydings, Tilson, Byrns, Moore, and Mrs. Cook.

The question arising as to the successorship to Colonel Grant, as Associate Director, the Executive Secretary informally told the Committee that he had talked with Mr. Cramton who responded by saying that he was not and never had been a candidate for the position.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, FEB. 25, 1931

The Executive Committee met in the office of the Clerk of the House at 2.30 p. m., Wednesday, February 25, 1931.

Present, Messrs. Fess, Vice Chairman, presiding, Glass, Capper, Tilson, Byrns, and Moore. Captain Chester Wells, of the United States Navy, retired, was present upon invitation of the Vice Chairman.

The Vice Chairman stated that he had invited Captain Wells to be present in order that the members of the Committee might meet him and that his name had been presented as worthy of consideration in connection with the vacant Associate Directorship. When asked if he were available and desired to be considered, Captain Wells stated that he did not wish to be considered in connection with the Associate Directorship, but would be glad to serve in another capacity which would not involve divided authority. Captain Wells then retired from the meeting.

The Committee discussed the probably availability of persons whose qualifications had been presented. Mr. Tilson suggested the advisability of selecting a Member of the House of Representatives and thought that the Honorable Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Massachusetts, was qualified for the place, but that he had not consulted Mr. Wigglesworth about it and was making the suggestion without his knowledge.

The suggestion of selecting a member of the House appeared to meet with favor, but consideration was postponed until the next meeting in order to give the members an opportunity to further consider it.

The Vice Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee a letter addressed to the President and by him referred to Senator Fess from the Executive Secretary in regard to the desire of friends of Mrs. Katherine Langley, Congresswoman from Kentucky, to secure some position in connection with the work of the Commission in which letter it was pointed out wherein the services of Mrs. Langley might be utilized as a representative of the Commission to contact with the Executives and Legislatures of those States in which action had not yet been taken, looking to the appointment of State Commissions.

It was the consensus of opinion of the members present that the force employed by the Commission at headquarters should not be augmented, and the Vice Chairman was requested to inform the Associate Director, Mr. Bloom, to curtail the force of employes to the present number unless urgent necessity arose for additional employes in which case the Executive Committee be advised.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MAY 25, 1931

A meeting of the Executive Committee in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives was called for this date, Monday, May 25, 1931, at 10 o'clock a. m.

There appeared the Vice Chairman, Senator Fess, Senator Glass, and Mr. Moore. Associate Director Bloom was also present.

Certain matters were discussed informally. Mr. Bloom submitted verbal reports on the status of the appropriations and disbursements with particular reference to expenses at headquarters for compensation of employes.

Members present submitted questions to which Mr. Bloom replied regarding the status of the work in general. The question as to the progress being made by the local District of Columbia Commis-

sion was discussed and Mr. Moore suggested the advisability of a conference some time in June between the Executive Committee and Chairman Marvin, of the local Committee, together with the District of Columbia Commissioners. The Vice Chairman read a letter from Dr. Rowe, of the Pan American Union concerning the participation of the South American Republics in the celebration.

Mr. Moore suggested that the Vice Chairman and Mr. Bloom confer with Dr. Rowe as to the extent to which the United States Commission can go in cooperating with the Pan American Union. The Vice Chairman read a letter from Secretary of State Stimson in regard to the participation of foreign governments in the celebration. The Vice Chairman stated that the Diplomatic Representatives of foreign countries in Washington would, of course, be invited to the various functions of National import. It was the consensus of opinion that participation by foreign governments should be voluntary and that no formal invitations should be submitted to them. The question of negro participation was discussed and an outline of a program of plan as prepared by James H. W. Howard was read. Mr. Bloom stated that in the general plan being formulated all classes and creeds were taken into consideration.

The suggestion that a meeting of the Executive Committee be held on June 8, at 10 o'clock at the headquarters in the Washington Building met with approval and that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be invited to meet with the Committee at 11 o'clock on that date.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JUNE 8, 1931

At the meeting of the Executive Committee called for this day at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, June 8, 1931, at the George Washington Bicentennial headquarters, there were present Senator Fess, the Vice Chairman, Senator Glass, and Mr. Moore. The Director, Mr. Bloom, was also present.

No quorum appearing, various matters were discussed informally. It was suggested by the Vice Chairman that inasmuch as it appears impossible to secure a quorum for a meeting of the Executive Committee during the summer months, it would seem to be advisable to appoint a small sub-committee to meet weekly, whose function would be to arrange in collaboration with the local District of Columbia Committee for features of the celebration throughout the year 1932 of a national character and to perform such other acts as may be required, said committee to have full authority. Also that in the event of any question or matter arising which the committee should feel itself unable to decide, then for the purpose of considering such, a meeting of the Executive Committee would be called. Contingent upon the approval of the members of the Executive Committee not present the Vice Chairman appointed as such subcommittee, himself as chairman, Mr. Moore and the Executive Secretary, with Associate Director Bloom ex-officio a member of the sub-committee.

The Vice Chairman stated that he would communicate with the absent members of the Executive Committee requesting their approval of the foregoing action.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, SEPT. 10, 1931

The Committee appointed by the Vice-Chairman, styled by him the Committee on Program, met at the headquarters of the Commission in the Washington Building at 2.30 p. m., September 10, 1931. The minutes of the informal meeting of the Executive Committee held on June 8, 1931, were read for information.

Several matters concerning the functions of the District of Columbia Commission were discussed and it was the sense of the members that before anything definite in the way of a program could be arranged it seemed advisable to have the presence of the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chairman of the District of Columbia Commission. It was then decided to have a meeting of the Committee on Monday, September 14, at 2:30 p. m., at the headquarters to which the Chairman would invite Dr. Reichelderfer, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, Chairman of the District of Columbia Commission to be present.

By request of former Representative C. C. Carlin, he and his son, Mr. C. C. Carlin, Jr., were accorded a hearing before the Committee concerning the status of the Bicentennial News and its relationship to the Commission, after which the Committee adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, SEPT. 14, 1931

The Committee on Program met at the headquarters at 2.30 p. m., September 14, 1931, all of the members being present. Also present were Dr.

Cloyd H. Marvin, Chairman of the District of Columbia Commission, and General Anton Stephan, member of that Commission. District Commissioner Reichelderfer was unable to be present but was represented by General Stephan.

Mr. Moore submitted a statement concerning the status of the Bicentennial News, which was accepted by the Committee as defining said status, the same to be published in the Bicentennial News.

The Chairman, Senator Fess, outlined the purpose of the meeting and conference with the representatives of the District of Columbia Commission, and stated the object to be the coordination of the plans for those features which are distinctively National in character and those of a local nature, in order that there might be complete and agreeable understanding between the two Commissions as to the functions of each and their respective responsibility. With this statement Dr. Marvin, chairman of the District of Columbia Commission, was in entire accord.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the chronological program prepared by the District of Columbia Commission for the Washington Bicentennial celebration in the City of Washington in 1932, taking up and discussing each item seriatim.

DEDICATION OF WAKEFIELD

Dedication of Wakefield under the auspices of the Wakefield Association February 11. It was agreed that this was a national project and therefore should be under the auspices of the National Commission, the date to be decided upon later.

February 21, Percy MacKaye's Masque. Plans having been formulated by the District of Columbia Commission, it was decided this should be under local auspices.

February 22, this being the Anniversary Day, it was agreed that the celebration should be of a national character, but that the music for the occasion should be furnished with the cooperation of local commission. The participation in the ceremonies on this day of the President of the United States to be left to his wishes as to times and places. It was decided that the ball to be held in the evening, although national in its scope, the details might be worked out cooperatively by both Commissions. Other details also to be arranged in the same manner.

STATE DAYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

These, if any, were to be left to the local Commission to work out.

The opening of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and the dedication of the Mount Vernon Highway were regarded as of national import and the details of ceremonies in their connection left to be worked out by the National Commission.

ARLINGTON MANSION, APRIL 30

It was decided that the dedication of the refurnished Mansion in accordance with the Cramton Act is of national importance.

MOTHERS' DAY

The character of the celebration on this day was left open for future consideration. Meanwhile the Chairman stated he would confer with the President in regard to the suggestion that the President broadcast an address on that day at Mary Ball's home in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

DEDICATION OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE AT ALEXANDRIA, MAY 9 TO 13

It was understood that this was to be entirely under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity and that the Commission would participate as guests only.

JUVENILE FESTIVAL—MAY 14

This was left open for future arrangement, as were—

Flag Day, June 14.

Independence Day, July 4.

Lafayette Day, September 6.

Constitution Day, September 17. This was regarded as a day of national importance and that the celebration of it in the District of Columbia should be under the auspices conjointly of the two Commissions, the Chief Justice of the United States to make an address and the American Bar Association to participate, but no definite decision was reached and the matter was left open for further consideration.

Thanksgiving Day, November 24.

MUSIC WEEK, MAY 21 TO 28

This was left to be arranged by the local Commission and authority obtained, if possible, for the combined services of the United States service bands—Army Band, Navy Band, and Marine Corps.

The matter of a distinctive celebration on Army Day, April 6, was discussed, and in this connection reference was made to Navy Day, National Defense Day, and Armistice Day. The whole matter of military celebrations on the following dates were regarded as coming within the province of the local Commission:

St. Patrick's Day, March 17.

Easter Day, March 27.

Arbor Day, April 21.

Memorial Day, May 30.

Freedman's Day, August 29.

Labor Day, September 5.

Farmers' Day, November 19.

Celebration was left for future consideration.

APRIL AND MAY

Cherry Blossom Fete.

The matter of recognizing March 4 as President's Day, in honor of the office of the Chief Executive, was suggested, but no definite action taken thereon.

All other items of the proposed celebration in the chronological program prepared by the District of Columbia Commission not definitely allocated to the National Commission nor left open for future consideration as before stated, were regarded by the committee as of local concern; namely—

Sunday services, February 21. The local Commission also to arrange for appropriate observance by Sabbatarians on February 20.

National Education Association Convention, February 22 to 25, at Constitution Hall.

National Education Association Exposition at the Washington Auditorium.

National Education Association Convocation.

National Education Association High School Inspectors.

National Education Department of Local Education.

FEBRUARY 25-27

Public presentation of Percy MacKaye's Masque.

The other items in February:

Conventions of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

Beta Pi Kappa.

American Society of Mammalogists Convention.
Cast Stone Institute Convention.
Guild of Prescription Opticians.
March 7-9, Engraved Stationery Manufacturers Association Convention.
March 12, Porto Rico Day, but Dr. Marvin stated that owing to natural causes Porto Rico would be unable to carry out the proposed plan.
March 28, Convention of the Association of Civic Service Club Executives.
In the month of March, Regional Conferences of Vocational Agricultural Education.
Wholesale Stationers Association of the United States.
March 31, Virgin Islands Day.
April 11 to 14, Convention of the American Red Cross.
April 12 to 14, National Society of the New England Women's Convention.
April 18 to 22, Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.
April 19, Patriots Day.
April 19 to 23, Congress of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.
April 25 to 27, National Society of the Daughters of 1812 Convention.
April 26 to 30, Convention of the Association of Childhood Education.
April 26 to 30, Convention of the National Council of Primary Education.
April 27 to 30, National City Planning Events.
April —, Convention of the American Guild of Banjoists, Mandolinists and Guitarists.
Conference of the League of American Pen Women.
Convention of Pi Delta Epsilon.
May 14, General Court of the Order of Founders of Patriots of America.
May 15 to 21, Western and Eastern Horse Show.
In May, Rotary Convention (Regional).
Producers Council American Institute of Architects.
Convention of Colonial Dames.
Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators.
American Foundation of Arts.
Supreme Council, Loyal Ladies of the Royal Arcanum.
June 7 to 10, National Conference on Weights and Measures.
June 7, Convention of the Funeral Benefit Association of the United States.
June 11, Hawaiian Day.
June 14 to 15, Convention of the National Association of Certified Public Accountants.
June 14 to 16, Convention of the International Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Offices.
June 17, Bunker Hill Day.
At this point it was agreed that State Societies resident within the District of Columbia would observe their State Anniversaries appropriately.
June 17 to 18, Convention of the Atlantic Division of the Radio Clubs of America.
June 19, tentative—Bicentennial Marathon.
June 19, Convention of National Association of Piano Tuners.
June 21 to 25, Washington Pageant Play.
June —, Convention Royal Order of Scottish Clans.
National Association of American Business Clubs Convention.
July 3-4, Convention of the United States Spanish War Veterans.
July 12-16, Baseball Series.
July 27-28, Tentative Aquatic and Marine Festival.
July —, Convention of Army and Navy Legion of Valor.
August 13, Philippine-Pacific Day.
August 20-21, Aeronautical Festival.
August —, Convention of National Association of Chiropodists.
September 6, Convention Independent Order of Rachabites.
September 26, American Indians Day.
October 3, Football Week.
October 9, Fraternal Day.
October 12, Columbus Day.
October —, Centennial Legion Convention.
November 14 to 24, World Conference for International Peace Through Religion.
November —, Convention of American Association of State Highway Officials.
November —, American Peace Society Convention.

Other items on the program of the District of Columbia Commission such as Italian-American Day and Polish-American Day, were left discretionary with the local commission, the Chairman of which will consider whether it is advisable in the celebration distinctively American, to employ the hyphen in distinguishing those citizens of foreign birth who have become American citizens.

It being impossible to arrange definitely for the next meeting of the Committee together with the representatives of the District of Columbia Commission the Chairman, Senator Fess, stated that upon his return to the city after September 25, he would arrange an agreeable time for the next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, NOV. 5, 1931

The Committee on Program met at headquarters at 10.30 a. m., Thursday, November 5, 1931, all of the members being present. Later Commissioners Sherman and Hart appeared.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the Committee would be held on Thursday, November 12, at 10.30 a. m., and that thereafter the Committee would meet weekly on Tuesday at the same hour.

It was suggested that a meeting of the general Commission be held as soon as possible when it would be convenient for the members to attend.

The Chairman presented, and the Secretary read the following letter from the Commission of Fine Arts:

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, November 2, 1931.

DEAR SENATOR FESS: The Resolution of Congress creating the National Commission for the Celebration of the Bicentennial of the Birth of George Washington, in section 4, provides:

"That when the commission shall have approved of a plan of celebration, then it shall submit for their consideration and approval such plan or plans in so far as it or they may relate to the fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts, in Washing-

ton, for their approval, and in accordance with statutory requirements."

Naturally the focal point of the Bicentennial is the City of Washington. As announced by the Commission, features of the celebration in the National Capital will be the:

Opening of the Mount Vernon Highway.

Opening of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Rock Creek Parkway.

Anniversary of Washington's First Inauguration; special exercises in the National Capital.

Added to these events scheduled as national in character are very many others, all of which are designed to draw millions of visitors to Washington during the celebration months from February to November.

Anticipating such an influx of visitors, and having in mind the duties of the National Commission of Fine Arts under the Resolution of Congress, this Commission respectfully suggest to the United States Bicentennial Commission the following considerations:

First. The City of Washington itself was originally laid out under the immediate direction of President Washington as a work of art the like of which did not then exist. For more than a century and a quarter the National Capital has progressed towards the ideals of its founders, until it has become by universal acknowledgment one of the finest cities in the world.

Second. The opening of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and Rock Creek Parkway and the Mount Vernon Highway will be extensions of the great central composition of Washington—a composition which for extent, dignity, grandeur and beauty never has been surpassed in the history of the world. Fine and extensive as are these vital elements, they are but steps in the march of progress towards higher things already outlined and in part provided for by Congress.

Third. Throughout the original City of Washington, situated between the Anacostia Branch and Rock Creek and extending from the Potomac to Florida Avenue, the streets and avenues, the parks and reservations, all belong to the people of the United States. These streets and open spaces were secured in order to insure both the convenience and the pleasure of the citizens of the entire country and their representatives engaged in carrying on the legislative and executive work of the Government.

Fourth. Today the purpose of the founders is thwarted; convenience is seriously empeded, and pleasure is destroyed by the permitted usurpation of streets, parks, parkways, and monument grounds by stationary automobiles. The millions and millions of dollars spent to express the gratitude of the Nation to those who have deserved well by the Republic have gone to waste because unworthy, undignified lines of cars either occupy or frame every park and reservation. The people of the United States are thus robbed of their heritage in their capital.

Fifth. With congestion of streets already established and saturation of parks complete, with the monuments to Washington and Lincoln defaced, with the very steps of the Capitol blocked by parked automobiles, with the artistic features of the city as planned by Washington and Jefferson brought to naught, the invitations extended to the citizens of the United States to visit their capital would seem but a mockery. They will not be able to find accommodation, let alone joy and pleasure.

Sixth. The sad experiences of congestion on the day of the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington were regarded as a national disgrace. Yet those experiences were a matter of hours. Here we look forward to months of recurring like occasions.

Seventh. This Commission would not thus address you save for the fact that after the most diligent inquiry it has not been found that adequate or systematic steps are being taken by any authority to provide parking places for visiting automobiles.

The Commission finds schedules of pageants and celebrations to lure people to Washington, but absolutely no plans to provide accommodations for them when they come here.

Eighth. Congress by the Constitution has exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia. The Commission of Fine Arts is able to suggest only one way for preserving for the people of the United States the surpassing artistic features of the City of Washington both during the Bicentennial and thereafter. That way is by Congress to recover the parks for their use as parks, and to regulate the use of the streets and avenues for the benefit of all the people.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES MOORE, *Chairman.*

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, *Vice Chairman,*
The George Washington Bicentennial Commission,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

On motion by Mr. Moore, the Secretary was directed to furnish copies of the letter of the Fine Arts Commission to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and to the local Bicentennial Committee, and inquire of them what plans, if any, had been formulated relative to parking during the Bicentennial year, also to state that the Federal Commission was ready to cooperate with the local authorities, and would be glad to receive reports on the subject from time to time.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. Fairfax Naulty suggesting an airplane tour to places of historic interest under the auspices of the Commission. After discussion the Chairman said he would take up the matter with Admiral Moffett, Chairman of the Commission on Aeronautics.

The Chairman requested the Associate Director to submit a report at a subsequent meeting showing the progress made in regard to State Celebrations on February 22.

The Vice Chairman also stated that the President of the United States will speak on that day at noon, and expressed the desire that arrangements be made to synchronize the President's speech with the plans of local communities. He said it would be desirable to have a representative of the local District of Columbia Committee to state what part that committee will take in the celebration on February 22.

He also stated that he had requested the President to speak briefly at Mount Vernon, after visiting the tomb, to the National Education Association.

The question arose as to the date for the dedication of Wakefield Memorial, it having been stated in the public press that February 11 had been selected. A later date was thought to be advisable

when the weather would be more propitious. Mrs. Sherman having appeared, volunteered to take up the matter with Dr. Moore of the Wakefield Memorial Association.

Dr. Hart made a brief verbal report of his European trip and exhibited a window design from Selby of the Coat of Arms.

The matter of reproducing a lithograph depicting George Washington, reproduced from the Houdon Statue, and showing a typical American youth be published at a cost to be about $7,000, was deferred for action at a subsequent meeting.

After much informal discussion regarding Miss Anne Madison Washington, Mr. Moore suggested that he would take up the matter of her contact with the Wakefield Memorial.

The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, NOV. 12, 1931

The Committee on Program met at the headquarters of the Commission at 10.30 a. m., Thursday, November 12, 1931. Present were Messrs. Fess, Moore, Bloom, and Page.

The Chairman requested a report of the condition of finances and obligations. This and a report on State Activities and on publicity the Associate Director stated he would furnish to each member of the Committee.

Mr. Page, as Disbursing Officer, brought to the attention of the Committee a communication from the Treasury Department showing the transfer of $2,000 from the Commission to the Geological Survey for map work. It was understood that hereafter such transfers would be presented to the Vice Chairman for his approval.

The Chairman stated that he would call a meeting of the Executive Committee at the earliest possible date when it was known that the Congressional members were in the city.

Discussion ensued concerning the amount necessary to be appropriated by Congress to further carry on the work of the Commission to completion. Mr. Bloom stated that he thought an additional $1,000,000 would be required, including the amount already submitted in the budget estimate.

Mr. Moore suggested that it would become necessary to inaugurate economy by curtailment of some activities, and Mr. Bloom stated that such curtailment already was in progress.

In regard to the lithograph depicting Houdon's Washington and a typical Uncle Sam and an American youth, by the celebrated artist, Albert T. Reid, it was suggested that before action is taken an artist be requested to examine the lithograph from a standpoint of artistry, and Mr. Page volunteered to ask a local artist, Mr. Claghorn to inspect it. Action was then deferred until the next meeting.

Upon request of the Chairman, Mr. Bloom made a statement concerning material now ready, or that soon will be ready, in regard to pageants. Mr. Bloom stated that all musical numbers selected for use had been approved by Dr. Engle, of the Library of Congress.

It was decided that at the meeting on next Tuesday the Committee would again take up the matter of the program.

The matter of the President's itinerary in connection with ceremonies on February 22 was again discussed and Judge Moore stated he would see Mr. May, of Alexandria, or some responsible person there and undertake to arrange times and places for the President's appearances agreeable to him.

Senator Fess stated that he had taken up with official authorities the matter of an airplane cavalcade suggested by Mr. Fairfax Naulty, and that the reaction to the proposition was unfavorable.

It was decided to invite Dr. Havenner, of the District of Columbia Commission to be present at the next meeting of the Committee. The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, NOV. 17, 1931

The Committee on Program met at headquarters at 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, November 17, 1931.

Present, Messrs. Fess, Moore, Bloom, Page; Doctor G. C. Havenner representing the District of Columbia Commission, was present also by invitation.

Upon request of Mr. Moore, Mr. Albert Smoot, of Alexandria, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements for the celebration in Alexandria on February 22, was also present.

Dr. Havenner outlined the program of exercises to be held at the Capitol Building. It was understood, he said, that the President would speak in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock noon, the length of his speech to be governed by him. Then the President would go to the front of the Capitol at or about 12.45 p. m. for the exercises there and to make a brief speech.

Mr. Smoot stated that the ceremony at Alex-

andria would be between the hours of one and 2.30 p. m., and that it was desired that the President be there at or about 2.30 p. m., and to speak if he should so desire.

The President was also to be at Mount Vernon from 2.45 to 3.15 and make a brief address to the National Education Association members about 3.30 p. m.

The Chairman stated that the meeting today would be chiefly for the purpose of still further outlining the program of February 22.

In addition to the exercises at the Capitol in which the President will participate, there will be a Colonial Ball at the Mayflower Hotel in the evening, and possibly another ball at the Willard Hotel.

Mr. Page stated that upon his invitation Mr. J. C. Claghorn, a reputable artist had examined and passed favorably upon the lithograph reproduction entitled "A story without words," depicting Houdon's George Washington statue and a typical Uncle Sam and a typical American youth, drawn and contributed by Albert T. Reid, of New York, whereupon Mr. Moore moved that an amount sufficient to produce 100,000 copies of the lithograph be authorized to be expended, which motion was agreed to unanimously.

It was stated by the Director that he thought the lithographs would be available in about three weeks.

Dr. Havenner then outlined eight major events in addition to the exercises on February 22 to be held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Committee, as follows:

May 5. A Colonial Reception.

May 14. Little Folks Fete Day.

May 9 to 16. Music Week.

May 8. Mothers' Day. (On motion of Mr. Moore the plan to celebrate Mothers' Day was approved, omitting the suggestion of apotheosizing any particular mother.)

June 14. Flag Day. On this day it is the purpose if possible to have flags on every building in the city.

Dr. Havenner stated that the proposed State Days had been abandoned and that efforts would be made to concentrate activities of State Societies on that day.

June 22 to 25. A Pageant Play at the Washington Monument.

July 4. Home Coming Day with old fashioned picnics and luncheons and fire works at night.

August 10. Juvenile Day. At the Sylvan Theatre one representative from each of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H Organizations from each State to participate.

Dr. Havenner stated that he would furnish each member of the Committee with a copy of the foregoing plans in extenso, and plans with reference to celebrations on other days throughout the year.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Committee on Wednesday, November 25, at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, NOV. 25, 1931

The Committee met at the headquarters at 10.30 a. m., Wednesday, November 25, 1931. Present, Messrs. Fess, Moore, Bloom, Page, and Dr. George C. Havenner, representing the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission.

Senator Fess reported the result of his conference with the President in regard to the program for February 22, stating that he gave the President the outline of the tentative program which the President approved with the exception that he would deliver not more than one speech, and that one in the House of Representatives.

The President asked to be excused from attending the Ball on the evening of February 22. The matter of the length of the President's speech was to be left to him. The President will appear at the front of the Capitol after speaking in the House, but will not make an address there.

He was agreeable to the features of the exercises as outlined.

The President will stop at Alexandria for the celebration there but will not speak. He will then go on to Mount Vernon. The President expressed the hope that the members and officers of the United States and District of Columbia Commissions would accompany him to Mount Vernon.

Mr. Moore stated that he would impress upon Governor Pollard, of Virginia, the desirability of his being at Alexandria at 2.30 p. m., February 22, when the President arrives there.

Tentatively it was agreed that the President's speech to Congress would begin at 12.05 p. m. and conclude at or about 12.30, after which he would proceed at about 12.40 to the East portico of the Capitol escorted by members of the Commission

and upon his arrival at the East portico ensemble music would be begun and the program carried out as arranged by the local committee.

Senator Fess caused to be read the following letter from the Commission of Fine Arts and the proposed bill which accompanied it:

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

NOVEMBER 24, 1931.

DEAR SENATOR FESS: I am sending to you herewith for such use as you may wish to make of them seven photographs of automobile conditions as they existed on Monday afternoon of this week; also the draft of a bill which is certainly drastic; but I think that nothing else will serve to start betterment.

The reasoning has been going on in a circle. It is claimed on the one hand that there are not adequate garages in the city. But it is evident that there will not be garages so long as people are allowed to park freely in the streets and the parks.

Such parking takes place not only all day and all night but in a number of instances for weeks at a time, without any movement of the vehicles.

Every other city in the country is working to solve this problem. In Chicago, New York and Detroit, obsolete buildings are being torn down to make place for open-air garages. In Chicago I am told that the warehouse designed by the great architect, Richardson, and called one of his masterpieces, has been removed to make way for an open-air parking place. In New York City a building between Madison and Fifth Avenues and Madison Square which could neither be rented nor given away because of high taxes has been torn down and the space is now being utilized as an open-air garage.

There are hundreds of dilapidated buildings in Washington that could be destroyed and the property put to productive use if once the pressure for open-air garages were to be exerted.

Whether the Government shall go into garage building is something which Congress, of course, must determine. First, however, the alleys and open spaces in Washington afford a large amount of room for parking automobiles.

Cordially yours,

CHARLES MOORE, *Chairman.*

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, *Vice Chairman,*
George Washington Bicentennial Commission,
United States Senate,
The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

JOINT RESOLUTION

An act to preserve the parks of the National Capital for park uses, and to establish good order about public buildings.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after February 22, 1932, it shall be unlawful to park any vehicle in or adjacent to any park, public reservation, or public building in the District of Columbia, except in such spaces and under such regulations as may be specified for such parking by proper authority: *Provided,* That in public parks such parking space shall not encroach on driveways.

SEC. 2. That the penalty for each such offence shall not exceed twenty-five dollars, to be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Dr. Havenner then outlined certain plans for parking during the Bicentennial Year which he said were being given very careful consideration, whereupon Mr. Moore suggested in substance the following letter to be addressed by the Vice Chairman to Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, to be transmitted by the Vice Chairman, viz:

NOVEMBER 30, 1931.

Mr. CHARLES MOORE, *Chairman,*
Commission of Fine Arts,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MOORE: Your letter of November 24 was received enclosing the photographs therein mentioned, and the draft of a proposed bill entitled "To Preserve the Parks of the National Capital for Park Uses and to Establish Good Order About Public Buildings."

To the members of a subcommittee of the Executive Committee of this Commission I presented your letter and its enclosures which were given sympathetic consideration. At this meeting Dr. George C. Havenner was present, representing the District of Columbia Committee, from whom we learned that the local committee is engaged diligently in working out as far as possible feasible plans, in conjunction with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in regard to parking automobiles during the Bicentennial Year.

At this time our information upon the subject is insufficient upon which to base definite plans, but Doctor Havenner, who is giving the matter intensive study, realizing its importance, is in close touch with the District Commissioners and with Colonel Grant, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks.

Until they survey the situation thoroughly and formulate definite plans it will be impossible to determine whether further legislation by Congress will be necessary. In the event that such legislation be found to be necessary, then the local Bicentennial Committee will take action looking to a recommendation to Congress to be transmitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The United States Commission, while in perfect sympathy with the desire to regulate automobile traffic within the District of Columbia during the Bicentennial Year, and to lend its cooperation to the constituted authorities having jurisdiction of the subject, feels that it does not have that authority itself under the terms of the Act of Congress creating the Commission.

We also feel that from the original suggestion of the Commission of Fine Arts the several agencies working together for a feasible plan will evolve one that will as nearly as may be possible meet the problem satisfactorily.

Yours sincerely,

S. D. FESS, *Vice Chairman.*

Dr. Havenner resumed his outline of the program for local celebrations and stated that it was the purpose of the local committee to arrange an attractive printed program of events carrying advertising matter and that it would embrace events of national character to be conducted under the auspices of the United States Commission.

The Vice Chairman designated Mr. Page to collaborate with Dr. Havenner in the preparation of the program in question.

The Vice Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee pay rolls submitted for his approval for the month of November, 1931, about which he questioned the Director. Receiving satisfactory replies the Vice Chairman approved the voucher pay rolls and on suggestion of Mr. Moore the Ad-

ministrative Assistant will furnish the committee with a comparative statement showing the number of employees and expenditures for salaries for the preceding months of August, September, and October.

The Committee then adjourned to meet on the day and hour heretofore fixed, namely, Tuesday, December 1, 1931.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, DEC. 1, 1931

The Committee on Program met at the headquarters at 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, December 1, 1931. Those present were Messrs. Fess, Bloom, and Page. Dr. Havenner representing the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission was also present.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Senator Capper, a member of the Commission, suggesting the publication of a pamphlet or document reproducing all of the authenticated portraits and busts of General George Washington. It was the consensus of opinion of the members present that such a publication is desirable, but it is a question as to how the expense should be met. The available funds of the Commission could not be applied to the purpose, but it was thought probable that Congress might authorize its publication. The Chairman stated that he would confer with Senator Capper on the subject.

A suggestion by Mr. Bloom that the program of events to be prepared by the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission carry upon it the words—"This program was prepared by the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission with the approval of the United States George Washington Commission."

The same in regard to such approved portraits as the local Commission might desire to use as a means of revenue. These suggestions were agreed to.

Upon request of the Chairman, Mrs. Sherman, a member of the Wakefield National Memorial Association and a member of this Commission, reported that the Wakefield National Memorial Association at a meeting held on yesterday decided that on a day in the week preceding February 11, the formal transfer of the Wakefield property would be made to the United States Government through the National Park Service, at which time Mrs. Sherman stated it was possible that the President may be present, but that the President could not attend the exercises if held on February 11.

It was stated that Mr. R. Walton Moore, a member of this Committee, also a member of the Wakefield National Memorial Association, was present at the meeting and presented the views of this committee as opposed to exercises in February and favored holding them some time in May when the weather is likely to be more suitable for the occasion. The Association, however, took action as above stated.

Mr. Bloom read a letter from Dr. J. C. Fitzpatrick stating his favorable reaction after seeing the moving picture films depicting events in the life of General Washington taken under the auspices of the Eastman Teaching Film Corporation.

Mr. Bloom also read a letter from the George W. Meade Paper Institute commending the activities of the Commission as a substantial contribution towards the restoration of prosperity and arresting unemployment.

The Committee then at the suggestion of the Chairman discussed tentatively the question of what should constitute the features of the program in the month of March, 1932, and on which days in that month. A number of suggestions were made in addition to certain events heretofore outlined, whereupon it was decided to postpone the matter until the next meeting on Tuesday, December 8, at 10.30 a. m., in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at which time the committee would decide upon dates in March and events to be held on such dates under the auspices of the United States Commission.

Dr. Havenner was invited to be present at the meeting.

The Chairman announced a call for the full Executive Committee to meet at the headquarters on Friday, December 11, at 10.30 a. m.

The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, DEC. 8, 1931

The Committee on Program met in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives at 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, December 8, 1931. Present were the Vice Chairman and Messrs. Moore, Bloom, and Page. Dr. Havenner, of the District of Columbia Bicentennial Committee, also was present.

The Vice Chairman stated that he had conferred with Senator Capper on the proposed publication of a pamphlet or document reproducing all of the

authentic portraits and busts of George Washington, and that the estimated amount of cost was about $1,147. The Vice Chairman stated he would communicate the information to the author of the suggestion.

The Vice Chairman informed the Committee that an announcement had emanated from the White House of the program in rough of the Ceremonies on February 22. This was done, he thought, prematurely and without authority.

Dr. Havenner stated that in view of the abandonment of the exercises at the Washington Monument, local Patriotic Societies had requested that their representatives accompany the President to Mount Vernon. This was thought to be impracticable.

The Vice Chairman announced he would call a meeting of the Executive Committee to meet at headquarters on Saturday, December 12 at 10.30 a. m.

Mr. Moore, who was not present at the last meeting of the Committee when the matter of the dedication of the Wakefield Memorial was discussed, made a statement in regard to the action of the Wakefield National Memorial Association which in effect was the same as that made by Mrs. Sherman.

After discussion of what events should be on the program for the month of March, Dr. Havenner stated that he was formulating certain plans for events in that month.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DEC. 12, 1931

The Executive Committee met at the headquarters at 10.30 a. m., Saturday, December 12, 1931. Present, Messrs. Fess, Hawley, Byrns, Moore, and Glass. A letter was read expressing the regret of Mrs. Cook that she could not be present. Mr. Tilson was out of the city.

The Vice Chairman stated that the principal object of this meeting would be to fix a time convenient to the President for the meeting of the full Commission at the White House. It was decided tentatively to hold the meeting January 16, 1932, subject to the pleasure of the President, with whom Senator Fess would discuss the matter.

The Vice Chairman stated to the committee the functions of the sub-committee styled Committee on Program and the business transacted at its weekly meetings in cooperation with the reorganized local District of Columbia Commission. He also reported the progress made on the construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

The Vice Chairman stated that he would cause reports in writing to be prepared for submission to the meeting of the full Commission on Wakefield and on the Definitive Writings, and that he would ask Colonel Grant to submit a report on the Arlington Bridge, and the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Lynn, to submit one on the Capitol Plaza.

Mr. Bloom reported in regard to the Art Loan Exhibit that four rooms had been obtained at the Corcoran Art Gallery for the exhibit which he stated would begin on March 5 and be, he thought, the greatest Exhibition of its kind ever held.

Mr. Bloom stated it was desirable to obtain the loan of Washington Portraits in the Capitol Building, and after some discussion of the matter Mr. Moore suggested it be left to the Congressional Members of the Commission as to whether the proposition is feasible.

Mr. Bloom brought to the attention of the Committee his personal expenses covering the period of his Associate Directorship which he stated were approximately $3,500, for money actually expended. It was suggested, and Mr. Bloom stated he would act upon the suggestion, to prepare as nearly as possible an itemized statement of the amount.

The Committee then discussed expenses incurred by Dr. Hart the Historian chiefly for travel and subsistence. And it appearing that Dr. Hart's services as Historian of the Commission in the actual preparation of material were no longer required the Committee ordered that payment of his compensation as Historian be discontinued at the end of the present month, and that the Executive Secretary communicate this information to him with a letter expressing the thanks of the Committee and its commendation of his work.

The Committee then discussed the matter of appropriations necessary to continue the work of the Commission during the next year. Mr. Bloom read a letter which had been transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget recommending $427,000. Mr. Bloom stated that the organization personnel was being reduced.

Mr. Bloom suggested that a Souvenir Program be prepared for the February 22 Ceremonies in the Capitol Building, and at Mr. Moore's suggestion this was left to Mr. Bloom and Mr. Page to prepare

after conferences with the Congressional Members of the Commission.

The Committee then adjourned.

NOTE.—A Concurrent Resolution was presented to the House of Representatives on Friday, December 18, by Mr. Woodrum, of Virginia, and adopted by the House and Senate, for the appointment of three Members on the part of the House and three Members on the part of the Senate as a Joint Committee to have charge of the Ceremonies at the Joint Meeting of Congress on February 22. This was stated to have been presented at the suggestion of Mr. Bloom.

In the preparation of the program the Executive Secretary collaborated with Mr. Woodrum, chairman of the Joint Committee, and with Mr. Wold, clerk to the Joint Committee on Printing.

MEETING OF COMMISSION, JAN. 16, 1932

The Commission met in the Cabinet Room in the White House at 10 o'clock, Saturday, January 16, 1932, the President of the United States, Chairman of the Commission, presiding.

The members present were: Speaker Garner, Senators Fess, Capper, and Tydings; Representative Tilson, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sherman, Mr. Slemp, and Dr. Hart. Also present were Director Bloom, Colonel U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Dr. J. C. Fitzpatrick, Editor of the Definitive Writings, and Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director of the National Park Service.

Letters were read from Judge McCamant, Mr. Eastman, and Mr. Ford, regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting were, by unanimous consent, dispensed with.

The Vice Chairman, Senator Fess, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted a verbal report which he said would be comprehended in the reports to be made at this meeting concerning certain National Memorials; also that the Executive Committee had met from time to time and had delegated a sub-committee styled the Committee on Program to meet weekly, which it had done at headquarters, thus keeping in close touch with the various activities and preparatory work of the commission.

Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, read the following communication addressed to the Vice Chairman, showing the progress of the work on the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway:

JANUARY 15, 1932.

Hon. SIMEON D. FESS, *Vice Chairman,*
The George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

DEAR SENATOR FESS: This is a brief progress report on the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

All of the major construction has been brought to the point where it is possible to use the roadway throughout. The lighting fixtures are being installed and will be ready for use on or before April 1.

There remains a large amount of construction detail to complete and the landscaping of considerable areas of the parkway, including large-scale planting of these areas.

The building provided for the use of the public at the Mount Vernon terminus is in partial operation. Under the terms of the concession the cost of this building is provided entirely by the company to whom the concession was awarded after public advertising. The company is to operate the building in a manner satisfactory to the authority in control of the highway and after a term of nine years and eight months the building becomes the property of the United States. In the meantime, the United States may take over the property at the end of any one year by payment of the cost of the building less an amount which shall bear the same proportion to the cost as the elapsed period of operation bears to the whole term.

After careful study it appears that an addition to the building will be necessary to provide adequate facilities for the number of people who will probably visit Mount Vernon during the year. Plans are under way for this addition, which will consist of a large fountain and lunch room at the east end of the present building.

Until the lighting system is completed and in use, and while the finishing and planting are under way on a rather large scale, it does not seem desirable to open the road to the continuous use of the public. These operations, however, can be adjusted so that the highway may be used throughout on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

There will be no doubt as to the completion of all major work by the time your Commission desires to dedicate the road, which I understand will be about May 1.

Condemnation proceedings are pending or to be put under way for the additional lands necessary for the preservation of the memorial character of the highway to the extent these can be secured within the limits of the appropriation available.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. H. MACDONALD,
Chief of Bureau.

Colonel U. S. Grant 3d, Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks, submitted a verbal report of the status of the Arlington Memorial Bridge and presented to the Commission copies of the report of the Arlington Memorial Bridge Commission submitted to the 68th Congress, in which the essential parts of the project were set forth on page 38. Colonel Grant stated that these parts were practically completed and that the Bridge would be open to the public on Saturdays and Sundays except in the evening, and that the Bridge would be in readiness for dedication sometime this spring.

Arrangements were made for an inspection of the Bridge today and its connection with the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway by the President and such members of the Commission and other officials indicating a desire to accompany the President.

Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, Editor of the Definitive Writings, read the following report showing the progress of the work:

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE BICENTENNIAL EDITION OF THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

JANUARY 16, 1932.

This work was started in April, 1930, and to date we have in type, in various stages of completed volumes (galley and page proof form), nine volumes, which carry Washington's letters in chronological order from 1745, the earliest date, through September, 1777.

The Government Printing Office is now setting type on volume 10, which will carry the letters through the month of December, 1777. Copy for the year 1777 is ready for the printer and the editorial work is now progressing in the year 1778. The Government Printing Office informs me that volumes 1, 2, and 3 are bound and completely finished, and that it is quite sure that 4, 5, and 6 will be completed during 1932.

JOHN C. FITZPATRICK, *Editor.*

Senator Fess made a statement concerning the proposed distribution of the Definitive Writings and that he had introduced a bill providing for the distribution which he hoped would be enacted at an early date. It was necessary, he said, to fix the price of each set to Libraries in order to determine the cost of each set to the public.

The President suggested that information be obtained promptly as to how many libraries would purchase sets. This information will be sought.

Mr. Horace M. Albright, Director of National Parks Service, read in part a report on the rehabilitation of the birthplace of George Washington at Wakefield, Virginia, accompanied by illustrations.

Some discussion ensued as to the best time to transfer the title to the Wakefield Estate from the Wakefield National Memorial Association to the United States Government when it would be convenient for the President to attend.

Mrs. Cook, a member of the Wakefield Association, stated that it was desirable to have the President make the formal transfer as it would call attention prominently to the work that has been done there and thus receive publicity which was very necessary. She stated that it had been her experience that people generally were not informed regarding the birthplace of General Washington.

Director Bloom stated that through the publicity facilities of the headquarters much publicity had been given to the subject.

The President suggested February 20 as a tentative date for the transfer of the title, but said that he would arrange the time agreeably to the Association.

The Vice Chairman submitted the report of the Architect of the Capitol Building and grounds on the enlargement of the Capitol grounds, which was read by the Executive Secretary as follows:

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

The enlargement of the Capitol Grounds as provided in Act approved June 25, 1910, and further by Act approved March 4, 1929, includes the area between the Capitol and the Union Station.

Since the evident purpose of the Act is to extend the Capitol Grounds as a park rather than to provide sites for future buildings, attention has been given primarily to the landscaping of the grounds. The grading of the grounds is being performed in such a way that there will be formed an ample terrace supported by a retaining wall along C Street between Delaware and New Jersey Avenues. Beneath the terrace it has been possible, without detracting in any way from the architectural and esthetic appearance of the development, to provide parking space for automobiles of Members of Congress.

The terrace described, recalling the noble terrace on which the Capitol itself rests, will follow the contour of Capitol Hill and will appear as a base for the entire Capitol group as approached from the Union Station, and will provide for the Senate Office Building a proper setting in the group.

In the preparation of this plan much thought has been given to the development of the Capitol group as a great ensemble of architectural unity. The original city plans of l'Enfant and the development of it by the Park Commission Plan of 1901 have been constantly referred to. As a whole, the architectural design and landscaping of the extended grounds conform to that of the Capitol Grounds, except that on account of existing streets the outlines are rectangular rather than curvilinear.

The approximate center of the area, on the axis of the Capitol is the point selected for the interesting feature of the grounds. This feature will take the form of a large fountain on the upper terrace, elliptical in shape and approximately 100 by 85 feet in size, and surrounded by a planting space for flowers and shrubbery. In the center of the pool is the main basin, having a ring of jets spouting brilliantly lighted water into the air. Around the periphery and attached to the sides of this main upper basin are six smaller basins, each designed to have a brilliantly lighted jet of water, with soft lighting on the walls behind them, and having two lighted spill streams each. Between these second basins are carved lions heads on the side of the main basin, from whose mouths will issue streams of lighted water. Surrounding this central group is a third basin having scalloped edges, around the entire perimeter of which lighted water will spill into the main pool.

Two flights of monumental steps lead from the upper terrace level to the lower. Between these flights of steps at the lower level is another pool, approximately 30 by 100 feet, having three two-level, semicircular basins attached to the terrace wall. These basins are so designed that the bubbles in the water and the wall in back of each will be softly illuminated, and from the scalloped rim of the basins water will spill into the pool.

Beyond this lower pool is the reflecting pool, 80 by 100 feet in size. The reflecting pool is not designed for lighting, but rather to act as a mirror for the wonderful display of the fountain.

All the fountain lighting is so arranged as to provide three or less colors in any desired combination on all lighting circuits.

Landscape treatment of this area includes the laying of sidewalks with surface finish of exposed aggregate and granite screenings diagonally through the squares improved; the planting of oak, dogwood, beech, azaleas, privet, holly, spruce.

The provision of an underground sprinkler system throughout this entire area will keep the grass green during the hot summer months.

All of this work is now under contract, the walks are practically completed, the trees and shrubs planted, seeding well progressed, and the terrace, fountain, and garage due for completion March 22, 1932.

It is the purpose of the Commission on the Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds to have this work expedited so that during the Bicentennial Celebration period of 1932 visitors passing through Union Station and looking toward the Capitol will see a beautiful park area, and Washington will be more impressive as a city of magnificent distances.

Director Bloom submitted the following report of the activities of the Commission, a synopsis of which he presented verbally as follows:

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED STATES GEORGE WASHINGTON BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION, TO JANUARY 15, 1932.

Since the summer of 1930 the personnel of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission has been engaged in preparing to honor the Father of Our Country on the Two hundredth Anniversary of His Birth. In making this nation-wide preparation the Commission has worked out a complete series of plans and projects which it has placed before the people as a whole to aid them in this Celebration.

CELEBRATION NATION-WIDE

Every group of people in the United States has been invited to partake in this great Celebration, and nothing has been left undone which could be of assistance in successfully carrying out this great event.

PUBLICITY

Through our publicity department we have spread the story of the coming Celebration and of the life of George Washington to every corner of the globe.

We send out from eight to ten general releases a month on different phases of Washington's life as well as on the progress this Commission is making. These releases go to some 15,000 newspapers in the United States. We also get out feature articles for the various press associations which aid considerably in educating the people on the life and times of George Washington.

CLIP SHEET

We edit and distribute a full page, eight column, Clip Sheet twice a month which goes to practically every publication in the United States. This Clip Sheet supplements our regular releases with news of the activities of our Commission and of the various State Commissions and city committees. Thirty Clip Sheets have already been issued which includes special Clip Sheets for schools and colleges, churches, army, navy, and libraries. Each Clip Sheet is featured by a picture, either of George Washington or of a person or place intimately associated with him, and we send out mats of these pictures to newspaper editors, without charge, upon request, for reproduction in their newspapers.

CLIPPING RETURNS

During the month of October, 1930, we received 1,328 clippings from our clipping bureaus. This number has increased steadily, and in December, 1931, this office received 20,291 clippings.

For the 15-month period the newspapers mentioned the Bicentennial Celebration in some form or other 132,204 times.

This has been a tremendous response from the newspapers of America. No similar Celebration has ever been accorded the hearty cooperation of the press of America as the Bicentennial Celebration.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE ARTICLES

We have also sent out during the year 1931 215 special articles which were prepared at the request of magazine editors. In all our publicity material we make it a special point to be clear and concise—we send articles that the average American can read and understand. One newspaper editor referred to our publicity material in these words: "An entire nation sitting in on the greatest history lesson ever taught."

RADIO BROADCASTS

We have had some seventy-five radio broadcasts, national and local. Millions of American homes have heard of the plans of the Bicentennial Celebration and the story of the life of George Washington over the air.

MOTION PICTURES

We have also cooperated with motion picture companies so that our people will be able to see the story of George Washington on the screen during the Celebration period.

In short, nothing has been left undone to acquaint the people of America with the plans, purposes, and ideals of the Bicentennial Celebration, through every possible medium of publicity.

HISTORICAL ACCURACY

Every piece of written material which leaves our office is checked for historical accuracy by our historical department, of which Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart is the head. Considering the tremendous amount of material which is distributed from this office, it can be safely said that the number of errors have been negligible. Our Commission has been complimented time and again for its thoroughness and accuracy.

"HONOR TO GEORGE WASHINGTON"

Besides this activity our historical division has prepared and we have distributed 15 pamphlets on the life of George Washington. Each pamphlet concerns itself with a distinct phase of Washington's life and activities; and this work has met with the approval of historians, critics, and teachers of the entire land. So great has been the demand for these pamphlets that in many instances we had to cut down on the number requested by the various libraries, schools, clubs, etc.

The plan is to combine these 15 pamphlets into one volume which is to be called "Honor to George Washington" and which will remain as a permanent memorial to our First President.

"WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON"

Under the editorship of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, recognized as one of the leading authorities on the life of George Washington in the entire world, the Definitive Writings of George Washington are being compiled. It has been some 40 years since Worthington C. Ford published his 14 volumes of the writings of George Washington. Since that time hundreds of new Washington letters have appeared. This new edition of Washington's writings will run into some 25 volumes. Here Washington will speak for himself and, judging by the inquiries concerning this work, it seems that every historical student in the country is anxiously awaiting its publication. It can be said that the "Writings of George Washington" will be the most important publication of valuable historical source material ever to appear in the United States.

WASHINGTON ATLAS

Under the direction of Col. Lawrence Martin, Geographer of the Library of Congress, a George Washington Atlas is being prepared. In this work, for the first time, all the travels of our First President will be recorded in map form. This publication also will prove a valuable contribution to American history.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Through our women's department we have contacted, since April 1, 1930, one hundred and one national organizations, and programs are being worked out by every national, state, and local body. It is estimated that 25,000,000 women are represented by these organizations, and they will all take part in the Celebration in 1932.

ORGANIZATIONS

Besides the women's clubs we have contacted 232,000 churches; 210,000 groups of fraternal, civic, and patriotic organizations; and some 100,000 junior organizations.

MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED

We have sent suitable material to all of these organizations so that they can be prepared to take part in the Celebration this year.

LOCAL BICENTENNIAL COMMITTEES

Among these organizations we have some 238,876 separate George Washington Bicentennial committees. These committees are laying the groundwork for the activities of their respective organizations during the Bicentennial period. No person in America will have an excuse for not participating in the Bicentennial Celebration—no person will be able to say that he has not been informed about the plans for the Celebration. No commemoration honoring a national hero has ever before had as elaborate plans. Everything points to the conclusion that this Celebration will be the greatest event of its kind ever known in the history of the world.

COMMITTEES ABROAD

We have also organized Bicentennial committees made up of Americans and natives abroad. Every American citizen in foreign lands, every consular office, all our foreign schools and missionaries are organized to take part in this Celebration.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SOCIETIES

In the United States some 350 foreign language societies, made up of immigrants and descendants of foreign-born parents, have been supplied with special suggestions for participating.

PROGRAMS AND PROGRAM PAPERS

To give direction and assistance to those organizations and individuals anxious to participate in the Celebration, we have published a set of 12 programs accompanied by 48 papers supplementing the programs. We have also issued a small pamphlet of general suggestions for programs. These booklets have found their way in every corner of the world, and they are being used as guides in making plans for local celebrations.

STATE COMMISSIONS, CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES

Every State, Territory, and dependency of the United States has a cooperating Bicentennial Commission which works with this Commission in organizing and preparing for the Celebration. Besides the State Commissions there are some 26,000 active city and town Bicentennial committees. It was early established that this Celebration should not take place in the form of a world's fair, where all the activities would be centralized in one geographic locality. Rather it has always been the aim of this Commission to make this Celebration a nation-wide and even world-wide affair. With the assistance of the hundreds of thousands of commissions and committees scattered throughout the nation, every State, city, town, and hamlet will participate in this great commemoration honoring George Washington on the Two hundredth Anniversary of His Birth.

TO TEACH THE YOUTH

In our plans for the Bicentennial Celebration we have continuously kept in mind the youth of America. If this Celebration is to be a success in the largest sense of the word it will have to teach the American youth the ideals of George Washington and the ideals of our country. With this in view we prepared two pamphlets: *The George Washington Appreciation Course* and *The George Washington Handbook*.

HELPS FOR THE TEACHER

These have been worked up with the idea of assisting the teachers in presenting the life of George Washington to their students. In other words, they are designed "to teach the teachers how to teach" the story of our First President. This work has met with the approval of educators throughout the world. One hundred thousand copies of these pamphlets have already been distributed, and ten times that number could be used to good advantage.

APPRECIATION COURSE

The George Washington Appreciation Course is being offered in many universities, high schools, and study clubs. *The George Washington Handbook* is used as a text for this course.

EDUCATIONAL CONTESTS

We have arranged for a nation-wide series of educational contests which are divided into three groups; declamatory for elementary schools, Essay for high schools, and Oratorical for colleges. Special contest committees have been appointed in all the States, and it is expected that millions of school children will compete in these contests and profit immeasurably thereby.

PAMPHLETS FOR CONTESTS

Two pamphlets have been prepared for these contests, and are being distributed to the schools enrolling in the nation-wide series. One gives the regulations and the other contains the "Selections Relating to George Washington," which will be used in the Declamatory Contests in the elementary schools.

PORTRAIT POSTERS

Another educational feature of the work of this Commission has been the distribution of portrait posters. One million large-size pictures, copies of the famous Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum portrait, have been distributed to the schools of America. Every classroom in the United States has been supplied with one of these posters. In most schools the students are making frames for this picture and regular unveiling exercises are being held. These pictures have been received with tremendous enthusiasm by the youth of the land. For many years after the Celebration this picture of George Washington will be in the classrooms to furnish inspiration to millions of children.

LIBRARIES

The Commission has contacted and sent material to some 15,000 libraries in America. This material is loaned out to the readers and used for display purposes. Many libraries are gathering all available books on George Washington to help educate the public and to arouse enthusiasm in the coming Celebration. Thousands of libraries, at our suggestion, are arranging Bicentennial exhibits and many libraries are preparing for a special series of lectures on the life and times of George Washington.

FLAG CHARTS

We are sending to each library in the country a Flag Chart showing all the flags which were used during the American Revolution. This is the first time that all of our flags of this period have been printed in one chart. The educational and patriotic value of the distribution of this Flag Chart is significant.

NEW PLAYS AND PAGEANTS

Realizing the great demand for plays and pageants to be used during the Bicentennial period, our Commission has produced 31 new dramatizations; 13 pageants and 18 plays.

These pageants and plays vary in length from ten minutes to two hours. Consequently this material can be used by small dramatic clubs as well as by the largest professional casts.

MACKAYE MASQUE, "WAKEFIELD"

A folk-masque entitled *Wakefield* was written especially for this Commission by the outstanding dramatist, Percy MacKaye. Rehearsals are now in progress for the production of the Masque in the District of Columbia. It is expected that every large city in America will produce this Masque some time during the Bicentennial Celebration period.

PLAY AND PAGEANT CATALOGUE

We have prepared and distributed a special catalogue containing synopsis of all plays and pageants issued by the Commission, as well as approximately 150 plays and pageants issued by and available at publishers throughout the country. In this same connection we have also prepared a pageant handbook to assist in producing a pageant in honor of George Washington. This pamphlet contains 10 chapters of practical helps and bibliography.

COSTUME BOOK

We are also sending out a special costume book containing descriptions and illustrations of Colonial and Revolutionary costumes and uniforms.

COLONIAL MUSIC

We have made extensive research and have collected all available music of the day of George Washington. The music of Washington's day will be revived during the Celebration period, and this should lend color to the Celebrations going on throughout the country. Three pamphlets have been issued by our Commission on this phase of our activities. They are: *George Washington as a Friend and Patron of Music; The Music of George Washington's Time; Music from the Days of George Washington.*

These pamphlets have been sent to the various bands and orchestras and music clubs of America, as well as to individuals particularly interested in that subject.

COHAN SONG

George M. Cohan, the famous actor and song writer, has written a special song in honor of the occasion, entitled *Father of the Land We Love.* This song was donated to the Commission by Mr. Cohan as his contribution to the Bicentennial Celebration. We are distributing one million copies throughout the country, and it is expected that every American will soon be acquainted with this stirring tune.

EDWIN MARKHAM POEM

Edwin Markham, the famous American poet, has written a poem on George Washington for this occasion, *Washington the Nation Builder.* We have not as yet begun the distribution of this poem, but we expect to have copies *in every classroom* in America. We will also furnish them to fraternal, civic, and patriotic societies.

PAMPHLETS IN BRAILLE

In order that no group of people be omitted from this Celebration, our Commission has published a number of our pamphlets in Braille. By this means the sightless of America will have access to material hitherto closed to them and they will be able to take part in the Celebration along with the more fortunate people who are not deprived of their sight.

COLLECTION OF PICTURES

We have assembled a library of prints which is undoubtedly one of the greatest collections of pictures relating to George Washington and people and places connected with him in existence. Our pictures are used for reproduction purposes in newspapers and magazines, in special school and college annuals, and for programs and souvenirs. This feature of our work has aided considerably in stimulating the people to read about George Washington, and to prepare for the Celebration.

HELPS TO MERCHANTS

We have cooperated with hundreds of business organizations which are preparing to take part in the Bicentennial Celebration. We have distributed some 20,000 copies of our booklet entitled *Suggestions for Merchants and Department Store Cooperation,* to the stores of America. Colonial costumes are being manufactured; Washington pictures are being sold, and flags, buttons, badges, and hundreds of other items are being made for the celebration.

NO FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP APPROVAL OF PRODUCTS

In this connection the Commission has always taken the position of not having any financial relationship whatsoever with any manufacturing concern. We have assisted everybody who has come to our office looking for help, and any products made which were authentic in every detail and which were to sell at a reasonable price, we have approved. In making this Bicentennial material, manufacturers have employed people who otherwise would not have been employed. Business has been stimulated and conditions have been somewhat alleviated.

We are compiling a list of business firms which have existed since the days of George Washington. There are some 225 firms of this kind still in existence in our country. Such a project has never before been completed and a survey of these firms will undoubtedly prove of great importance to the students of economic history.

LOAN EXHIBIT, WASHINGTON PORTRAITS

For the past two years considerable interest has been shown in the portraits of George Washington. Some twenty-seven paintings were made from life of our First President and hundreds of replicas have been made by the original artists. Our commission is attempting something which has never before been undertaken. We are preparing for a loan exhibit of all of Washington's portraits and portraits of his official family. This exhibit is to be held at the Corcoran Gallery of Art from March 5 until the end of the Celebration.

We have made great strides in this collection. Some sixty-four of these famous portraits have already been loaned for this exhibit. It is expected that this exhibit will prove to be one of the outstanding features of the Celebration.

COLONIAL GARDENS

Above we have outlined our major projects. Besides we are engaged in many other activities. To foster a revival of the colonial garden, the Commission will publish a book on Colonial Gardens, the text of which is being prepared through the American Society of Landscape Architects. Much interest has already been evidenced in this publication, which will be ready for distribution in about a month.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES' CELEBRATION

Arrangements are being made, in cooperation with the national organizations of postal employees, for the observance, on July 26, 1932, of the one hundred fifty-seventh anniversary of the founding of the Postal Service.

OFFICIAL MEDAL

This Commission is arranging for the coining and distribution of the official medal, designed by Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, and for the special badge medals that will commemorate this anniversary.

BICENTENNIAL STAMPS

This Commission cooperated with the Post Office Department and with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and with stamp collectors all over the country in the production and distribution of twelve postage stamps and five stamped envelopes which the Government began issuing January 1, 1932, to commemorate the Bicentennial. It is estimated that fifteen billion of these stamps will be sold this year and that the Government's profit will be about one and a half million dollars.

GEORGE WASHINGTON QUARTER-DOLLAR

The Commission is cooperating with the Treasury Department in connection with the production of the new George Washington quarter-dollar, which will probably be issued some time in February.

COLONIAL BALL

Another interesting project under way is the Colonial Ball, which is to take place on February 22. Every effort is being made to reproduce a Colonial Ball of George Washington's time.

WASHINGTON MEMORIAL TREES

Our Commission has cooperated with the American Tree Association in the project of planting George Washington Memorial Trees throughout the world. To date some fourteen million Memorial Trees have been planted in honor of George Washington. [NOTE.—Ultimately more than 30,000,000 trees were planted.] These trees will stand as a lasting tribute to this great man.

To give a complete and detailed account of all the activities of this Commission would require several volumes. Such a report will be made after the Celebration period. The above is prepared so as to give an idea of the work which is being done by the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

REQUESTS FOR LITERATURE

Every project was undertaken because of a demand from the people. Consequently the genuine enthusiasm for the Celebration is evidenced by the great number of requests which are received daily for various forms of literature and for suggestions from this Commission. We receive as many as 7,000 letters a day requesting material, propounding historical inquiries, and offering suggestions and assistance. Every letter receives an answer as soon as possible, but in view of the fact that our mail has been so tremendous, we are now some 18,000 letters behind.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE

The best indication of the popularity of this movement to honor George Washington on the two hundredth anniversary of his birth is shown by this fact: during the year 1931 we sent out 7,508,780 pieces of literature to every part of the United States and every corner of the world. Had we had the means to do so, this Commission would have increased that number tenfold.

The Disbursing Officer submitted the following report showing appropriations, expenditures and balance on hand to January 1, 1932:

Appropriations		$848,665.54
Expenditures	$613,498.75	
Available in Treasury	177,279.03	
Bal. on hand January 1, 1932	57,887.76	
		848,665.54

He also stated that the General Accounting Office had detailed an accountant to the Commission and that a system of accounting had been established which was operating satisfactorily.

Speaker Garner stated that it had been his understanding that in the beginning of the life of the Commission expenditures would not exceed a quarter of a million dollars,—to which Senator Fess replied that he thought it would be found that revenue derived from the sale of the Definitive Writings and Commemorative postage stamps would exceed the amount of the appropriations already made and those which had been estimated as necessary.

There being no further business the Commission adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, MAR. 4, 1932

The Committee on Program met upon the call of the Vice Chairman at the headquarters at 10 a. m., March 4, 1932. Present, the Vice Chairman, Mr. Moore, Director Bloom, and Mr. Page. Dr. Marvin, Chairman, and Dr. Havenner, Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia Commission, were also present.

The Vice Chairman suggested the desirability hereafter of having bi-monthly meetings of the Committee.

The Vice Chairman stated that the principal object of the meeting today was to arrive at a definite understanding in regard to program features in the near future. Desultory discussion of the program then followed.

The Celebration of St. Patrick's Day, March 17, and of Easter Day, March 27, were left to voluntary effort.

Dr. Havenner outlined the program for Army Day. There will be a military parade, he stated, under the auspices of the Military Order of the World War. The exact hour of starting the parade has not been fixed. Some doubt appearing as to the sponsorship for the Army Day celebration, the Executive Secretary read the minutes of the previous meetings showing that tentative programs anticipated that sponsorship would be that of the Military Order of the World War under the direction of the local Commission.

The Vice Chairman stated that in order that there might not be any conflict of the jurisdiction or misunderstanding, he thought that any celebration in which the President was to take part should be primarily under the auspices of the United States Commission, otherwise under the auspices of the

District of Columbia Commission, each cooperating with the other jointly where contacts become necessary.

Dr. Havenner suggested that April 6 and Flag Day be joint celebrations and that there be coordination between the two Commissions.

The question arose as to obtaining the services of the United States Service Bands, it appearing that there had been some conflict, in order to avoid which the authorities would recognize only requests from the United States Commission for the services of such bands. Mr. Bloom stated that there would be a meeting of the Service Bands representatives and an understanding reached that requests should come from the United States Commission's headquarters. On motion by Mr. Moore it was ordered that if any serious difficulty or question arose in connection with the Service Bands, the same be referred to the Vice Chairman for arbitration.

Dr. Havenner stated that the District of Columbia Commission would not consider any feature of a proposed celebration of National aspect unless a representative of the United States Commission were present.

Dr. Havenner outlined some of the details of the Army Day Parade, route of march, location of stands, etc., and that all units would be represented at a meeting in the office of the local commission.

It was decided pursuant to the suggestion of the Vice Chairman that the next meeting of the Committee would be held on Friday, March 18; also that a meeting of the Executive Committee would be called for Wednesday, March 9, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the room of the Committee on the Library of the Senate.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MAR. 9, 1932

Pursuant to the call of the Chairman, the Executive Committee met in the room of the Senate Committee on the Library, Wednesday, March 9, 1932.

There were present the Vice Chairman, Senator Fess, Messrs. Capper, Hawley, Byrns, Tilson, and Moore. Director Bloom was also present.

Senator Norbeck and Representative Williamson, of South Dakota, appeared before the committee and requested that permission be granted to the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission to use the mailing facilities of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the purpose of circularization to obtain contributions with which to match a like amount already appropriated by Congress for the work of producing colossal portrait figures of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt, to be carved on the granite mass on Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Representative Williamson made a statement explanatory of the purpose of the Mount Rushmore Commission, after which there was discussion as to the feasibility as well as the policy involved of permitting the use of the mailing list of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission for the purpose stated. It was explained by the Vice Chairman that in order to avoid the appearance of its use for political purposes, the officers and members of the Commission had refused permission for its use other than for the work of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission.

It was finally decided that Representative Williamson would confer with Director Bloom at the Commission's headquarters and determine whether in their judgment it would be feasible to select from the mailing list some 40,000 or 50,000 names and addresses for the purpose desired and that the decision in the matter by the committee would be deferred until its next meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to meet on the call of the Chairman.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, MAR. 18, 1932

The Committee on Program met at 10 o'clock, March 18, 1932, at the headquarters of the Commission. There were present Senator Fess, Mr. Moore, Director Bloom, and Mr. Page. Dr. Marvin and Dr. Havenner, representing the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, were also present, as were Dr. Charles Moore and Mr. Kammerer, representing the Fine Arts Commission.

At the suggestion of Dr. Charles Moore, Mr. Kammerer made a statement concerning the opening of an exhibition of Commemorative Paintings, Sculptures and the plan of Washington at the National Gallery of Art on March 26, at 4 p. m.

Mr. Kammerer stated that of the appropriation of $5,000 allocated by Congress to the Fine Arts Commission from an appropriation for the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, all but a small balance had been expended. It was the purpose of the Fine Arts Commission, he said, to issue

a catalog at a cost of $300 for 5,000 copies, and $46 for each additional 1,000 copies, which would be placed on sale and from which it was thought revenue would be derived sufficiently to defray the cost of printing and distribution, but, he said, the commission did not have the necessary funds available and desired the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to underwrite or guarantee the amount. On motion by Mr. R. Walton Moore, it was ordered that the George Washington Bicentennial Commission would assume responsibility for the expenditure of not exceeding $300; provided the catalogues mentioned will be sold by the Fine Arts Commission and the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission to defray the expense of printing and that any surplus funds derived therefrom shall go to the latter.

Dr. Charles Moore suggested that the address of Honorable R. Walton Moore on the subject of "George Washington as a Lay-Judge" be printed for distribution. Mr. R. W. Moore explained that this address already had been inserted in the Congressional Record.

Dr. Havenner stated that the Army Day program had been arranged—that the parade was to start at 2 p. m., and that he would like to be advised as to the number of members of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission who will participate and be in the parade. He stated that cars would be provided for the members.

Dr. Havenner stated that Mr. Bartlett, of Alexandria, had suggested that for the Flag Day exercises the proposed celebration in Alexandria on that day be combined with the celebration in the city of Washington.

Senator Fess said he would confer with President Hoover and ascertain the President's wishes as to his participation in those exercises.

Dr. Havenner stated he was informed on good authority that about 200,000 automobiles would visit Washington during the celebration.

Dr. Havenner stated that on April 30 there would be a parade of the school boys of the District of Columbia starting at 9.30 and that he was authorized to invite members of the United States Commission to participate in it.

The Vice Chairman stated that this was the date also upon which the Mount Vernon Highway would be dedicated, but there would be no conflict because the latter exercises would be in the afternoon.

At this point in the proceedings Dr. Marvin and Dr. Havenner retired.

Director Bloom made a statement in regard to a letter addressed to each member and officer of the Commission by Mr. Henry Woodhouse regarding publications of the Commission which had been copyrighted in the name of Director Bloom, who read a letter which he had addressed to the members of the Commission in which he had assigned all of the copyrights of such publications to the U. S. G. W. B. Commission.

This was followed by a letter addressed by the Vice Chairman to Mr. Woodhouse as follows:

"March Nineteenth, 1932.

"Dear Sir:

" Your letter to President Hoover under date of March fifteenth as well as your letter to the Vice President under the same date have been referred to me.

"I observe your concern over the action of the commission in protecting its publications from the use of advertisers by securing copyrights through its Director. It was the commission's judgment that such protection in the interest of keeping the celebration on an unselfish plane would require such action. Accordingly steps were taken in that direction. On November 23, 1931, the Director notified the commission through me that he was having copyrighted in his name the productions of the commission. The records of the commission contain the following statements:

" 'The reason for copyrighting the different publications and material is to prevent advertising concerns throughout the country from republishing the same without permission and for advertising certain productions and merchandise that would not be dignified and it is understood that all material and all copyrights issued to me in my name are the property of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and are hereby assigned to them.'

"Your complaint to the effect that the Director is taking advantage of the commission is entirely erroneous, but is in accordance with the judgment of the commission for protection.

"Yours very truly,

"SIMEON D. FESS,

"*George Washington Bicentennial Commission.*

"Mr. Henry Woodhouse,
"280 Madison Avenue,
"New York City."

The Director stated that he had received requests for the use of costumes which were used in producing the Wakefield Masque and on motion by Senator Fess the Director was authorized to loan them for the purpose of appropriate celebrations in the discretion of the Director.

There was some discussion as to the proper method of distributing the Definitive Writings pursuant to a recent act of Congress. The Vice Chairman appointed Messrs. Bloom and Page to

confer with the proper authorities and arrange for their distribution.

Senator Fess presented a request of Senator Borah that one volume be published containing what he called the "Highlights of George Washington's Writings." After some discussion Mr. Moore volunteered to confer with Dr. Fitzpatrick as to what should be contained in such a volume.

The program for the Wakefield Celebration was deferred until the next meeting.

The question of the President going to Fredericksburg on Mothers' Day, May 8, was discussed and Senator Fess said he would confer with the President as to his wishes in the matter.

The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, APR. 1, 1932

The Committee on Program met at the headquarters at 10 o'clock, April 1, 1932. Present: Messrs. Fess, Moore, Bloom, Page. Dr. Havenner was also present. Dr. Marvin was unable to attend.

The Director read a letter from Mrs. Alice Hunt Bartlett in which she set forth a complaint that the Commission had not used certain portions of her book entitled "George Washington Preeminent." The Director stated that in preparation of a pageant Mrs. Bartlett had been requested to give permission for the use of certain portions of her book, but that afterwards it was decided not to use them. In her letter Mrs. Bartlett intimated that proceedings would be instituted against the Commission.

In the discussion of the matter it appeared that it was engendered by Henry Woodhouse, and in this connection the Director read a statement obtained from the Department of Justice reciting the record of said Woodhouse.

Mr. Moore volunteered to communicate with Mrs. Bartlett and to acquaint her with the real facts in the case.

Mr. Page submitted a tabular statement showing approximately the distribution of the sets of the Definitive Writings of George Washington. In this connection a letter was read from Honorable S. O. Bland, of Virginia, requesting that the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, be allotted two sets of the Writings—one of which was to go to Wakefield and the other to Yorktown. The Committee on motion of Mr. Moore, subject to the approval of the Commission, allotted two sets of the Definitive Writings to the National Park Service and one set each to the Wakefield Association, Yorktown Association, and to the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission, in the name of Doctor Cloyd Heck Marvin, as chairman.

Dr. Havenner stated that it was the purpose of the District of Columbia Commission to request the Executive Departments of the Government to decorate their buildings on days commemorating events of major importance. He extended an invitation to the members of the United States Commission to participate in the Army Day Parade, stating that conveyanaces would be furnished at New Jersey Avenue and B Streets, S.E., and that provision had been made for seats on the President's reviewing stand for the members and their wives.

Dr. Havenner also stated that the President had consented to view the parade on Flag Day. He also informed the committee that the catalogues published in connection with the Exhibition of Commemorative Paintings and Sculptures, etc., had met with a poor sale and that more effective arrangements would be made for their distribution.

The Committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, APR. 15, 1932

The Committee on Program met at the headquarters at 10 o'clock, a. m., April 15, 1932. Present: The Vice Chairman, Mr. Moore, Director Bloom, and Mr. Page. Dr. Havenner, Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia Commission, was also present.

Senator Fess stated that he had requested President Hoover to go to Fredericksburg, Virginia, on Mothers' Day, May 8, and broadcast an address to the American people on the subject of Motherhood at the home of Mary Ball Washington, Mother of George Washington.

Senator Fess stated that urgent business required him to leave town and he thereupon retired from the meeting.

On motion by Mr. Moore one set of the Definitive Writings was assigned to the District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission to be delivered to Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, Chairman of the Commission; also a set to Dr. George C. Havenner, Executive Vice Chairman of that Commission.

The sum of $900 was authorized to be paid to the United States Geological Survey on account of the George Washington Atlas. After informal dis-

cussion regarding the distribution of the Definitive Writings the committee adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, APR. 29, 1932

The Committee on Program met at headquarters at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, April 29, 1932. Present: Vice Chairman Fess and Messrs. Moore, Bloom, and Page. Dr. Havenner, Vice Chairman of the District of Columbia Commission, was also present.

Senator Fess announced that it would be impossible for the President to go to Fredericksburg on Mothers' Day, May 8, to broadcast an address from the home of Mary Ball Washington, also that Mrs. Hoover could not go. After some discussion as to an appropriate speaker for the occasion it was decided that Senator Fess would communicate with former President Coolidge by telephone and request him to deliver the address.

Dr. Havenner suggested the desirability of having the Army-Navy Football Game in Washington next fall and that he had been in contact with the Army-Navy authorities. It had been suggested, he said, that the game be played at the American League Park in Washington, on December 3. It was agreed that Senator Fess and Dr. Havenner would act as a committee to take up the matter with the Secretaries of War and Navy on next Tuesday.

(Note: In the meantime the House of Representatives adopted a resolution expressing its desire that the Army-Navy Football Game be played in Washington in the Fall.)

On motion of Mr. Moore it was ordered that a set of the Definitive Writings be assigned to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union, and that the Director request President Hoover to autograph the first volume.

On motion by Mr. Moore the following resolution was agreed to:

RESOLVED; That should it be found expedient by Senator Fess to provide for the publication of additional sets of the Definitive Writings for sale to the public, provision be made therefor either under existing law or by further legislative action while the work is still standing in type at the Government Printing Office.

The Executive Secretary was authorized to confer with the Superintendent of Public Documents in regard to the subject.

The committee then adjourned.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, MAY 13, 1932

The Committee on Program met at the headquarters at 10 o'clock a. m., Friday, May 13, 1932. Present: Messrs. Fess, Moore, Bloom, and Page. Doctor Havenner was also present.

The Vice Chairman stated that owing to other important engagements it would be impossible for him to remain at the meeting, whereupon he withdrew. The members of the Committee then engaged in informal discussion without action concerning several matters of interest, and the committee adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DEC. 13, 1932

Executive Committee met, pursuant to the following call, Tuesday, December 13, 1932:

"I am directed by the Vice Chairman to call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bicentennial Commission to hear the report of the Director and to take steps to close up the work of the Commission.

"A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, December 13, 1932, in the Joint Library Committee room in the west central portion of the Capitol on the ground floor. It is quite important that the full committee be in attendance."

Present: Vice Chairman Senator Fess, Senator Glass, Representative Byrns, Mr. Moore, and Mrs. Cook. Senator Capper appeared later. In the absence of other members of the committee and Director Bloom, who were unable to be present, the members indulged in informal discussion.

The Vice Chairman stated that the organic act authorizing the appointment of the commission provided that the Commission shall expire within two years after the expiration of the celebration, December 31, 1932, and that the purpose in calling the meeting of the Executive Committee was to decide when the work of the commission should be terminated.

It was agreed that in view of the forthcoming Christmas recess of Congress it would be advisable to defer holding another meeting until Tuesday, January 10, 1933. In the meantime the Vice Chairman, together with Mr. Byrns, Mr. Moore, and the Executive Secretary, would visit headquarters to survey conditions there and report the result at the next meeting of the committee. The Vice Chairman stated he would fix a time for the visit agreeably to those named, and the Executive Secretary was authorized to call a meeting of the

full committee on January 10, 1933, in the room of the Senate Committee on the Library.

The Committee then adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAN. 10, 1933

The Executive Committee met in the room of the Committee on the Library of the Senate in the west central portion of the Capitol Building, Tuesday, January 10, 1933.

There were present the Vice Chairman, Senator Fess; Senators Capper, and Tydings, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sherman, and Director Bloom. It was announced that Representative Byrns is ill, Representative Hawley attending the funeral of a deceased colleague, and Mr. Slemp and Mr. Tilson unavoidably detained out of the city.

The Vice Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to consider and fix upon an agreeable time for closing the work of the Commission; that the Executive Committee should determine if possible upon such time preliminary to a meeting of the full Commission.

Discussion ensued during which the Vice Chairman and Mr. Moore interrogated the Director as to the length of time it would take to perform all necessary work; the overhead expense including pay rolls, etc. Upon request of Director Bloom, Floyd Williams, Administrative Assistant, made a statement concerning the present personnel and the current work. He said there are about forty persons at present on the pay roll who are kept busy with the work of correspondence, printing, etc. In this statement Mr. Williams was corroborated by Director Bloom and Mrs. Sherman.

Mr. Moore stated that he had conferred with Doctor Fitzpatrick concerning the status of the Definitive Writings, good progress upon which was being made and that he would suggest that the services of Mrs. Fitzpatrick be continued. He stated that Mrs. Fitzpatrick is rendering valuable service in connection with the preparation of the material. Director Bloom replied that the compensation of Mrs. Fitzpatrick was contemplated in his estimate of the expenditures yet to be made from available funds.

Director Bloom made a verbal statement of the finances of the Commission, supplemented by a statement of the Disbursing Officer showing:

Funds available for requisition	$174,188.91
Check book balance to date	35,374.82
Amount impounded under the Economy Act	6,453.90
Vouchers pending for audit	2,664.00

The Vice Chairman requested the judgment of the committee as to whether the Director be authorized to proceed with the printing of certain volumes including the Atlas for preservation in the Library of Congress or in the Hall of Archives. The volumes referred to, samples of which were exhibited, are as follows:

Literary Series, 3 volumes.
Foreign Participation, 2 volumes.
Activities, 3 volumes.
Music, 2 volumes.
State Programs.
Wakefield Masque, 1 volume, in Braille.

After discussion, on motion of Senator Tydings, seconded by Mrs. Cook, it was

RESOLVED: That Director Bloom be instructed to proceed with the preparation and completion of all material necessary and cause to be printed the literature in question, with the aid of as few employees as possible, the work to be done expeditiously, all expense therefor to be paid from available funds.

Senator Tydings suggested that a preliminary report of the commission in detail be prepared for submission to Congress for publication. Director Bloom stated that such record had been prepared.

Director Bloom requested permission to have printed 100 or more volumes of the literature before mentioned on rag paper for its better preservation. Without formal action the committee left the matter to the discretion of the Director.

The Vice Chairman stated that he will submit a report of the commission's activities at a meeting of the Commission to be held if agreeable to the President, on or about February 21, next. Said report to be prepared in collaboration by the Director and Executive Secretary, and to be submitted by him as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Director Bloom exhibited a report of the Washington family ancestry prepared at headquarters and said to be authenticated and checked by Miss Anne Madison Washington.

The Committee then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION AT WHITE HOUSE

The Commission met upon the call of the President in the Cabinet Room at the White House at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, February 20, 1933, and was called to order by President Hoover, Chairman of the Commission.

Those present were Senators Fess and Capper; Representative Hawley, Mr. Tilson, Mr. Moore,

Doctor Hart, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Sherman, and Director Bloom.

By unanimous consent the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

In recognition of the services of Hon. Sol Bloom, Director of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

HONOR TO DIRECTOR BLOOM

WHEREAS the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission created by the Congress of the United States to plan and carry out a suitable Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington in the year 1932, has now received a preliminary report of that Celebration; and

WHEREAS by designation of this Commission the Honorable Sol Bloom has conducted the active organization of the Celebration throughout the United States and the world; and

WHEREAS this Commission believes that the activities of the Celebration have been preeminently successful and that they have been directed by Mr. Bloom with energy, efficiency and in compliance with the purposes of this Commission: Therefore be it

Resolved, By the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, in meeting assembled at the White House, in the city of Washington this twentieth day of February, 1933, that it extends to Mr. Bloom the thanks of this Commission with this expression of our commendation and high regard for his distinguished services; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Bloom as an evidence of the appreciation and gratitude of this Commission.

After referring to the selection in 1930 of Colonel U. S. Grant 3d, and Honorable Sol Bloom, Representative from New York, as Associate Directors, and that Colonel Grant, because of his many other official duties had early resigned, Senator Fess, the vice chairman, stated that the vacancy had not been filled and that, inasmuch as Mr. Bloom had performed the duties of director, the title of Director should be bestowed upon him. Whereupon, on motion of Senator Fess it was unanimously agreed that Representative Bloom be designated as Director of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, retroactive to the date of Colonel Grant's resignation as Associate Director.

President Hoover, as chairman of the Commission, said he was glad of the opportunity to express to the Commission his own appreciation of the work performed by Director Bloom, and for the results accomplished. Mr. Bloom, he said, had executed plans for the celebration with intelligence, great energy and with fidelity and that he felt that it was an achievement worthy of his deep gratitude and a place in the records of the commission.

Mr. Bloom replied appropriately to the remarks of President Hoover, and expressed his thanks for the honor they conferred upon him, and also for like sentiments spoken by other members of the commission.

Mr. Moore expressed the thanks of the members for the interest and cooperation of President Hoover in the Commission's work, which, he said was at all times helpful and freely accorded. To which President Hoover replied by saying that he had been intensely interested throughout in the plans of the commission, and while his interest and desire to be helpful had always been keen, nevertheless he felt that they had been disproportionate to his contribution to the success of the work.

The Director, Representative Bloom, submitted the following report which on motion of Mr. Hawley was ordered to be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting:

February 16, 1933.

My dear Mr. Page:

I am sending you the first draft of the preliminary report of the Commission.

Will you please keep in mind that this is not official, and is subject to such revision as Director Bloom may wish to make in it.

There will also be a few minor additions in relation to such matters as our library, service for the blind, exhibit of paintings, etc.

Sincerely,

E. P. ALLEN,
Assistant to the Director.

Honorable William Tyler Page, Executive Secretary
United States Capitol,
Washington, D. C.

PRELIMINARY REPORT

Of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, Submitted to the Commission by Sol Bloom, Director.

The United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington was established by Joint Resolution of Congress approved December 2, 1924. The Commission was to be composed of 19 Commissioners, as follows:

The President of the United States; presiding officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, ex-officio; eight persons to be appointed by the President of the

United States; four Senators by the President pro tempore of the Senate; and four Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Commission has undergone a number of changes in its personnel since originally established. The personnel of the Commission at the present time being as follows:

President of the United States, Chairman.
Vice President of the United States.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Senator Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Vice Chairman.
Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.
Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.
Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland.
Representative Willis C. Hawley of Oregon.
Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut.
Representative Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee.
Honorable R. Walton Moore of Virginia.
Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook of Pennsylvania.
Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of Colorado.
Mr. Henry Ford of Michigan.
Honorable C. Bascom Slemp of Virginia.
Mr. Wallace McCamant of Oregon.
Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Massachusetts.
Mr. Joseph Scott of California.

The general mandate under which the Commission was to function was stated in House Concurrent Resolution No. 57 of February 23, 1927, as follows:

That the Commission should organize the Celebration, "in such manner as may seem to them most fitting, to the end that the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of him who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen'—the pioneer, the soldier, the statesman, the husbandman, the exemplar of American citizenship, George Washington, may be commemorated in the year 1932 in such manner that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic; . . ."

By designation of President Coolidge, William Tyler Page was appointed Executive Secretary and disbursing officer and was so appointed by the Commission, March 1, 1925. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart was named Historian of the Commission.

The Commission early decided against any form of exposition or any material demonstration of the progress of our country since George Washington's time. On the contrary, the wise policy was adopted of organizing and promoting the Celebration in the hearts and minds of the whole people of the United States. Provision was made for foreign participation, if considered desirable, and for the participation of American citizens resident abroad. In order to carry out this program the Commission appointed two Associate Directors—Honorable Sol Bloom, Representative in Congress from New York, and Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Grant 3rd.

Although the act establishing the Commission was approved in 1924 it was not until early in 1930 that the Associate Directors were named and active organization of the Commission and its work began. Because of pressure of his other official duties, Col. Grant resigned within a few months after his appointment and no successor was named. From that time the responsibilities of organizing and directing the Celebration have been in the hands of Congressman Bloom.

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission, January 10, 1933, the following condensed preliminary report of the Commission is submitted:

APPROPRIATIONS

Act approved March 4, 1925	$10,000.00
Act approved April 22, 1926	10,000.00
Act approved February 11, 1927	14,000.00
Act approved May 29, 1928	13,946.02
Act approved March 26, 1930	20,500.00
Act approved July 3, 1930	362,075.00
Act approved February 25, 1931	338,195.00
Act approved March 4, 1931	77,000.00
Act approved February 2, 1932	225,000.00
Act approved June 30, 1932	200,000.00
Total appropriations	$1,270,716.02
Profit on sale Bicentennial Stamps to the Government to date, no postal service being required (minimum estimate, Post Office Department)	$1,000,000.00
Amount paid on the Definitive Writings to be returned to Treasury when books are sold by the Superintendent of Documents	62,545.11
	$1,062,545.11
Cost of Celebration less items above specified (maximum estimate)	$208,170.91

In order to carry out the purposes of the Congress and the policies adopted by the Commission, it was necessary to create a compact administrative organization consisting of various departments having in charge certain specific responsibilities.

To facilitate a drafting of this report, I consider it advisable to take up the work of the Commission by departments to be followed by a general summary.

ADMINISTRATION

The duties of the general office for administration are various and fall under the immediate supervision of the Administrative Assistant of the Commission. The turnover of the personnel, whether of employment or dismissal, is handled by the administrative office, while the complete records of all employees, including oaths of office, appointments, recommendations, resignations, etc., are kept by this office on file. At the highest peak of the activities of the Commission, February, 1932, employees numbered 175 persons, and from that time to February 1, 1933, the number of employees has decreased to 35. The number is being steadily decreased. This office is also responsible for all incoming mail of the Commission. The burden of this work is indicated by the fact that from January 1, 1932, through January 1, 1933, 296,794 pieces of incoming mail were handled by this office.

The Administrative office is also responsible for all outgoing mail of the Commission which includes all letters, all printed matter, posters, pictures and literature furnished to participants in the Celebration throughout the country. The number of pieces of outgoing mail handled by this office up to January 31, 1933, was 12,920,533. In addition to handling the mail this office also addressed 2,429,457 envelopes, mimeographed nearly one million letters, mimeographed 5,860,277 sheets of other material, and received and acknowledged other requests for material to the number of 209,149.

All purchasing and record of distribution of the entire Commission is supervised by this department, which includes office supplies of all kinds, and office equipment and furniture. Under the Administrative Assistant falls the accounting and auditing department of the Commission, which consists of the standardized, uniform accounting system approved by the Comptroller General. The system provides for all expenditures from the beginning of the Act of the Commission—April 1, 1925—to date.

A distribution record is also maintained, all expenditures being divided into standardized classification of objects of expenditures. The accounts are arranged in accordance with the activities within the organization and allotments are made in order to control the expenditures under appropriations.

During the month of February, 1932, the work of the

mail department had grown to such proportions that it was found necessary to continue this work 24 hours each day. During the month of February, 1932, mail orders were filled at the average of 6,500 a day. Letters were acknowledged at the rate of 3,800 a day. Literature was mailed at the rate of 50,000 pieces a day.

It was necessary to address 7,000 envelopes a day to mail this material.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

Eighty-five National organizations of women representing approximately twenty-five million members were contacted by the Women's Department of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and have participated in the Celebration. Through the local units of these organizations the Celebration has been carried to every State in the Union and to practically every city, town, village and rural community.

One of the major activities of the Department was the preparation of twelve George Washington Programs and forty-eight Papers, or speeches, on the sub-topics in the Programs. Accompanying the Programs was a selected list of books relating to George Washington, found to be especially accurate, interesting and generally available.

These programs and program papers were used not only by women's organizations, but by all organized groups, including church, patriotic and fraternal societies, schools, colleges and other educational institutions.

General suggestions for programs of participation in the Celebration were also sent to organization presidents or chairmen of special Bicentennial Committees. Such persons were asked to urge all churches in their communities to hold a service of tribute to the Father of Our Country on the 20th and 21st of February, 1932. All women's organizations were asked to do many things outside their own group to aid in furthering the general program. For instance: To see to it that public libraries, especially the small town and country traveling libraries, were well supplied with authentic books on George Washington for readers of all ages; to give special attention to the needs of orphanages and kindred institutions for books of this kind and to see that these children were given a part in the Celebration; to confer with school authorities and assist in making the nation-wide series of educational contests a success; to arrange for receptions, teas and balls when the guests would appear in Colonial costume and to urge the use of plays, pageants, tableaux with Colonial music, especially the Music of George Washington's Time.

Planting memorial trees to honor the memory of George Washington was one of the most popular forms of participation in the Celebration.

Early in April, 1930, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission and the American Tree Association, cooperated in a program that originally called for the planting of "Ten million living memorials to a Great Man." At the present writing approximately thirty million trees have been planted and registered by the American Tree Association. Eighty-five per cent of these trees have been planted by and under the auspices of women's organizations; the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the Daughters of the American Revolution leading the list.

Hundreds of women's organizations in our territories and foreign countries have also participated in the Celebration. In the United States they have given invaluable service to State commissions and city, town and village committees, in addition to their participation by their own permanent organizations. In five States, women have acted as Chairmen of State Bicentennial Commissions, while 258 women served as members. Also there were 148,560 special Bicentennial committees composed entirely of women.

Approximately 500,000 Bicentennial programs have been presented by women's organizations. Reports are still coming in to this Department at the rate of from 30 to one hundred a day.

STATE, CITY AND TOWN GROUPS

George Washington Bicentennial Commissions were appointed in forty-eight States; the District of Columbia; Alaska and our Insular Possessions, by either Act of Legislature, the Governor, or other proper authority. Appropriations of funds to carry on the work were voted by eleven States. The personnel of the State Commissions total 1,065.

Through the cooperation of the Post Office Department, questionnaires were sent to 49,063 offices in the United States, and from these questionnaires more than 44,000 were returned, giving the names of the postmasters, heads of municipal governments, presidents of civic, patriotic and educational institutions, libraries, teachers, clergymen and leading citizens in each community.

Upon the basis of this information, the work of organization went forward by interesting each group in the Celebration and then, so far as possible, bringing these groups together for more effective service.

The returns from the questionnaires were sent to the various departments having charge of each specified activity. This refers to such activities as schools, churches, libraries, patriotic societies, etc. Each department in turn organized its own groups so that the total number of organizations and municipalities contacted was 1,555,755. Of this number, George Washington Bicentennial Committees were appointed in 894,224 organizations, and programs reported as having been presented by these committees were 4,760,345.

A conservative estimate of the number of committees of all kinds which presented programs in the United States, some of which were not officially appointed, is 990,000. In this connection, it is interesting to note, as indicated, the thoroughness of the organization work done by this department, as the total number of municipalities in the United States is 153,153 and of this number, committees were appointed in 107,803 and the number of municipal programs rendered was 126,807.

This ratio of the number of organizations to the number of programs rendered continues generally through the churches, schools, fraternal, patriotic and civic groups, agricultural groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, etc.

In the work of organizing committees throughout the United States a tremendous amount of detail was involved, and the single report of this department, when completed, will be one of the most interesting exhibits of the Commission.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION

In view of the fact that within the compass of a comparatively few months, the whole plan and purpose of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission had to be placed before the people of the United States, their interest and cooperation aroused and the wheels set in motion, it will be understood that the task presented to the Department of Information and Publication was great. The schedule of operations of the department called for enlisting every appropriate avenue for the dissemination of general and special information in relation to the Celebration. This meant securing the cooperation of the daily, semi-weekly and weekly newspapers; weekly, semi-monthly and monthly magazines; the radio; silent and talking motion pictures; the public platform; commercial and newspaper photographic services and special news-gathering agencies. Each of these avenues and methods required special material of quite a diversified character. The goal set by this department was to reach every man, woman and child in the country through some method and create enthusiasm for the Celebration preparatory to and sustaining the work of other departments. Naturally, close cooperation was maintained with all departments of the Commission, in order that each should secure the maximum assistance. In connection with the work of

interesting the public in the Celebration itself, an educational campaign in American history had to be conducted. This department was confronted with a peculiar situation. Everybody knew of George Washington, but very few people had a real conception of the man. Everyone assumed he knew all about George Washington, yet the statement by the great historian, Professor John Bach McMaster, "George Washington is an unknown man," was absolutely correct.

The public conception of George Washington was of a marble statue, cold, aloof and isolated—too distant to be understood, too exalted to be approached—George Washington, the human being, was unknown.

To re-create George Washington in the minds and hearts of the American people and to present him as a real human being who had lived and breathed, who was subject to the normal trials, sufferings and temptations of ordinary man, was the job assigned to this department.

It was called upon to teach the greatest history lesson ever taught with an entire nation as the classroom.

It was realized, of course, that the publicity material sent out by this department had to be carried on with dignity and fervor. It had to be presented in such a way that it would be at once interesting and accurate. It had to have human appeal. In other words, it had to be news. Without this quality newspapers would have declined to print the information. For no matter how altruistic newspaper publishers may be, they require that material submitted to them must have a value from the subscriber's standpoint, and the measure of that value is human nature itself. It should also be remembered that every word of the millions of words sent out by this department was read by the head of the department and submitted to the Historian before being sent out. It is gratifying to know that in this greatest campaign of the kind ever conducted, that no serious fault has been found with any phase of our publicity, nor has any statement been questioned, save in the minor instances of typographical errors or when individual opinion differed from that of our own historians.

Various types of newspaper releases were sent out to the American press. They can be divided roughly into two major classes: First, releases of an historical nature; second, releases on current happenings relating to the Bicentennial Celebration.

Historical releases were sent out to recall events and significant anniversaries relating to George Washington and the people and places connected with him. A few titles of releases of this character will illustrate the type: "Washington as Founder of West Point," "Washington Indignant at Suggestion He Become King," and "That Winter at Valley Forge."

Always were articles so prepared as to attract newspaper readers, and always the historical information contained was accurate.

Releases on current events in relation to the Bicentennial Celebration were distributed to keep the people informed of the progress of the Bicentennial Celebration. Such titles as "Original Washington Pictures to Be Exhibited," and "Restoration of Wakefield" are typical subjects.

Usually, all releases were sent to the complete newspaper list. Occasionally, they were sent to papers of one State or locality, or when requested to individual news or press associations. Many articles were furnished to individual newspaper correspondents or special writers, and such requests are still being received.

In addition to newspaper material, the department prepared 235 magazine articles, all of which were published, many with illustrations.

Besides this briefly outlined schedule, hundreds of other features and articles were furnished and a complete photographic library of nearly 2,000 prints were loaned to writers and artists who were cooperating in the work. Some of these prints were used over and over again.

Because of the great demand for our newspaper releases in permanent form, there was published in July, 1931, a volume entitled "News Releases Relating to the Life and Times of George Washington." In a book of 612 pages was reproduced a selected list of historical releases from March 1, 1930, to July, 1931. Five thousand copies of this volume were printed and distributed to newspaper offices. The volume will serve as a reference work for many years to come. It was planned to issue a second volume to bring this work up to date, but the project had to be abandoned because of lack of funds.

This department also collected, for preservation, clippings of its own articles and others, upon the subject of the Celebration.

This department was called upon to supply material for public speeches. This material was furnished not only to members of the Commission but also to members of Congress, State and city officials, and others who wanted material to prepare historical addresses in connection with the Bicentennial Celebration.

This department also furnished material for many foreign language newspapers, as well as for the Braille service for the blind. It also prepared articles for encyclopedias and special works of history and reference to be used in the schools by the general public. This department also had supervision of the distribution of the various posters issued by the Commission. It took care of a good portion of the incoming mail, all letters relating to posters, pictures, cuts, mats and articles of various kinds, were referred to this department. Also letters requesting help and advice in public activities. This department also prepared and supervised the arrangement and printing of the reports of the Commission.

In one month, that was the month of February, 1932, the department answered 3,820 individual letters.

The head of the Publicity Department examined every release and every article before it was sent out. The greatest care was taken to avoid errors. He assisted in preparing and editing almost all of the published material of all departments.

When we consider the tremendous amount of work accomplished by the Division of Information and Publication, and when we consider how few and minor were the errors made, we realize that this department performed an outstanding service.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN PARTICIPATION

George Washington Bicentennial Celebrations were held in eighty-one foreign countries and two hundred and fifty-nine foreign cities. No formal invitations to observe the anniversary were issued to foreign governments, but foreign participation took many forms. Kings, Queens, Presidents, Premiers and Cabinet officers of foreign governments took an active part, addressing their parliaments at public meetings and broadcasting over international radio hook-ups. Many of the heads of foreign governments sent Bicentennial messages to the President of the United States both at the beginning of the Celebration, February 22, 1932, and at its close, Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932.

Twenty-eight cities in sixteen countries named streets, boulevards, parks and squares for George Washington during 1932. Turin, Italy, named a new bridge for him; Vienna, a municipal apartment house. In Saigon, Frence Indo-China, and in Florence Italy, beautiful monuments were erected to Washington. The American colony in Stuttgart, Germany, raised more than $11,000 to endow a library of American books in that city to be known as the George Washington Library. Haiti declared February 22, 1932, a national holiday; the municipal authorities of Santo Domingo, Budapest, Warsaw, Johannesburg, and a number of other cities planted commemorative trees; Poland issued a new postage stamp bearing the likenesses of Washington, Kosciuszko and Pulaski to commemorate the Bicentennial. Italy authorized a series of public lectures, and in practically every country in the world there were special observances in the schools.

Early in the formation of plans for the Celebration the cooperation of the State Department was secured. Through this department, several hundred American residents abroad who might not otherwise have been reached, were supplied with literature, suggestions for programs and other helps.

Copies of the Gilbert Stuart Athenaeum portrait of George Washington, lithographed in colors, were sent by the Commission to the State Department who sent them to every American Embassy, Legation and Consulate. This supplied a decided need, as was expressed by one of our Ministers as follows: "I cannot close this letter without congratulating you. . . . Thanks, especially to the Commission, excellent portraits of Washington may now be seen, appropriately framed, in practically every government establishment in the world." Similarly, the flag chart published by the Commission portraying the development of the American flag was distributed to all of our diplomatic and consular offices, and the portraits and charts were furnished all army and navy posts and our navy vessels throughout the world. In addition, walnut seedlings and seeds from walnut trees at Mount Vernon were supplied by the American Nut Tree Project. As a result there are now more than 40 of these trees growing in the grounds of American official residents and officials abroad.

One of the most gratifying results of the Bicentennial Celebration has been the marked increase in understanding and friendship that it has effected between the United States and other nations. The character of Washington has an appeal to all people without regard to nationality.

Many groups of American citizens of foreign birth or descent and citizens of other nations resident in the United States, took a prominent part in honoring George Washington during the Bicentennial Celebration. This department cooperated directly with more than 300 foreign language societies in this country and the thousands of foreign-born Americans throughout the nation were further reached by local George Washington Bicentennial Committees.

One of the most important of the activities of this department was in complying with requests from manufacturers for assistance in designing articles to meet the expected nation-wide demand for Bicentennial merchandise in 1932. At the opening of the Celebration this interest increased and the Commission was flooded with requests for information and advice from merchants and manufacturers. This is a most interesting chapter in the history of the Commission and will receive proper emphasis in the final report.

This department had charge of the work incident to the minting of the George Washington quarter-dollars, which was the first United States coin of general circulation bearing the likeness of George Washington. Six million of the new coins were minted in 1932 and the design will continue in use for 25-cent pieces to be minted for general circulation during the next twenty-five years or until changed by act of Congress.

Of the many features which aroused world-wide interest in the Celebration, none exceeded in importance the George Washington Bicentennial Commemorative series of postage stamps and stamped envelopes. These stamps were made in a series of twelve denominations, each carrying a reproduction of some celebrated painting of George Washington. As of January 1, last, the total number of these stamps sold was 7,142,588,800, in addition to which approximately 367,528,550 Bicentennial stamped envelopes were sold. With reference to the ultimate total sales of the Bicentennial stamps and stamped envelopes in all the post offices of the country, the Post Office Department has advised: "There is no way in which we can definitely determine the actual profit to this Department. However, it is the opinion of prominent dealers in postage stamps, with whom I have talked, that the department will ultimately receive $1,000,000 in profit through the sale of these stamps." This means that at least $1,000,000 worth of these stamps were sold to collectors who required no postal service from the Government in return. This profit alone, together with the sale of the Definitive Writings as authorized by Congress, will almost pay the entire expenses of the Commission from the beginning.

The Commemorative Medals, authorized by the Government and struck by the United States Mint at Philadelphia, were made and distributed under the supervision of this department. This medal was furnished in bronze, silver and gold, the latter only being used in the school contests. A master medal was struck in platinum for presentation to the President of the United States. The platinum for this medal was supplied by the platinum industry and without cost to the taxpayers. In the same manner the Commission obtained platinum for a medal to be presented to the Library of Congress for permanent exhibition.

The remaining medals were used primarily as first and second awards in the various State and regional school contests. In addition to the official commemorative medal a special Bicentennial Badge Medal was distributed by the Commission to persons who have been called upon in an official capacity to participate in the anniversary and for similar purposes. The badge medals are in the shape of a shield suspended on a ribbon of buff and blue.

This department, along its varied responsibilities, arranged for the compilation and editing of the publication, "Colonial Gardens," in which it was aided by the American Society of Landscape Architects and particularly by certain of its members, who contributed without remuneration, those portions bearing upon the particular field in which they are recognized authorities.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

America's greatest enterprise, its thousands of public and private schools and colleges, contributed probably the most enduring and the most significant service in the Bicentennial Celebration. The magnitude of this field of education may be realized when it is remembered that one out of every four of our nation's total population is in the schools of America, either as a teacher or a student. To contact that vast group was the responsibility of the Department of Education. It served every type of school from the elementary to the university, from the one-room rural school to the city school of several thousand teachers.

The aim of the Educational Department was to develop a consciousness in the schools of the nation of the purpose, aim and scope of the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, with adequate historical material to focus a nation-wide interest on the life and achievements of George Washington. It was a fact established by the work of this Commission that there has been a deplorable lack of authentic information in relation to the history of George Washington. Out of the great mass of books, pamphlets and similar material available in the schools, very little has been either interesting or reliable.

To adequately cover this field of more than 1,010,000 teachers and 32,000,000 pupils, there were four avenues of activity—personal contacts, exhibits, correspondence, and distribution of literature.

It was not the policy of the Educational Department to give specific directions to schools regarding the manner in which the Bicentennial Celebration should be observed. No definite program or plan was prepared by the Commission intended to cover all cases. Each school was left to create its own plan and to develop its own organization and program. The responsibility of the Department was to give suggestions and assistance when requested. Two outstanding Bicentennial contributions available to schools of every State were the book "George Washington Appreciation Course" and the nation-wide series of educational contests.

To insure among school people the availability of authentic information on George Washington, several publications were prepared by this Department. Foremost of these was a Handbook for use in the George Washington Appreciation Course

designed for colleges and normal schools and training departments in secondary schools making a detailed study of George Washington. The Handbook was prepared as a suggestive guide for those pursuing this course which could be offered in four different methods: by residence, by correspondence, travel, or radio. In the Handbook, reference is made in chronological order, to the publications of the Commission with special reference to the separate parts of the series "Honor to George Washington," and to the forty-eight historical papers of the "Twelve George Washington Programs."

Preliminary to the issuance of the Handbook there was published a pamphlet, "Suggestions and Outlines of the George Washington Appreciation Course," setting forth the general plan and purpose of the Handbook.

Another educational activity through which the students of public, private, and parochial schools expressed their appreciation of the First President was the nation-wide Bicentennial school contests. The plan of the contests was worked out in logical sequence. The declamatory contest was offered to pupils of elementary schools. The essay contest to high school students, and the oratorical contest to college students. Two publications were prepared. One—"Organization and Regulations of the Declamatory, Essay and Oratorical Contests"—contained the plan of organization for the contests, the rules of the contests, and the membership of each State Commission. The other pamphlet—"Selections Relating to George Washington for Declamatory Contests in the Elementary Schools"—was sent to teachers of students enrolled in the Bicentennial contest.

This series of contests was conducted in each State by a State contest committee appointed by the State George Washington Bicentennial Commission, working in cooperation with the State and Federal Commission. There were local, county and district elimination contests prior to the State-wide contests, which were held generally at the State capitals. The students winning first place in each State declamatory, essay, or oratorical contest was awarded the Official George Washington Commemorative Silver Medal. To the student placing second a similar medal in bronze was given, and to the student placing third a certificate of award was presented.

The national oratorical contest, in which nine regional winners participated, was held in the City of Washington, June 24, 1932. The winner of that contest was awarded the George Washington Commemorative Gold Medal.

A number of other publications were issued by this Department.

An adequate conception of the Bicentennial activities in the schools can be gotten from the fact that there are in the United States 887,073 school units. Of these units there were 275,869 committees, and 3,548,292 school programs were rendered.

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

In January, 1927, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, one of the Presidential Commissioners, was appointed historian of the Commission. Preliminary to the actual organization of the Celebration, Dr. Hart made various trips to Great Britain, visiting places associated with the Washington family and collecting material on it.

The actual organization of the Department began in June, 1930, by the addition of an Assistant Historian, David M. Matteson, and a Secretary.

Dr. Hart also was chairman of the Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial Commission and participated in many other extra activities concerned with the Celebration, especially as a member of the Portrait Committee, and aided in the planning of the Definitive Edition of the Writings of George Washington and the George Washington Atlas.

As official historian of the Commission, he prepared various articles for periodicals and delivered many addresses throughout the country upon the life and services of George Washington.

The first and most important work of the Department was the publication of a series of pamphlets called "Honor to George Washington" and "Reading About George Washington," a series especially authorized by Congress. Dr. Hart edited this work, choosing the titles and the writers to develop it. He wrote three of the pamphlets and the assistant historian four, and they compiled chronological data and selected source extracts for each other's pamphlets, as well as some of those by outside authors.

The last of the series, "A Bibliography of Material on Washington," was prepared by a Committee of the American Library Association, to fulfill the Congressional requirement of "Reading About George Washington." As a phase of the same requirement, the assistant historian added a list of selected authorities to each of the other fourteen pamphlets. Much office work was also done on this series in the verification of quoted material and the checking up of historical accuracy of statements.

Most of the pamphlets also had the expert criticism of Dr. John C. Fitzpatrick, the editor of the Definitive Edition of the Writings of George Washington. These writings were provided for in a special Act of Congress, under a special appropriation, and constitute a portion of the historical work of this Commission. They will be the subject of a special report by Dr. Fitzpatrick. It is expected that this edition will consist of approximately twenty-five volumes, of about 600 pages each. Seven volumes have been completed and it is believed that by June next, eleven of these volumes will have been printed.

While the work of the History Department has been conspicuous in many respects, its real value has been the constant service which has been performed behind the scenes and which has been of a most exacting character. This department has been the ultimate authority of the Commission on all historical subjects. All of the publications of the Commission, the voluminous correspondence of all departments and the vast amount of educational material sent out, has passed through the hands of this department. It has also given advice respecting reference and source of material upon a wide range of topics, both to the director and the heads of other departments more immediately in touch with the public and more active in verbal and printed output.

In other cases, outlines and often detailed development of the subject, have been suggested, and the department at all times has conducted research in order to secure historical accuracy for statements in various publications of the Commission. When publications have been ready for the printer they have been referred back to the assistant historian's desk for final review before publication.

To the Commission, especially during the months of active Celebration, a flood of queries came from all over the country, with many from abroad. A considerable portion of these were addressed to or referred directly to the history department and directly answered by it, with the resulting accumulation of a special and valuable file. Upon other such "Queries" the department was often asked to advise, respecting the answer to be made. Much research has been involved, first and last, in this "Query" section of the department's work and resulted sometimes in correspondence over several months. As an example of this, may be mentioned the case of Washington's salary as President. This statement was emphatically criticized through the Associated Press. A renewed study of the topic was made over a long period, with the result that the original statement was found to be correct.

Many articles and some books intended for outside publication, but which the author desired the Commission to issue, have been reviewed by the History Department. The Historian and Assistant Historian read the manuscript for approval of several important books issued by outside publishers during the Bicentennial commemoration.

In the preparation of the George Washington Atlas, the Historical Department lent valuable assistance to the special committee in charge. This Atlas was issued under the editor-

ship of Col. Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Division of Maps of the Library of Congress. The Atlas includes general and local maps, showing every route that Washington was known to have followed during his lifetime; and also it shows in successive maps all the places which can be proved he visited. It also includes maps of the principal towns in which he stayed, showing the precise places where he stayed or visited. A very interesting map shows all the States, towns, cities, counties and other areas which have been named for him, and the numerous places in other countries which bear his name.

Another novel feature of the Atlas is the reproduction of a considerable number of maps drawn by Washington as a surveyor, or in the layout of the grounds of Mount Vernon.

Very early in this organization, the Historical Department planned a system of pamphlets written by various persons, most of whom were not connected with the Historical Department, which brought out the various fields in which Washington's immense energy and genius were directed. The pamphlets—sixteen in number—bore the following titles: "Frontier Background of Washington's Career"; "Washington the Man of Mind"; "Tributes to Washington"; "Washington the Farmer"; "Washington the Religious Man"; "Washington the Colonial and National Statesman"; "Washington and the Constitution"; "Washington as President"; "Washington Proprietor of Mount Vernon"; "Washington the Military Man"; "Washington the Traveler"; "Washington the Business Man"; "Washington as Engineer and City Builder"; "Washington's Home and Fraternal Life"; "Race Elements in Washington's Time"; "Classified Washington Bibliography."

PLAYS AND PAGEANTS

This department was organized for the purpose of writing, collecting, selecting and compiling plays and pageants concerning the life and times of George Washington. The primary object in view was to make these plays and pageants available to every type of organization, with special reference to the schools. The department was also designed to cooperate in the production of radio, stage and motion picture versions of George Washington plays wherever possible; to promote George Washington play and pageant writing and production contests; to make contacts with costume companies and publishers throughout the country with a view to stimulating them in their preparation for Bicentennial dramatic activity; to serve as an information bureau for those persons with questions relative to George Washington plays and pageants, and to act as a critic of the many plays and pageants that would be written by amateurs for the Celebration; to correlate its activity with other departments of the Commission in encouraging widespread production of George Washington drama.

Publications of the department consist of 19 plays and 13 pageants, the "George Washington Play and Costume Book," a catalogue of available George Washington plays and pageants, and a booklet of instructions on "How to Produce a Pageant in Honor of George Washington."

The Play and Pageant Department took a leading part in many important dramatic events in connection with the celebration, including the masque "Wakefield"—a great George Washington pageant masque written by Percy MacKaye and produced on February 21, 25 and 26, 1932, in Washington, D. C. Also, it had a substantial part in the research and technical advice in the pageant at Yorktown in connection with the Yorktown Celebration.

Five thousand copies of each of the plays and pageants were distributed, making a total of 160,000 copies, practically all of which went to schools and juvenile organizations.

This department has also collected, for the permanent archives of the Commission, more than 300 printed plays and pageants dealing with the life and times of George Washington.

MUSIC

In giving earnest attention to the music of George Washington's time and music of a strictly historical character dealing with the Revolutionary period, the Commission found an enthusiastic response throughout the country.

This department did a great deal of research and rescued from obscurity many historic musical selections that have been revived and were used in connection with thousands of celebrations.

The publications of the Music Department were: "George Washington as a Friend and Patron of Music," "The Music of George Washington's Time," "Music from the Days of George Washington," "Album of Military Marches and Dance Music," "Choruses for Wakefield Masque," "The Song of Faith," "The Bicentennial March" by the late John Phillip Sousa, and "Father of the Land We Love" by George M. Cohan.

SUMMARY

TOTAL FOR ALL STATES

Cities with population of 25,000 and up	376
Cities with population of 10,000 to 25,000	611
Cities with population of 5,000 to 10,000	856
Cities with population of 2,500 to 5,000	1,329
Cities with population of 1,000 to 2,500	3,116
Cities with population under 1,000	116,829
Total cities, towns and villages	123,153
Post offices (first class)	1,122
Post offices (second class)	3,425
Post offices (third class)	10,485
Post offices (fourth class)	33,187
Total post offices	48,219
Towns and villages served by R. F. D	74,934
Commissions appointed by Governors	48
Committees appointed for cities and towns	107,803
Programs by cities, towns and village committees	126,870
Churches	212,159
Church committees	190,194
Church programs	210,320
Fraternal, patriotic and civic organizations	98,356
Fraternal, patriotic and civic committees	85,344
Fraternal, patriotic and civic programs	156,435
School units	887,073
School committees	275,869
School programs	3,548,292
* Women's organizations	77,680
* Women's organization programs	316,221
Agricultural organizations	108,439
Agricultural committees	108,439
Agricultural programs	240,167
Boy and Girl Scout units	44,669
Boy and Girl Scout programs	153,478
Boy and Girl Scout committees	44,669
Music clubs	4,226
Music club programs	8,562
Schools in declamatory and essay contest	73,168
Memorial trees planted (estimated by American Tree Asso.)	30,000,000
Public libraries mailed material	5,849
Educational and professional libraries mailed material	4,417
Number of news items appearing in newspapers of country	4,926,083
Letters received Jan. 1, 1932, to Jan. 1, 1933	296,794
Number of posters placed in schoolrooms	901,164
Number of posters placed in post offices	96,438
Number of pieces of literature mailed	12,920,533

* In addition to Women's Organizations there were 148,560 committees composed entirely of women who presented 435,247 programs.

GRAND TOTAL

Organizations and municipalities contacted	1,555,755
Committees appointed	894,224
Programs presented	4,760,345

It being stated that Mr. Tilson having resigned from Congress, and that the term of Mr. Hawley would expire March 4 proximo, Mrs. Cook moved that the Commission recommend Congressional legislation to continue both of those members on the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, as was done in the case of Mr. Moore, and the Executive Secretary was authorized to prepare a Joint Resolution for that purpose.

NOTE.—It was found, however, that the Act of the 71st Congress which continued Mr. Moore as a member of the Commission after his retirement from Congress, was general in its terms and that no further legislation on the subject is required. The Act in question reads as follows:

"That the membership of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives on the George Washington Bicentennial Commission shall continue irrespective of the terms of its members."

Therefore, in pursuance thereof Mr. Hawley and Mr. Tilson will remain members of the Commission until its work shall have been completed.

There being no further business the President declared the meeting adjourned.

DEFINITIVE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

In order to establish the price for the sale of the Definitive Writings of George Washington to individuals and to public libraries and institutions and societies of learning, by the Superintendent of Documents of the United States Government Printing Office, Senator Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, Vice Chairman of the Commission, prepared and introduced a bill designed to amend the Act of February 21, 1930, concerning the Definitive Writings of George Washington, which was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, approved June 23, 1934, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1 of the Act entitled "An Act to enable the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to carry out and give effect to certain approved plans," approved February 21, 1930, is amended by striking out all preceding the last sentence therein and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"That the United States Commision for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington established by the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution authorizing an appropriation for the participation of the United States in the preparation and completion of plans for the comprehensive observance of that greatest of all historic events, the bicentennial of the birthday of George Washington,' approvd December 2, 1924 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Commission'), is authorized and directed to prepare, as a congressional memorial to George Washington, a definitive edition of all his essential writings, public and private (excluding the diaries), including personal letters from the original manuscripts or first prints, and the general orders, at a cost not to exceed $56,000 for preparation of the manuscript. Such definitive edition shall be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office and shall be in about the same form as the already published diaries of George Washington and shall consist of twenty-five volumes, more or less. There shall be three thousand sets of such edition, two thousand of which shall be sold by the Superintendent of Documents (1) at a cost of $50 per set for sets sold to public libraries, and institutions and societies of learning, and (2) the remainder of the two thousand sets, at $75 per set. The Commission shall, upon the publication of each volume of the remaining one thousand sets, distribute copies of each such volume as follows: Two each to the President, the library of the Senate, and the library of the House of Representatives; twenty-five to the Library of Congress; one to each Member of the Cabinet; one each to the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; one to each Senator, Representative in Congress, Delegate and Resident Commissioner; one each to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; one each to the libraries of the executive departments and independent establishments located in Washington City, which were not created after March 4, 1933; and one to each member and officer of the Commission. Every such recipient eligible to receive any volume or volumes of such writings at any time prior to the issue of the final volume (but not later than December 31, 1934) shall be entitled to receive a complete set of such writings. The remaining sets, if any, shall be distributed as Library of Congress directs, including such number of sets as may be necessary for foreign exchange. The usual number for congressional distribution and for depository libraries shall not be printed."

SEC. 2. Section 1 of such Act of February 21, 1930, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The one thousand extra copies (theretofore privately printed) of the first volume of such writings shall be considered to have been authorized by the Commission and the commission may accept a donation of such extra copies for distribution for reviews, advertising, and for such other promotional purposes as it may deem advisable. If the Commission shall direct the Superintendent of Documents to sell any such extra copies of the first volume, he shall offer the same for sale at a cost per copy equal to the cost per copy of the first volume as computed under clause (2) of the third sentence of this section. Such extra copies shall be the only copies of any volume of the set distributed or sold separately."

Approved, June 23, 1934.

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SOL BLOOM
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